R. R

MAGNA BRITANNIA ET HIBERNIA, ANTIQUA & NOVA.

OR,

A New Survey of GREAT BRITAIN, wherein, to the Topographical Account given by Mr. *Cambden*, and the late Editors of his *Britannia*, is added a more large Hiſtory, not only of the Cities, Boroughs, Towns, and Pariſhes mentioned by them, but alſo of many other Places of Note and Antiquities ſince diſcovered.

Together with

The CHRONOLOGY of the moſt remarkable Actions of the *Britains*, *Romans*, *Saxons*, *Danes*, and *Normans*. The Lives and Conſtitutions of the Biſhops of all our Sees, Founders and Benefactors to our Univerſities and Monaſteries, the Sufferings of Martyrs, and many other Eccleſiaſtical Matters. The Acts and Laws of our Parliaments, with the Place of their Meeting. A Character of ſuch eminent Stateſmen and Churchmen, as have ſignalized themſelves by their wiſe Conduct and Writings. And the Pedigrees of all our noble Families and Gentry, both Antient and Modern, according to the beſt Relations extant.

Collected and compoſed by an impartial Hand.

VOL. V.

Containing the Counties of *Staffordſhire*, *Suffolk*, *Surrey*, *Suſſex*, and *Warwickſhire*.

In the *SAVOY*:
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MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

STAFFORD SHIRE
By Robt Morden
Minutes of time
IX
VIII
VII
Scale of 10 Miles
Deg from London
Congleton
Leek
Newcastle
Stone
Stafford
Uttoxeter
Tutbury
Burton
Rugeley
Cudleston
Penkridge
Brewood
Wolverhampton
Walsal
Tamworth
Lichfield
Birmingham
Bromsham
Ashbourne
Newport
Eccleshall
Audley
Betley
Chedle
Tixall
Colwich
Rocester
Checkley
Marston Montgomery
Sandon
Gayton
Marston
Ellenhall
Gnosall
Norton
Shareshall
Pelsall
Aldrich
Bushbury
Seisdon
Dudley
Sedgley
Kinver
Stourbridge
Enfield
Kings Swinford
Rowley
Harbourn
Edgbaston
Aldridge
Sutton
Drayton Basset
Lullington
Whittington
Claverley
Bobbington
Shutland
Oldbury
Handsworth
Wednesfield
Brownwich
Pattingtn
Tettenhall
Seawall
Pipe Hill
Cannock
Acton
Bednall
Haimstall
Sanbo rough
Wichnor
Elmhurst
Ruchall
Longdon
Abrema
Clifton
Harleston
Whittington
Hamstall
Ridware
Pagets Bromley
Ruchans
Newton Regis
Packington
Fazeley
Middleton
Hints
Wishaw
Curdworth
Chester Road
Ikenild Street
London Road
Shrewsbury
Worcester
Lichfield
Tamworth
Derby
Warwick
Shropshire
Part of Arthury
Part of Cheshire
Part of Staffordshire
Part of Warwickshire
Part of Worcestershire
Hundred of Totmanslow
Hundred of Pirehill
Hundred of Offlow
Hundred of Cuttlestone
Hundred of Seisdon
Hundred of Kinver
Hundred of Offlow
Hundred of Hemlingford
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Staffordshire.

BRITISH MUSEUM

STaffordshire, in *Saxon* Staffonscine, contains about one third Part of the Country, inhabited by the *Britains*, call'd *Cornavii*; *Bede* calls the People of it, *Angli Mediterranei*, i. e. *the Midland Engliſh*, becauſe they live in the Middle of *England*. It is bounded on the *Eaſt* by *Warwickſhire* and *Darbyſhire*, on the *South* by *Worceſterſhire*, and on the *Weſt* by *Shropſhire* and *Cheſhire*; which laſt joining *Darbyſhire* in the *North*, where it ends in an obtuſe Angle, make the *Northern* Border. It is divided by the *Trent* into the *North* and *South*, or rather, into the *North-Eaſt* and *South-Weſt* Parts; the former of which is again divided into the *Moorlands*, which are the more northerly mountainous Parts, lying between the Rivers *Trent* and *Dore*, from the three Shire Heads, to *Draycot* in the *Moors*; and the *Woodlands*, which is the more ſoutherly Part of the Country, from *Draycot* to *Wichmore*, *&c.* It is in Length forty Miles, in Breadth twenty ſix, and in Circumference one hundred forty and one; in which Compaſs are contain'd 810,000 Acres of Land, 18 Market-Towns, 150 Pariſhes, and 23,747 Houſes. Of the *Britains* who poſſeſs'd this Country, we have given the beſt Account we can find in *Cheſhire*, to which we refer our Reader, tho' far ſhort of what we would.

Our Hiſtories give us no diſtinct Relation of the Tranſactions of the *Romans* in this County, more than that for the marching of their Armies and Carriages, two of their Highways paſs'd thro' this County, *viz.* *Watling-ſtreet*, which coming out of *Warwickſhire*, entred into this County at *Faſeley-Bridge* near *Tamworth*, and paſſeth croſs the County, at a little Diſtance from *Litchfield*, into *Shropſhire*, a little Way from *Brewood*, and *Ikenil-ſtreet*, which having paſs'd thro' *Darbiſhire*, enters this County at *Streeton* near *Tutbury*, and going by *Burton upon Trent*, and *Litchfield*, leads into *Warwickſhire* near *Handſworth*, where it appears near *Birmingham*: By the Advantage of theſe two ancient Ways running thro' it, there are preſerved to us many conſiderable Remains of *Roman* Antiquities.

The *Roman* Armies being recall'd, upon the Account of the Diviſions of the Empire, (as is aboveſaid) and the *Saxons* invited into the Iſland by the *Britiſh* King *Voſtigern*, then reigning, to aſſiſt the *Britains* in keeping out the *Picts* and *Scots*, which deſcending from the *North*, notably infeſted them; the *Saxons* turn'd their Succeſs in conquering the Enemies of the *Britains* to their own Advantage; and by Degrees having ſubdu'd the *Britains*, call'd in others of their Countrymen, and ſettled themſelves in Seven Kingdoms, of which, this Shire was part of the *Mercian*, the largeſt of the Heptarchy. The *Britains*, who were driven into *Wales*, did not

not presently give over their Right to the rest of the Isle, which they had been long possess'd of, but now and then made some Irruptions upon this *Mercian* Kingdom, which this County felt some Troubles from; and when the *Britains* were subdu'd, the *Saxons*, after some Time, thro' Ambition, making Encroachments one upon another, this County was a Sufferer, especially from the *West-Saxons*.

After the *Danes* began to infest the *Saxons* in several Parts of their Kingdoms, tho' the maritime Counties, and *London*, fared much the worst, yet this County, and its neighbouring Shires, as *Warwickshire*, *Wiltshire*, &c. were much subject to their Ravages. At length, the *Danes* got several Counties of the Kingdom into their Power, insomuch, that it was a Struggle in King *Ethelred*'s Reign, who should be Master of the whole. *Edmund*, surnamed from his Hardiness *Ironside*, who was afterwards King, led his Father *Ethelred*'s Army against the *Danes*; and this County, with *Shropshire* and *Leicestershire*, standing neuter, he, to punish them for not taking his Father's Part, plunder'd and spoiled them.

After *Ethelred*'s Death, *Edmund* was raised to the Kingdom, with a general Approbation of the People, except such as the Fear of *Canute* kept from declaring their Consent. Upon his Accession to the Throne, Wars began afresh, and many Battles were fought with dubious Success, *Canute* receiving great Recruits out of *Denmark*. Both Parties at length grew weary of the Wars; and it was proposed, that since the Contest was about two Men, which of them should reign, the Matter should be decided by single Combat, to prevent the Effusion of more Blood than their own, and the Conqueror should be King. *Canute*, tho' of Courage enough not to refuse, yet sensible he was much overmatch'd by *Edmund* in Strength of Body, prudently evaded the Proposal, and offer'd to divide the Kingdom with *Edmund*. Both Armies were pleas'd with the Offer, and *Edmund* was not backward to give his Consent; whereupon, it was presently agreed, that *Edmund* should rule over the *West-Saxon* Kingdom, and all the *South*; and *Canute* should have the *Mercian* Kingdom (of which this Shire was a Part) and all the *North*. King *Edmund* liv'd but a few Months after this Agreement, and so the whole Nation became subject to *Canute*, and his Posterity *Harold* and *Hardicanute*, who ruled after him; but after their Decease, which happen'd in a few Years, *Edward* the Son of K. *Edmund Ironside*, surnamed *The Confessor*, recover'd his Right, and reigned twenty Years.

After his Death, *Harold* the Son of *Godwin* Earl of *Kent*, ruled the Kingdom a short Space; but the Succession to it being promised by King *Edward* to *William* Duke of *Normandy*, that Duke could not bear the Disappointment, and thereupon provides an Army with all Speed, to recover his Right, as he call'd it; because, not only King *Edward*, with the Consent of the States, *Stigandus* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the Earls *Godwin* and *Syward*, had confirm'd his Election; but *Harold* himself had engaged by Oath to put him in Possession of it. But *Harold* had got Possession and would not resign; which *William* being acquainted with, prepares an Army, invades *England*, and joining Battle with *Harold* near *Hastings* in *Sussex*, gained so great a Victory, (King *Harold* himself being slain) that in a short Time he became Master of the Kingdom, and by the States was settled as their King. *William*, from that Time call'd *The Conqueror*, having all Things under his Command, and in his Power, made it his first Business to reward his great Commanders, by whose Valour and Assistance he had obtain'd his Kingdom; and as he gave some of them great Estates in other Counties, which he took from the *Saxons*, so he did in this; for having taken from the Earls of *Mercia* large Possessions, he bestow'd on

Hugh de Montgomery, Earl of *Arundel*, &c.	30 Manors.
Robert de Stafford	81 Lordsps.
Henry de Ferrers, besides *Tutbury* Castle and Borough,	7 Manors.
William Fitz-Ausculph de Pinchengi	25 Lordsps.

In

In the Reign of King *Henry* I. *Anno* 1102, *Robert de Beleſme* Earl of *Shrewſbury*, who had been turbulent and rebellious in *William Rufus's* Reign, raiſed freſh Diſturbances under a Pretence of ſetting up *Robert Curthoſe* his eldeſt Brother on the Throne, and to that End fortify'd the Caſtles of *Shrewsbury* and *Arundel*, and mann'd the Town of *Shrewsbury*; which having done, he gather'd an Army of *Normans* and *Welchmen*, with whom, and his Brother *Arnold*, he enter'd into this County forraging, and ſpoiling it exceedingly, bringing alſo from thence a great Booty of Beaſts and Cattle, with ſome Priſoners, whom they carry'd into *Wales*, where they kept themſelves, as in a Place of great Safety. King *Henry* was not unſenſible of theſe Proceedings, and having rais'd an Army with all convenient Speed, march'd againſt them. His Caſtles he beſieg'd and took; and having partly by Promiſes and Threats, and partly by Gifts, brought over the *Welchmen* to his Side, ſubdu'd him entirely within 30 Days, and baniſh'd him the Realm; but his Brother *Arnold* he kept Priſoner all his Time, for his traiterous demeanour againſt him.

In the late Civil Wars between the King and Parliament, this County, with ſome of its Neighbours, aſſociated under the Lord *Brooke*, for the Aſſiſtance of the Parliament, though the King's Party had never given the Inhabitants any Diſturbance, but by the March of Col. *Haſtings*, who attended the King from the Beginning of them; but the Aſſociation was not ſo general, but the King had ſome Friends in it; for after the Battle of *Worceſter*, when King *Charles* II's Army being routed, the King himſelf was obliged to fly for his Safety, after he had lain ſome Days in an Oak in *Boſcobel* Grove, was, by the prudent Management of Captain *Careleſs*, convey'd from Cottage to Cottage, till he was brought (by Mr. *Huddleſtone*, a *Romiſh* Prieſt, or Jeſuit, and the Lord *Wilmot's* means) to Mr. *Lane's* Houſe in this Shire, where he repoſed himſelf quietly many Days. Here he ſaw the Proclamation for apprehending him, which promiſed a thouſand Pounds to any ſuch Perſon as ſhould diſcover where he was; and threaten'd the Penalty of High Treaſon to any that ſhould conceal him. When the King had been there awhile, he deſir'd to get nearer the Sea, that he might get out of the Nation, for the Parliament had their Spies in every Corner. From Mr. *Lane's*, the King rode to *Briſtol* before Mr. *Lane's* Daughter, to Mr. *Norton's*, who had marry'd Mr. *Lane's* Kinſwoman, and from thence to *Salisbury* to Col. *Philips*, by whoſe means, Dr. *Hinchman's*, (afterward Biſhop of *London*) and the Lord *Wilmot's*, he obtain'd a Veſſel, which carry'd him ſafe to *Roan* in *Normandy*, from *Bright-Hempſtead* in *Suſſex*. Col. *Gunter* procur'd it.

Having thus laid down ſo much of the General Hiſtory of this County, as is come to our Knowledge, we ſhall now paſs to the Literary, Hiſtory, and Topography, which we ſhall proſecute in our uſual Methods.

The Hundreds of this County are but five, *viz.*

Offlow, *Cuddleſton*, *Totmanſloe*, *Seiſdon*, *Pirehill*.

I. The Hundred of *Offlow*.

OFFLOW Hundred is bounded on the Eaſt with *Darbyſhire*, *Leiceſterſhire*, and *Warwickſhire*; on the South with *Worceſterſhire*; on the Weſt with the Hundreds of *Seiſdon* and *Cuddleſtone*; and on the North with the Hundred of *Totmanſloe*. The Fee of this Hundred we ſuppoſe to be in the Crown, and under the Government of the High Sheriff and his Officers. The Chief Places in this Hundred are:

Litchfield, a City, and Biſhop's See. *Bede* calls it *Licidfeld*, which *Rous* of *Warwick* renders in *Engliſh*, a Field of Carkaſſes, and tells us, that many Chriſtians ſuffer'd Martyrdom there, under *Dioclefian*, who would not ſuffer their Bodies to be Buried. What Truth there is in this Relation, we ſhall endeavour to find out in our Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, not intending

to deprive the City of the Glory of bearing for their Device, an Escutcheon of Landskip with many Martyrs in it, massacred in several Manners. The City stands low, and is pretty large, the Country about it being very pleasant and fruitful. On the South-west of it riseth a little Brook, which passing thro' it, divides it almost into two equal Parts, of which the South Part is the City, and the other is call'd the Close. The Water is clear, and shallow, but appears like a standing Pool, and over it there are two Causeys, or Bridges, which serve for their Communication.

1. The City, as we may now call it, was (as *Bede* tells us) when S. *Chad* was Bishop of it, a small Village, and in populousness far short of a City. The Countrey about it was woody, and a little River ran near it. The Church was but of small Compass, according to the mean and humble Model of those ancient Times. The smallness of it caused the Bishop to remove his Seat from it, soon after the Year 1075, when it was decreed in a Synod, that the Sees of Bishops should not be in obscure Villages; whereupon, *Peter* Bishop of *Litchfield*, transferr'd his See to *Chester*, and *Robert de Limsey*, his Successor, carry'd it to *Coventry*; but *Roger Clinton* the next Bishop but one, brought it back again to *Litchfield*, where he repair'd the Castle, and began a beautiful Church, in Honour to the Virgin *Mary*, and S. *Ceada*, *Anno* 1148. The Bishop's Presence brought many Inhabitants after him to it, and in some Years it became a considerable Town, but was not so much as incorporated, much less dignify'd with the Title of a City, 'till the Reign of King *Edward* VI. who put it into the Condition it now is, *viz.*

It is incorporated under the Name of two Bailiffs, and 24 Burgesses, a Recorder, who is Judge upon Occasions, with a Sheriff, and other Officers, which serve for the Government of the City. It sends two Burgesses to Parliament. This South Part of it is much the greatest, being divided into several Streets, in which is a Gaol for Felons and Debtors, apprehended within their Liberties, a Free-School, and a pretty large Hospital, dedicated to S. *John*, for the Relief of the Poor. There are two Markets every Week, *viz.* upon Tuesday and Friday, which are plentifully served with all Sorts of Corn, and other Provisions; and four Fairs yearly, *viz.* on the Feast of S. S. *Philip* and *Jacob*, *May* 1. on the Friday after Twelfth-Day, on Ash-Wednesday, and on the Friday after S. *Simon* and S. *Jude*, *Oct.* 28. The County of the City is ten or twelve Miles in Compass, which is every Year on *Sept.* 8, surrounded by the Sheriff, as in Procession, who then feasts the Corporation, and neighbouring Gentry.

2. The Close is so call'd, because it is inclosed round with a Wall, and a good deep dry Trench on all Sides, except towards the City, where it is defended by a great Marsh, or Pool, which the above-mention'd Brook maketh, either of its own Matter, or by reason it is staid to raise a Pond where the Mill stands. In this Close stands the Cathedral Church, a goodly and beautiful Fabrick, as it now appears; but is but just recover'd from its Ruins; for when this Town, in the late unhappy Wars, fell into a State of Suffering, *Bacon-street*, then reputed the Chief Street in the Town, from which one of the Bridges leads into the Close, being burnt down, this Cathedral was a deep Sharer with it, and through the insatiable Malice of some ill-wishers to it, became a Sacrifice to their mercileſs Rage; but the happy Restoration of K. *Charles* II. hath brought the same to this Church, through the boundless Charity of Bishop *Hacket*, and other Benefactors; for it is now a noble, and admirable Pile, perhaps one of the fairest and best repair'd in *England*. It stands upon an Eminence, and is seen ten Miles round. The Portico or Front of the Church can scarcely be parallell'd in *England*. There are 26 Statues of the Kings of *Judah* on a Row, above the Portico, as big as the Life; and on the Top, at each Corner of the Portico, a stately Spire with a fine high Steeple on the Middle of the Church. There are also several other Statues on the Outside of the Church, as well as within. The

Church

Church having been repair'd in King *Charles* II's Reign, is very beautiful, the Names and Arms of ſeveral of the Benefactors being painted on the Top of the Stalls. The Choir, which is in great Part paved Lozengy, Black and White, with Cannel Coal for the Black, and Alabaſter for the White (which are both plentifully found in this Country) and being kept clean, looks like Black and White Marble, is well ſerv'd with Choriſters, and Muſick, and behind the Choir is a Chapel dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*. The Prebendaries Stalls (which perhaps are the beſt of their Kind in *England*) are an excellent Piece of Work, being lately rebuilt, moſt of them at the Charge of the Gentry of the Country, each Stall bearing the Arms of the Benefactor that gave it. In the ſame Cloſe are the Palaces of the Biſhop and Dean, with the Houſes of the Prebendaries, in a Court on the Hill, all of them almoſt new, and very handſome. Dr. *Plot*, in his Hiſtory of this Shire, ſcruples not to ſay, that the Cathedral here is the moſt eminent publick Building, whether Eccleſiaſtical or Civil, in *England*; being adorn'd with three ſuch lofty Spires, as no Church in *England* can boaſt of; as alſo with Studs and carved Works, not to mention the Glazing and Travery in the Stone-Work of the Weſt Window, given by the Duke of *York*, afterward King *James* II.

The Dimenſions of this Cathedral in the Inſide, is in Length 450 Foot; of which, the Choir is 110; the Breadth of the Body of the Church in the broadeſt Place is but eighty Foot; and over the Gate, in the Inſide, is this Inſcription:

Oſſumus eſt Litchfield *Fundator, ſed Reparator* Offa *fuit.*

Rex Stephanus, *Rex* Henricus (II.) *Rex* Richardus I. & *Rex* Joannes, *plurima Dona dabant.*

The other Church of this City, dedicated to S. *Michael*, is eminent for nothing but the largeneſs of the Church-yard, which is hardly to be parallell'd in *England*, containing within its Limits, ſix or ſeven Acres of good Paſture Land.

The moſt noted Monuments in this Cathedral are, for

William Paget, Predeceſſor to the preſent Earl of *Uxbridge*, who was Secretary of State, and Privy-Counſellor to King *Henry* VIII. Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, under King *Edward* VI. Lord Privy Seal under Queen *Mary* I. and a faithful Counſellor and Friend to Queen *Elizabeth* to his Death. It is ſupported with Pillars of the *Corinthian* Order, over two Statues arm'd and cloak'd, with two Women kneeling by them.

Ralph Lord *Baſſet* of *Drayton* had alſo a goodly Monument in the Iſle on the South Side of the Choir in this Cathedral, near the Altar of S. *Nicholas*, to which he gave two hundred Marks for the yearly keeping of his *Obit*; but it was demoliſh'd in the late rebellious Times, with the Cathedral itſelf.

George Bullen, Dean of this Church, who lies under a fair Marble Grave-ſtone, on which is a true Proteſtant Epitaph, compoſed by himſelf, before his Death, worthy of our Obſervation from a Papiſt, and a Churchman.

Lo! here on Earth my Body lyes,
Whoſe ſinful Life deſerves the Rod;
Yet I believe the ſame ſhall riſe,
And praiſe the Mercies of my God.
As for my Soul, let none take Thought,
It is with him that hath it bought;
For God on me doth Mercy take,
For nothing elſe but Jeſus *Sake.*

Here's neither Merit, nor Supererogation, but Salvation by Faith.

Biſhop *Hacket*, who was the Repairer of the Church after the Reſtoration. 'Tis a noble Monument, with his Statue on it, having over the Head of it theſe Words out of the 132 Pſalm. *I will not ſuffer mine Eyes to ſleep, 'till I have found out a Place for the Temple of the Lord.* And at his Feet, *Quam ſpecioſa veſtigia Evangelizantium pacem.* And the Motto of his Coat of Arms is, *Zelus Domus tuæ Exedit me.* He was a very obliging Courtier, and when he repair'd his Cathedral, induc'd many

many of the Nobility to contribute their Aſſiſtance, as appears from the Inſcriptions on the Prebendaries Stalls, Organs, and Choir, where are the Names of no leſs than 11 Dutcheſſes and Counteſſes written as Benefactors. *Baſil Fielding* Earl of *Denbigh*, gave two fine Prayer-Books bound in Purple Velvet, two Silver Candleſticks, and a large Baſon, for the Uſe of the Communion Table.

There are alſo two other Pariſh-Churches in this City, of which, the Miniſter of S. *Mary's*, *William Langley*, M. A. was ſequeſter'd for preaching on *Chriſtmaſs-Day*, and adminiſtring the Sacrament by the Common-Prayer Book. His Family afterward ſuffer'd much Want.

King *Athelwolfe*, *Anno* 856, went on his Pilgrimage to *Rome*, and being entertained there with wonderful Reſpect to his Majeſty, but moſt to his Piety, he not only confirmed to the Pope the Grant of his Predeceſſor King *John*, who gave the Pope a Revenue of one Penny, an Houſe throughout *England*, call'd afterward *Peter* Pence; but ſettled another Revenue of 300 Marks, for the Maintenance of Candles in S. *Peter's* and S. *Paul's* Church, and a Largeſs for the Holy See, which was to be raiſed out of divers Cities of the Kingdom; among which, this City and *Coventry* were to pay 41 *l.* 5 *s.*

In the Year 1611, 9 *Jac.* 1. one *Edward Wightman* of *Burton upon Trent*, being before convicted by *Richard Neile*, Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, of holding very dangerous, hæretical, and blaſphemous Opinions, was burnt in this City of *Litchfield*; ten ſeveral Hæreſies were laid to his Charge, *viz.* thoſe of *Ebion*, *Cerinthus*, *Valentinian*, *Arius*, *Macedonius*, *Simon Magus*, *Manes*, *Manichæus*, *Photinus*, and the *Anabaptiſts*. His puniſhment was eſteem'd a ſeaſonable Severity, well-pleaſing to God, becauſe none was after it found to follow his Hæretical Doctrines.

In the Year 1642, when the Civil Wars between the King and Parliament began, ſome Gentlemen of *Leiceſterſhire* had ſeiz'd the Cloſe of this City for the King (Sir *William Dugdale* ſays, that the King had ſent them thither out of a pious Intention, to preſerve this ſtately Cathedral) which when the Leaders of the Rebellion heard, they ſent the Lord *Brook* with a Body of Horſe and Foot, to beſiege and take it for the Parliament's Service. He rais'd Batteries againſt it; but as if he went about the Attack with ſome Scruples (as well he might) he is ſaid to have pray'd, that God would cut him off immediately, if his Cauſe were bad; which accordingly happen'd; for before any Aſſault made againſt it, as he ſtood in a Door, where he was come to find the Occaſion of a ſudden Shout made by the Soldiers, he was ſhot in the Eye, and immediately dy'd of the Wound. This was the more taken Notice of by ſome thoughtful People, becauſe it happen'd upon S. *Chad's* Day, *March* 2, to whom the Church of *Litchfield* is dedicated, as an Inſtance of the ſpecial Regard that God has to the Places dedicated to his Worſhip, and the Memory of his Saints. But this Lord's remarkable Death did not put an End to the Siege; for Sir *John Gell*, who commanded next under him, carry'd on the Siege, and having taken the Cloſe, carry'd away the Gentlemen Priſoners of War, and then departed to *Stafford* to reduce it.

This City hath given the Title of Earl to theſe Families.

Bernard Steward, ſeventh Son of *Eſme Steward*. He was Captain of his Majeſty King *Charles* I's Horſe-Guards, and in ſeveral Battles between that King's and the Parliament's Forces, behav'd himſelf with great Valour in Defence of his Maſter, *viz.* at *Loſtwithiel* in *Cornwall*, at *Newberry* in *Berkſhire*, and *Navesby* in *Northamptonſhire*; for which eminent Services, the Title and Dignity of Baron of *Newbery*, and Earl of *Litchfield*, were deſign'd and preparing for him; but before this could be accompliſh'd, he happen'd to be again engag'd with the Rebel Forces at *Rowton Heath*, near the City of *Cheſter*, in *February* 1645, and was there ſlain. He dy'd unmarry'd, but his elder Brother *George* called Lord *d'Aubigny*, who was ſlain in the ſame Royal Cauſe in the Battle of *Kineton*, in 1642, leaving a Son *Charles* Lord *d'Aubigny*, he (in conſideration of his Father's

Father's and Uncle's Merits, was preferr'd to the ſame Honour, being created by Letters Patents, bearing Date at *Oxford*, *Dec.* 10, 21 *Car.* I, 1646, Lord *Stewart* of *Newbery*, and Earl of *Litchfield*. He alſo, upon the Death of *James* his eldeſt Brother, without Heir, aſſum'd the Honour of Duke of *Richmond*. He marry'd three Wives, but by none of them had any Iſſue, whereupon this Earldom for a Time became Extinct. He dy'd in his Embaſſy to *Denmark*, but was brought Home, and bury'd in King *Henry* VII's Chappel, *Weſtminſter*.

Sir *Edward-Henry Lee* of *Ditchley* in *Oxfordſhire*, Bart. being a Perſon of an ample Fortune, and great Hopes, was by Letters patent, bearing Date at *Weſtminſter*, *June* 5, 1674, advanced to the Honour and Degree of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Baron of *Spellesbury* in the ſaid County of *Oxford*, and alſo of Viſcount *Quarendon*, and Earl of *Litchfield*, to hold to him and the Heirs Male of his Body.

Henry, in great Favour with K. *James* the 2d, who made him Lord Lieutenant, and *Cuſtos Rotulorum* of the County of *Oxford*, Lord Lieutenant of *Woodſtock* Park, High Steward of the Borough of *Woodſtock*, one of the Lords of his Majeſty's Bedchamber, Colonel of a Regiment of Foot, and afterwards of the Firſt Regiment of Foot-Guards. He marry'd the Lady *Charlotte Fitz-Roy*, one of the natural Daughters of King *Charles* II. by the Dutcheſs of *Cleveland*, by whom he had 13 Sons, and five Daughters. Five of the eldeſt of his Sons dy'd in his Life-time, whereupon his Honour deſcended to

George-Henry Lee, his ſixth Son, who is the preſent Earl of *Litchfield*. He hath marry'd the Daughter of Sir *John Hales* of the County of *Kent*, Bart. by whom he hath Iſſue one Son, if not more Children.

This City hath alſo had ſome Men of great Worth and Learning, as,

William de Litchfield, who applying himſelf to the Study of Divinity, became a Doctor in that Faculty, and was afterwards Rector of *Allhallowes the Great* in *Thames-ſtreet*, *London*. He was generally beloved for his great Learning, and good Life. He wrote many Books, both Moral and Divine, in Proſe and Verſe, one of which was entitled, *The Complaint of God unto ſinful Men*. After his Death, there was found in his Study, three thouſand fourſcore and three Sermons of his own Writing. He dy'd *Anno Dom.* 1447, and was bury'd under a Monument in the Choir of his Church, which was burnt in 1666, and this, with other Monuments deſtroy'd.

Robert Whittington, a good Grammarian, but being over conceited of his own Learning and Skill, pretended to cope with *William Lilly*, the greateſt Artiſt of his Age in that Art, *William Horman*, and *Robert Aldredge*, who ſo over-match'd him in the Conteſt, that though his Skill was conſiderable, it appear'd ſo ſmall in the Compariſon, that he loſt the Reputation of it, and fell into Diſgrace. He was Poet Laureat of *Oxford*, and *Protovates Anglicæ*, as he ſtil'd himſelf in the Title Page of the Grammar which he put out in 1517. He wrote ſeveral other Books relating to School Learning, which are in *Bale* and *Pitz*.

Elias Aſhmole, Eſq; a Perſon critically ſkill'd in ancient Coins, Chymiſtry, Heraldry, Mathematicks, and many other Parts of curious Learning; in which having made a great Proficiency, and collected many great Curioſities, he firſt promiſed to give them to the Univerſity of *Oxford*, if they would provide a convenient Repoſitory for them, which that Body gladly accepted of, and perform'd. For in the Year 1679, they began a large and ſtately Building of ſquared Stone at the Weſt End of the Theatre, having a magnificent Portal on that Side, ſuſtained by Pillars of the *Corinthian* Order, with ſeveral Embelliſhments. The Front, which is about 60 Foot in Length, ſtands to the Street Northward, having this Inſcription over the Entrance, in gilt Letters, *Muſæum Aſhmoleanum, Schola Naturalis Hiſtoriæ Officina Chymica*. It was finiſh'd *March* 20, 1683, at which Time this learned and generous Gentleman preſented

ſented to the Univerſity his rich and noble Collection of Rarities, and depoſited them the ſame Day in it; appointing the learned Lawyer, Dr. *Robert Plott*, to digeſt them, and put them into a juſt Series and Order. King *Charles* II. being made acquainted with his great Worth and Learning, made him *Windſor* Herald, and left the Superviſing and ordering his Cabinet of Coins to him, according as he had done to thoſe in *Oxford*; which Univerſity, upon the Account of his Merit, ſent him their Diploma for his Degree of Doctor of Phyſick, without his Knowledge or Seeking, as did the Inns of Court with the Title and Degree of Bariſter of Law. Laſtly, the ſame King being ſenſible as well of his Fidelity as Learning, made him Comptroller of all the Exciſe in *England* and *Wales*.

Tameworth, in the *Saxon* Tongue Tamaꝑoꝑð, in the *Saxon* Annals Tamanꝑoꝑðiȝe, and in *Marianus Tamawordina*. It takes its Name from the River *Tame*, which runs by it, and the *Saxon* Word Ꝑeoꝑð, which ſignifies a Yard or Farm, as alſo a River, Iſland, or any Place ſurrounded with Water, as *Keyſer-waert* in *Germany*, ſignifies *Cæſar's Iſland*. It is a divided Town, being ſituate upon the Borders of two Shires, the one Part of it, which formerly belonged to the *Marmions*, *viz.* the Caſtle, and a Part of the Town adjoining in *Warwickſhire*, and the other Part, which belonged anciently to the *Haſtings*, *viz.* the Church, and the reſt of the Town in this Shire. In the flouriſhing State of the *Mercian* Kingdom, this Town was a Royal Seat, or as it is call'd in the Ledger Book of *Worceſter*, a very eminent Place; particularly it appears, that in the Year 781, it was the Palace of the *Mercian* Kings by a Grant of King *Offa* to the Monks of *Worceſter*. A ſquare Trench is ſtill remaining, bearing the Name of the *King's Dyke*, and is very large. Of late Years, a great many Bones of Men and Horſes, as alſo Spear-Heads have been found in it by Digging. It was deſtroy'd in the *Daniſh* Wars, but rebuilt by *Ethelfleda* the *Mercian* Lady, and *Editha* the Daughter of King *Edgar*; who abſtaining from Marriage, out of a Reverence to the Virgin State, hath a Place in the Calendar among the Saints. She founded a ſmall Nunnery in this Town, which the *Marmions*, to whom the Conqueror gave the Caſtle and Territories adjacent, removed ſome few Years after, to *Poleſworth*, that they might build a Collegiate Church here. The Caſtle was enjoy'd ſome Succeſſions by the *Marmions*, who much ſtrengthen'd it, and adorn'd it; but it fell in the Reign of King *Henry* III. to the Heirs General, with other Eſtates. The Caſtle, upon the Diviſion, fell to the *Frevils*, and by their Heir Female, to the *Ferrars*, a Family deſcended of a younger Brother of the Family of the Barons *Ferrars* of *Groby*. Theſe *Marmions* (as our Hiſtories inform us) were Hereditary Champions to the Kings of *England*: For upon every Coronation of a new King of *England*, the Heir of this Family (according to the Cuſtom) was bound to ride arm'd in compleat Harneſs into the King's Hall, and in a ſet Form, Challenge any Man to Duel, that would dare to oppoſe the King's Title. And this is certain from the publick Records, that *Alexander Frevile*, in the Reign of King *Edward* III. held this Caſtle by that Service. But yet the *Freviles*, at the Coronation of K. *Richard* II. loſt this Honour, which went by Marriage to the *Dimocks* of *Lincolnſhire*.

The famous Princeſs *Elfleda*, who ſo ſtoutely carry'd on the Wars with the *Danes*, for the Defence of the Kingdom of *Mercia*, from the Year 910, to the Year 922, in a long Series of Battles, dy'd at the latter End of that Time, at this Town of *Tamworth*, and was bury'd in the Porch of the Monaſtry of S. *Peter* at *Glouceſter*, which her Husband and ſhe had built; ſhe left behind her an only Daughter named *Elfwina*, then marriageable.

Tameworth is a very good Market Town, and ſends two Burgeſſes to Parliament; one for the Part in this County, and the other for the Part in *Warwickſhire*. It is incorporated and governed by a Bailiff, an High-Steward, and Under-Steward, Recorder, and other inferior Officers, ſo that it

it is ſtill a Place of good Account. The Market is weekly on Saturday; and the Fairs yearly, on Aſh-Wedneſday, S. *George*'s Day, *April* 23, and *October* 13. Divers Gentlemen have Houſes in this Town, as Sir *Humphrey Ferrers*, who is Lord of the Caſtle, which his Anceſtors have enjoy'd almoſt from the Conqueſt. In the *Staffordſhire* Side, the *Bretons* have a Seat, which they have held in a very long Succeſſion from King *Edward* II. The *Harcourts* alſo have an Houſe here; they are deſcended of the *Harcourts* of *Raunton*, who are a younger Branch of the Family of Sir *Robert Harcourt* of *Ellenhall* and *Staunton Harcourt*, Kt.

Tutbury, a Borough with a Caſtle belonging to it, which was given by *William the Conqueror*, with ſeven other Manors, of which, *Chebſey* was the moſt conſiderable, to *Henry de Ferrers*. He built a Monaſtery for *Cluniac* Monks near it, of which we ſhall ſpeak at large in our Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory. His Poſterity enjoy'd both the Manor and Caſtle of this Town ſome Succeſſions; but *Robert de Ferrers*, 19 *Hen.* 2. in that Conteſt for the Crown, which the *Henries*, Father and Son, had, joining with the Son againſt the Father, againſt whom he mann'd his Caſtles of *Turbury* and *Duffield*, was ſoon reduc'd to ſuch Streights by *Rheſe* Prince of *Wales*, whom *Henry* the Father ſent to beſiege his Caſtle, that he found himſelf obliged to haſten to the King, and begging his Pardon, ſubmit himſelf and ſurrender his Caſtles to him. The King having taken Security for his future Fidelity, pardon'd him, and gave him his Eſtate; but not daring to truſt him any more, demoliſh'd his Caſtles. His Poſterity ſucceeded him in his Eſtate, and *William de Ferrers*, 36 *Hen.* 3. obtained a Charter for a free Warren in this Town, and many other Lordſhips in this and other Counties; and we find that 7 *Edw.* 1. *Eleanor* the Wife of *Robert de Ferrers* ſu'd for her Dowry out of the Lands of this Town, and other Eſtates late belonging to her Husband, but could not obtain'd it, becauſe he had been fined 50,000 Pounds, for his Rebellion againſt King *Henry* III. and his whole Eſtate was made over to his Sureties, to indempnify them; and becauſe the Fine was not paid to *Edmund* the King's Son, to whom the King had given it, the Sureties had made over the whole Eſtate to *Edmund* Earl of *Lancaſter*. The Caſtle had been before ſurrendred; and when, with the Town, it paſſed by *Blanch*, the Daughter and Coheir of *Henry* Duke of *Lancaſter*, to *John of Gaunt*, Earl of *Richmond*, and after, in her Right, Duke of *Lancaſter*. He built the Gatehouſe and Walls about it. It is now a goodly ancient Houſe, walled on all Sides but one, where the Hill is ſo ſteep, that it needs no Fortification, and yet it is incloſ'd there with a ſtrong Pale. It ſtands upon an high Hill, and affords a brave Proſpect on all Sides, *viz.* on the North and North-weſt, over goodly Meadows and Paſtures in *Roceſter*, *&c.* Eaſtward over the Rivers *Dove* and *Trent*, as far as *Nottingham*, and on the South-Eaſt, towards *Burton*, *&c.* on the South and South-Eaſt are all Woodlands, in which are many Parks, moſt of which belong to the Caſtle and Honour of it, to which a great Part of the Inhabitants of the Country about it are Homagers, and hold of it.

Some of the Tenures to this Caſtle are ſo odd, that we cannot paſs over two held by Sir *Philip Somervile*, when *John of Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaſter* was Lord of that Honour, *viz.* Sir *Philip* held of his Lord the Earl, the Manor of *Briddeſhall* by theſe Services: That when his Lord keepeth his *Chriſtmas* at this his Caſtle of *Tutbury*, Sir *Philip* (or ſome other Knight his Deputy) ſhall come to *Tutbury* the Eve before *Chriſtmas-day*, and be lodged in the Town by the Marſhal of the Earl's Houſe, and on *Chriſtmaſs-day* ſhall go to the Dreſſer, and carrying his Lord's Meſs to his Table, ſhall carve the ſame Meat to his Lord, and this he ſhall do, as well at Supper as at Dinner; and when his Lord hath eaten, the ſaid Sir *Philip* ſhall ſit down in the ſame Place where his Lord ſat, and ſhall be ſerved at the Table by the Steward of the Earl's Houſe. And upon St. *Stephen*'s Day, when he hath dined, he ſhall take his Leave of his Lord, and ſhall kiſs him;

and for this his Service he ſhall nothing take and nothing give. Theſe Services Sir *Philip* performed to the Earls of *Lancaſter* 48 Years, for this his Manor of *Briddeſhall*.

Sir *Philip* alſo held the Manors of *Tatenhall* in this Hundred, and *Drycot* in *Totmanſloe* Hundred in percenery by theſe Services; That he, or his Attorney, ſhould go the Caſtle of *Tutbury*, upon St. *Peter's* Day, in *Auguſt*, called *Lammaſs-day*, and ſhew the Steward, that he is come to hunt and catch his Lord's Greeſe (*i.e.* Wild Swine) at the Coſts of his Lord; and the ſaid Steward ſhall cauſe to be deliver'd to Sir *Philip*, an Horſe and Saddle worth 50 Shillings, or ſo much in Money to provide one, and one Hound, and ſhall pay to the ſaid Sir *Philip*, for every Day to *Holy-rood* Day, (to which he is to continue his Hunting) two Shillings and Sixpence for himſelf, and one Shilling for his Servant and Bercelet (or Hound). And the Wood-maſters of the Foreſts of *Needwood* and *Duffeild*, with all the Parkers and Foreſters, are to attend upon the ſaid Sir *Philip*, while their Lord's Greeſe is taking in the ſaid Foreſts, as upon their Maſter, during the ſaid Time; and at the End thereof, Sir *Philip* ſhall deliver up the ſaid Horſe and Barcelet to the Steward, with whom, when he has din'd on *Holy-rood* Day, at the Caſtle of *Tutbury*, he ſhall kiſs the Porter and depart.

Here is a Market weekly, on Tueſday, and a Fair Yearly, on the Aſſumption of the Virgin *Mary*, *Aug.* 15.

Walſhall, another Market-Town in this Hundred, and that (as *Cambden* ſays) none of the Meaneſt. The Market is weekly, on Tueſday, and the Fair on

This Lordſhip, *Robert*, Son of *Aſculfus*, held 20 Years after the Conqueſt; and in *Henry* III's Time, one *William Rufus* held it in Fee Farm of the King, paying 26*l.* 19*s.* In 9 *Edward* II. *John Somery* and *Thomas Rouſe* were joint Lords thereof; and 17 *Edward* III. *Baſſet* was Lord of it. It is a Corporation govern'd by a Mayor, and his under Officers, but by whom ſo made we find not. In later Times, this Manor was part of the Eſtate of *Richard Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, by whoſe Heir, *Anne Beauchamp*, it paſſed, with many other Lordſhips, to *Richard Nevill* Earl of *Warwick*, in her Right. This Earl was called the ſtout Earl of *Warwick*, and *Richard Make-King*; becauſe, by his Valour and Intereſt, he had ſuch a Power in the Wars between King *Henry* VI. and King *Edward* IV. that he could pull down or ſet up either of them, as he pleaſed. In his Proſperity he was ſo famed for his Hoſpitality, that our Hiſtorians tell us, he ſpent ſix Oxen every Day at his Table, beſides other Proviſions; but his Greatneſs at length had its downfall, for being ſlain by King *Edward* in *Barnet* Field, that King not only ſettled himſelf on the Throne, but ſeizing upon his great Eſtate, (of which this Town was a Part) reduced his Counteſs to a miſerable Condition, being forced to take Sanctuary in the Abby of *Beau-lieu* in *Hampſhire*, immediately after her Huſband's Death; and after ſome Time, to get ſecretly into the North, where ſhe liv'd privately, and endured many Streights, 'till King *Henry* VII. came to the Throne. This King reſtor'd her Inheritance to her; but it ſeems to have been with a Deſign to get it for himſelf and Heirs; for the ſame Year, ſhe, by a ſpecial Feoffment and Fine thereupon, convey'd it wholly to the King, by an Entail upon the Iſſue Male of his Body, with Remainder to herſelf and her Heirs; Queen *Mary* gave it to *Richard Wilbraham*, whoſe Son *Thomas* had it after him. Dr. *Plot*, in his Hiſtory of *Staffordſhire*, relates ſeveral Things worth our Notice of this Town, as 1ſt, That Iron Ore of ſeveral Sorts is found here, of which, that which the Miners or Diggers call'd *Muſh* is the beſt, and contains in it a ſweet Liquor, which the Workmen greedily drink: It is of a ſharp Taſte, very cold and cutting, but being ſweet, pleaſeth the Appetite. See more of this in *Ruſhall*. 2dly, an unuſual, but very good Cuſtom of diſtributing annually a certain Dole of one Penny and no more, upon Twelfth Eve, to all Perſons then reſiding in the Town or Borough of *Walſhall*, and in all the Villages

and

and Hamlets belonging thereunto, as *Walſhall-Wood*, *Sheffield*, *Great* and *Little Blockſwich*, *Harding Goſcot*, *Wood-End*, *Caldmore*, *Beſcot*, the *Pleck*, and *Burch-Hills*, which they call the *Foreign*, and not only to the Inhabitants, but all Strangers then ſojourning there. This Benevolence is called *Moſeley's-Dole*, becauſe it was given by one *Thomas Moſeley*, an Inhabitant of this Town, who hearing a Child cry for Bread, as he was walking the Streets on the Eve of the *Epiphany*, was ſo concern'd, that he vow'd, none ſhould want Bread upon that Day again for ever, in that Town, or the Liberties thereof, and thereupon immediately ſettled his Manor of *Baſcot* in *Warwickſhire* upon the Corporation, for the Maintenance of that Dole. This is the Account Tradition gives of it, but the Truth of it is, That it was ſettled by Feoffment, 30 *Hen.* 6. for the Maintenance, in part, of an *Obit* for his own and Wife *Margaret's* Souls, to be celebrated in the Pariſh Church here, and Abby of *Hales Owen*. Since the Diſſolution, this Corporation converted their Share into this Dole. 3dly, That the Ironworks of this Town are chiefly employ'd in making Things relating to Horſemanſhip, as Spurs, Bridle, Stirrups, *&c.* of which they make ſeveral Sorts; as alſo Shoo and Garter-Buckles, with great Niceneſs and Accuracy, by which the Inhabitants keep up a great Trade.

Having thus accounted for the Market-Towns of this Hundred, we ſhall now paſs to the Villages, *viz.*

Alderwas, or *Alrewas*, one of the Manors which *Algar* Earl of *Mercia* was poſſeſs'd of, when the Conqueror's Survey, Doomſday-Book, was made. He left it to *Edwyn* his eldeſt Son, with his other Eſtates; which, upon *Edwyn's* Rebellion being forfeited into the Conqueror's Hands, were diſpoſed of among his Followers and Friends; and this Manor given to *Walter Somervile*, a *Norman*, who ſeated himſelf at *Whichnover*. In his Poſterity it continued divers Succeſſions, for in the Reign of K. *Henry* III. it appears to have been the Lordſhip of *Edward* (or rather *Roger*) *de Somervile*, whoſe Son *Robert*, 18 *Edw.* 1. obtain'd a Grant of a Market, to be kept here every Week upon Tueſday, and a Fair yearly, upon the Eve, Day, and Morrow of St. *Margaret the Virgin*, July 20. He dy'd 25 *Edw.* 1. leaving it, [illegible] other Eſtates, to his Brother Sir *Philip Somervile* his Heir. He was Sheriff of *Buckingham* and *Bedford*, 1 *Edw.* 3. and one of the Knights of this Shire to ſerve in Parliament, the 10th of the ſame Reign. He dy'd poſſeſs'd of this Manor, 29 *Edw.* 3. leaving his Daughters, *Joan* and *Maud*, his Coheirs. *Joan* marry'd *Rheſe ap Griffin*, Kt. and to him, in her Right, this Manor, upon the Diviſion, came. His Poſterity were Lords of this Manor many Succeſſions, and were in Poſſeſſion of it, and other Eſtates which came to them from the *Somerviles*, in 1597.

Aldridge, in which Pariſh is a Pool, called *Drudemeer*, which at other Times is generally dry, but upon the Approach of a Dearth of Corn, overflows in great Abundance; which perhaps may be imputed to the Rains, which uſually are the Cauſe of Dearth in *England*.

Alrewiche, a Manor, which one *Robert* held of *William Fitz Auſculf*, 20 *Conq.* In King *Henry* III's Reign, 'twas the Seat of *Robert Stapleton*; and in the Church is a fair croſs-legged Monument of the ſaid *Robert Stapleton*, as alſo of one *Nicholas de Alrenzie*. The *Harecourts* had *Stapleton's* Lands here afterwards; and ſince, the *Hillaries*, and Lord *Ferrers*. It came at length to the *Devereuxes*, and the Earl of *Eſſex* ſold it to *Robert Stamford*, whoſe Heirs lately had it. There is a Family of Gentlemen of good Account in this Place, who bear the Name of the Town. It is in the Manor of *Barr*.

Aſton, a Manor, divided in K. *Henry* III's Days, between Sir *Richard Venables*, Kt. a younger Son of Sir *William Venables*, Baron of *Kinderton*, and a Race of Gentlemen call'd *Marſhals*, who had each of them a Moiety; but at length was united in the *Leighs* of *Knightly*, from whom it paſſed by the *Stanleys* and *Moyle*, to the *Heninghams*, a *Suffolk* Family, who are or lately were the Owners of it.

Armitage, the Seat of the *Ridgleys*, from *Edward* III's Time. This Place is famous for Tobacco-pipes.

Bagnall, a Village belonging to *Robert de Stafford*, 20 *Conq.* under whom *Ivo de Panton* held it, or ſome Part of it, from whom it paſſed to the *Bagnalls*, or *Bagentials*, who took their Name from this Place, and were then Lords of it, who were at that Time ſome of the chief Men of the County, for we find *Stephen Bagonnal*, a Commiſſioner for the King, 12 *Hen.* 6. In later Times we obſerve none of the Name but mean Plebeans, 'till in the laſt Age, two Brethren were knighted for their Valour againſt the *Scots*, and rebel *Iriſh*, *viz.* *Ralph* and *Nicholas Bagnall*, the Son of which laſt, treading in his Father's Steps, merited his Title, *viz.* *Henry Bagnall*. In this Village alſo, the *Greeneways*, an ancient Family of Gentry, had a Seat, which retains their Name, tho' the Family is extinct.

Barr was held, the 20th of the Conqueror's Reign, by *Drogo*, under *William Fitz-Auſculf* the ſupreme Lord, from whom, for want of Iſſue, it came to *Gervaſe Paganell*; but how long it remain'd in his Family we know not. In King *John's* Reign, we obſerve it divided into two Manors, *Magna Barr*, and *Parva Barr*. One *Guido* held the former, and one *Richard* was Lord of the latter. In the Time of King *Henry* III. one *Henry* held *Magna Barr*, and one *Robert* held *Parva Barr* of *Roger Somery*. In *Edward* II's Reign, *an.* 9. *John Somery* held *Magna Barr*; but in the 15th Year of the ſaid King, one *Robert* was Lord of *Magna Barr*, and the former *John* continu'd Lord of *Parva Barr*. In the Reign of King *Richard* II. *Thomas Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, had both theſe Manors; but being found guilty of Rebellion by Parliament, he was baniſh'd into the *Iſle of Man*, becauſe of his Age; and his Eſtate being confiſcated, *John de Beaufort* Marqueſs of *Somerſet*, who was conſtituted the King's Lieutenant in *Aquitain*, obtained a Grant to himſelf, and *Margaret* his Wife, and the Heirs of their Bodies lawfully begotten, of theſe Manors of *Barr*, and divers others in this and other Counties.

Barton, a Village ſtanding upon the Foreſt of *Needwood*, and therefore bearing the Name of *Barton under Needwood*, was given by the Conqueror to *Walter de Somervile*, a *Norman*, but upon ſome conditional Tenure; for in the 20th Year of the ſame King, it was in his Hands, and was by him granted then, or ſoon after, to *Henry Ferrers*, as a Member of his Barony in Demeſne. His Poſterity were firſt created Earls *Ferrers*, and then of *Darby*, being then in great Favour with their Princes; but *Robert* Earl of *Darby*, being left young, and meeting with a diſcontented Nobility, who infuſed rebellious Principles into him, he, as ſoon as he aim'd at Man's Eſtate, engag'd with other Barons in a Civil War againſt King *Henry* III. who ſent Prince *Edward* againſt them, and by him they being ſubdu'd at *Eveſham*, this Earl was by Parliament condemn'd to a long Impriſonment, and diſinherited of his Eſtate, which was given to *Edmund* the King's Son, redeemable upon the Payment of 50,000*l.* which not being ever paid, it remain'd in the Hands of the ſaid *Edmund* and his Poſterity. In this Village dwelt one *Tayler* in a little Cottage, whoſe Wife had three Sons at one Birth; which being preſented to King *Henry* VII. when he came to hunt at *Needwood*, he order'd them to be put to School, and they all came to be Doctors, as Tradition tells us. The eldeſt of them was a Doctor of Laws, Archdeacon of *Darby* and *Bucks*, and Maſter of the Rolls. He built the Chapel at *Barton*, upon or near the Place where they were born, and ſet theſe Inſcriptions on the Pillars.

I. JOHAN-

I. JOHANNES TAYLER *GEMELLORUM NATU MAXIMUS.*
II. *DECRETORUM DOCTOR, ET SACRORUM CANONUM PROFESSOR.*
III. *ARCHIDIACONUS* DERBIE, *ET* BUCHINGHAM, *&c.*
IV. *MAGISTER ROTULORUM ILLUSTRISSIMI REGIS* HENRICI VIII. *ANNO REGNI SUI* XX.

The Chapel is a neat Piece of Work, ſomewhat in the Form of King *Henry* VII's at *Weſtminſter*; perhaps in Honour and Imitation of his great Patron, who gave him his Education, and Preferrment afterwards, as Dr. *Plott* is pleaſed to repreſent it.

Bentley, the Manor and Eſtate of *John* Lord *Dudley*, granted to himſelf, and the Heirs Male of his Body, by K. *Richard* III. He had been Treaſurer of the Houſhold to King *Henry* VI. and upon the Acceſſion of King *Edward* IV. to the Throne, behav'd himſelf with that Submiſſion and Fidelity, that he not only obtain'd a Pardon for all ſuch Debts as upon Account were due from him to the Crown, by reaſon of the Exerciſe of his former Office, but a Salary of an hundred Marks *per Annum*, out of the Revenues of the Dutchy of *Cornwall*, and as much out of the Port of *Southampton* for Life, beſides this and ſome other Manors in Fee.

Bentley-Hall, or Manor, is now the Seat of *Thomas Lane*, Eſq; At *Powke-Hill* near his Seat, is found an hard black ſhining Stone, which upon poliſhing, prov'd a tolerably fair black Marble; but the Workmen found in it an hard Pin (as they called it) that made it not worth their Labour; however, being burnt and powder'd, it makes a good Emery, which may turn to a better Account. Upon the ſame Hill is a Witch-Elm growing, that has lifted up with its Root a Stone of 200 Weight.

Bloxwiche, the Lordſhip of Earl *Roger de Montgomery*, 20 *Conq.* It is called in the Record *Blecheſworth.* In 21 *Edw.* 1. One *Richard Baſſet* was Lord of it, and in the laſt Century, one of the *Stanleys* had a Seat here.

Brantefton, or *Braunſton*, the Eſtate which the noble Lady *Godeva*, the Wife of *Leofric*, Earl of *Mercia*, dy'd poſſeſs'd of before the Conqueſt, leaving it, with other Eſtates, to her Son *Algar*, whoſe Heir *Edwyne* having forfeited it by his Oppoſition to the Conqueror, it was diſpos'd of to his Followers. This Town is famous now for Grindſtones; and before the Diſſolution of the Abbeys, was held by the Abbots of *Burton*, from the Conqueſt.

Brewerton or *Breverton*, the Lordſhip of the Lord *Chetwynd*.

Bromley-Regis, or *King's-Bromley*, ſo called, becauſe at the Conqueſt it was in the King's Hands, and was then ancient Demeſne, as it continu'd, 'till the Reign of King *Henry* III. who paſs'd it *Reg.* 43. to *Roger Corbet*, to be held of him in *Capite.* His Poſterity, who were ſome of them Knights, and High Sheriffs of the County, continu'd Owners of it 'till 30 *Hen.* 6. when it paſſed by Deſcent, for want of Male Iſſue to the Family of *Baddeligh* of *Cheſhire*; and from them to that of *Patridge*, and *Agard*, who bought it; and it is now, or late was, in that Name. Here was anciently a Bridge over the *Trent*, but it is now decay'd.

Bromwich Weſt, of which, one *Richard Baſſet* was Lord, 21 *Edw.* 1. and now one of the *Stanleys* hath, or late had, a Seat here. *Walter Parſons*, Porter to King *James* I. was born in this Pariſh. He was famous for his unparallel'd Strength and Tallneſs; for he would take up two of the talleſt Yeomen of the Guards under each Arm, and carry them as he pleaſed (do

(do what they could) about the Guard Room, and many ſuch like Feats he did. His Picture is now, or lately was, in the Guard-Room at *Whitehall*.

Broughton is famous only for the chief Seat of the Family of *Broughton*, which, that it might be compleat, as well for Spiritual as Temporal Matters, *Thomas Broughton*, Eſq; built an Oratory or Chapel near his Seat, for the Uſe of his Family, at his own Charge, (only an Hundred Pounds was left by *Peter Broughton*, Eſq; in order to it) who endow'd it with 20 *l. per Ann.* towards the Maintenance of a Chaplain. Dr. *Plot* tells us, that he ſaw a Boar at Sir *Brian Broughton's*, Bart. here, between 12 and 13 Hands high.

Burton upon Trent was the Eſtate of *Algar* Earl of *Mercia*, before the Conqueſt, as appears by Doomſday-Book, and was left by him to *Edwin* his Son, who having taken up Arms againſt the Conqueror, and being ſlain by the Treachery of ſome of his Followers, his great Eſtates fell into the Conqueror's Hands, (of which this Manor was a Part) who diſpoſed of them to his *Norman* Captains. *Henry de Ferrers*, one of them, had ſeven Manors, of which, this was one, as we probably judge, becauſe that Family in after Times had a Caſtle here. *Ulfric Spot* and *Ælwitha* his Wife, *Saxons*, built an Abbey here before the Conqueſt, and well endow'd it, as we ſhall ſhew at large in our Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory. Here is a goodly Bridge, well wrought, and of very good Stone, of 34 Arches, over the *Trent*, which ſome are of Opinion was built by the Founder of the Monaſtry; but that cannot be, becauſe it not only ſeems much newer, but there are Evidences yet Extant, which prove, that *William de la Ward*, in the Time of the Abbot *Bernard*, did give the Land of the Bridge of *Burton*, paying a yearly Rent to him and his Heirs for ever. He liv'd about King *Henry* III's Time, and his Arms are in the Church, being, *Verry, Argent and Sable*, and very old. *Robert de Berſingcoat*, or *Burſcote*, gave one Acre of Land in *Burſcote-Mead* upon the *Trent*, for the repairing of the Bridge. This Bridge is, perhaps, the fineſt Piece of Workmanſhip of any civil publick Building in *England*: It is all of ſquared Free-ſtone, and contains in Length 515 Yards, which is above a Quarter of a Mile; the River *Trent* running under it, thro' 34 Arches, and dividing itſelf there into three Channels. In *Burton* alſo is an Houſe of the *Blounts*, which hath been here for ſome Ages. Here is a Fair yearly upon *Aſcenſion-Day*. The Town much follows the Cloathing Trade. S. *Modwin's* Well in this Pariſh, is ſaid to work great Cures. Dr. *Plot* tells us, That *Mary* the Wife of one *John Stone* of this Place, falling into a Well, was ſo frighted, that for a Fortnight ſhe ſlept but little; but at length fell into ſo ſound a Sleep, that ſhe waked not in 14 Days and Nights.

The Pariſh Church here joins with the decay'd Abby-Church. In it there lies a Monument cloſe to the Wall, much broken and defac'd, which common Fame reports to have been the Tomb of the firſt Founder *Ulfricus Spot*; but that can't be, becauſe 'tis made of Alabaſter, and of a modern Faſhion, and therefore can't be older than *Edward* III's Time, if not in *Edward* IV's, or *Henry* VII's; whoſe it is we can't find, for there is no Inſcription viſible.

Calveſheath, a Place through which the ancient *Roman* Way, called *Wattling-ſtreet*, paſſeth, where are two *Roman* Barrows, as is alſo,

Cattſhill, where there is one *Roman* Barrow.

Cannal, the Seat of Sir *Francis Lawley*, about which are lovely Plantations of Trees and Walks. S. *Modwin's* Well alſo in this Village is famous for unaccountable Cures of divers Ails and Weakneſſes.

Chalangwode, or *Calingwood*, a Town which *John of Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaſter*, by Virtue of his Father, K. *Edward* III's Licence, obtain'd a Grant of, from *John* Biſhop of *Lincoln*, *Richard* Earl of *Arundel*, and others, to himſelf, his Dutcheſs *Blanch*, and the Heirs of their two Bodies lawfully begotten.

Chartley, or *Certley*, the Manor and Eſtate of *Algar* Earl of *Mercia*, whoſe Son *Edwin* forfeited it to the Conqueror by his

his Rebellion. After him the King held it awhile in his own Hands, but at length gave it with *Sandon* to *Hugh* Earl of *Chester*, from whom it descended to *Ralph* Earl of *Chester* his Son. He built the Castle of this Place, of which nothing remains but the Ruins. By the Sister of this last Earl, it came by Marriage to *William Ferrars*, Earl of *Derby*, in whose Family it continu'd, 'till *Agnes* the Heir General, and Daughter of *William* Lord *Ferrars*, carry'd it into the Family of *Devereux* by her Marriage, the last of whom was the late *Robert Devereux* Earl of *Essex*. Here is a very large Park stock'd with Red and Fallow-Deer, Wild Beasts and Swine. The present Owner is ———

Chesterfield, a Village situate on the Bank of the River *Tame*, of which, in the Reign of King *Richard* I. *Alan de Cumberford* was Lord. In a Ground belonging to this Place, there were several Antiquities found in digging some time since; and very lately they met with the Pedestal of an antique broken Pillar, very well wrought, which lay pretty deep, just on the Brink of the Way, and now remains at the Widow *Smith*'s in *Chesterfield*. Dr. *Plot* has given us the Figure of it, *p.* 404. *Tab.* 33. *Fig.* 4.

Chadley, a Village given to the Barons *Audleigh* by King *Henry* III.

Chilcot, a Village situate on the River *Meese*, so called because it was one *Child's* Land, 41 *Ed.* 3. In 43 *Ed.* 3. one *Richard Childcote* was Owner thereof, and so continu'd till 11 *Rich.* 2. but whose it was afterwards we know not.

Clifton, the Seat and Lordship of the *Camvils*, from the Reign of King *John*, who inherited it divers Successions, 'till *Maud*, the Daughter and Heir, of Sir *William Camvil*, carry'd it by Marriage to *Richard Stafford*, as his Daughter did to Sir *John Arderne*, and his Daughter did to *Thomas Stanley*, in whose Family having continu'd a while, it passed to the *Henninghams* the same way, who now or late late did inherit it. Earl *Algarus* held it in the Confessor's Time, and his Son lost it to the King.

Clifton-Camvil Rectory is worth 3 or 400 a Year, and of it *Henry Gilbert* was possess'd in the late troublous Times. He had an Estate of his own, of 200*l.* a Year, which was sequestred with his Living at the same Time. He had a Wife and nine Children at the same Instant, which came to great Want thereby. He underwent divers Imprisonments, and had the Plague in *Coventry* Gaol, but surviv'd it. His Losses in all, were computed at Ten Thousand Pounds.

Comberford, stands on the East Side of the *Tame*, and tho' a Manor of itself, is a Member of *Wigington*. It hath long been the Estate and Seat of a very ancient Race of Gentlemen that have taken their Name from it, and have so prosper'd in the World, that they are now, or lately were Owners of the Head Manor of *Wigington*. *Alanus de Comberford* was Lord of *Comberford* in *Henry* I's Reign; *William Comberford* was a Man of great Note in King *Henry* VI's Reign, and 'tis yet a Family of Repute in this Place. Dr *Plot* mentions it as a Thing extraordinary, if not miraculous, that there are signal Warnings of Death attending upon this Family of *Comberford*, *viz.* Three Knocks being always heard at *Comberford-Hall* before the Decease of any of that Family, tho' the Party dying be at never so great a Distance.

In this Village is Part of a Fee-farm Rent of 39*l. per Annum* settled by King *Henry* VIII. upon *Christ-Church* College, *Oxford*, among many other Estates.

Darlaston, or *Darlaveston*, the Estate and Seat of *William de Darleston*, about King *Henry* III's Time, and a Descendant from him nam'd *Thomas de Darleston*, was Lord of it from the 34th of King *Edward* I. to the 9th of *Edward* II.

Drayton-Basset, so called from the *Bassets* Lords of it; but before the Conquest it bore the Name of *Drayton* only, and was the Lordship of *Algar* Earl of *Mercia*, as appears from Domesday-Book, in which he is registred to have had the Possession of it, and divers other large Estates, in *Edward* the Confessor's Reign; his Son *Edwin* inherited it after his Father's Death, and having forfeited it by his Rebellion in the Conqueror's Reign, it was given by that

that Prince to *Hugh de Abrincis*, his Siſter's Son, whom he had made Earl of *Cheſter*. He gave this Manor to his Daughter *Geva*, who became the Wife of *Geffrey Ridel*, an eminent Man in the Reign of King *Henry* I. being then Juſtice of *England*. He coming out of *Normandy* with Prince *William* and others of that King's Children, and divers of the Nobility, was caſt away in a ſudden Tempeſt with them, leaving Iſſue by *Geva* his Wife, one only Daughter and Heir, *Maud*, marry'd to *Richard Baſſet*, the Son of *Ralph Baſſet*, who had been Juſtice of *England*. He conſtituted many good Laws, as the Law of Frank-Pledge, and ſome others, and perſwaded the King to ſettle the Court of Exchequer in one certain Place. He was bury'd at *Abingdon*, all his Sons honourably accompanying his Body to its Sepulture. *Richard* was alſo afterwards Juſtice of *England*, and left by *Maud* his Wife, two Sons, *viz.* *Geffrey*, who aſſum'd the Name of *Ridel* from his Mother, and *Ralph*, who kept his Father's Name of *Baſſet*, and had this Town of *Drayton*, near *Tamworth*, which was his Mother's Eſtate, for his Inheritance. He underwent the Sheriff's Office for the Counties of *Warwick* and *Leiceſter*, and flouriſh'd 'till the Reign of King *Henry* III. when he dy'd in Arms againſt that King, but by the Intereſt of Prince *Edward* his Eſtate was continu'd to his Widow *Margaret*, and from her paſs'd to *Ralph* her Son, who had his Seat in this Town, and departing this Life *Dec.* 31. 27 *Edw.* I. was bury'd in the Chancel of the Pariſh Church here, before the High Altar, under a fair Marble Stone.

His Poſterity, many of them *Ralphs*, ſucceeded to this his Inheritance; but Iſſue Male failing in *Ralph* Lord *Baſſet* of *Drayton*, in the Reign of King *Richard* II. *Thomas* Earl of *Stafford*, Son of *Margaret* his Couſin and next Heir, obtained his great Eſtate, Part of which was this Lordſhip; but *Joanna*, the Siſter of the Duke of *Britanny*, Widow of the laſt *Ralph* Lord *Baſſet*, held it in Dower for Life, and after her Death, which happened 4 *Henry* IV. it deſcended to *Edmund* Earl of *Stafford* his Son. In this Family of *Stafford* this Manor continu'd 'till by the Attainder of *Edward Stafford*, the laſt Duke of *Buckingham* of that Name, it eſcheated to King *Henry* VIII. who made a Leaſe thereof for many Years to one *Robinſon*, whoſe Son mortgaged, and after ſold the ſame to *Richard Paramore*, who having had much Trouble about it, paſſed over his Intereſt to the Earl of *Leiceſter*, who left it to the Counteſs his Wife, by whom it went to Sir *Chriſtopher Blount* by Marriage, who ſecured it to his Poſterity, either by purchaſing the Inheritance, or at leaſt taking it in Fee-farm. But tho' the direct Line of the *Baſſets* of *Drayton* failed as is above ſhewed, ſeveral collateral Branches are deſcended from the ſame Stock; *viz.* the *Baſſets* of *Weldone*, *Wiccomb*, *Sapcot*, *Chedle*, and others. [*N. B.* This Account of this Place is taken out of *Dugdale*'s Baronage, and differs from Mr. *Eardeſwick*'s, becauſe we judge it the more probable.]

Eddingal, or *Edlinghall*, one of thoſe Manors which *William Fitz-Auſculf* had given him by the Conqueror, and was held of him by one *Robert*, 20 *Conqueſtoris*; whether he had any Iſſue or not, or what became of him, Sir *William Dugdale* ſays, he could never diſcover, nor do we find any thing more of this Manor 'till 18 *Edw.* I. when *Robert de Somerville*, whoſe Anceſtors had ſeated themſelves at *Whichnover* ever ſince the Conqueſt, obtained a Licence for a free Warren in all his Demeſne Lands within this his Lordſhip, *Whichnover*, and other his Eſtates in this County; and leaving them to Sir *Philip* his Son, who dy'd without Iſſue Male, they fell to his two Daughters *Joan* and *Maud*, but to which of them it came upon the Diviſion, we are not inform'd.

In this Village there is a raiſed Way pointing towards *Lullington* in *Darbyſhire*, which, Dr. *Plott* is of Opinion, might probably be one of the *Roman Viæ Vianales*, or By-Roads, for ſuch they had, beſides their great Highways for the Convenience of going between Town and Town: Near this Way at *Eddingal*, there yet remains a Barrow, or Low, ſuch as were uſually caſt up over the Bodies of eminent Captains, and other Commanders in the Wars, and commonly

commonly placed by the *Romans* near the Military Ways, for which Reaſon Dr. *Plot* takes this for a *Roman* Barrow, becauſe it is thus placed on a Street-way.

Elford, the Lordſhip of *Algar* King of *Mercia*, who was in Poſſeſſion of it with many other Eſtates in *Edward* the Confeſſor's Reign, as Domeſday-Book records it; but being forfeited to King *William* the Conqueror by his Son's Rebellion againſt that Prince, it was found to be in that King's Hands 20 *Reg.* and ſo continu'd as we ſuppoſe, in his Sons and Succeſſors, 'till about the Time of King *Henry* III. when *Walkelin de Ardern* is found to be the Owner of this Lordſhip. In this Family it continu'd for ſome Succeſſions; but Sir *John Ardern* having only one Daughter and Heir, *Maud*, who marry'd *Thomas Stanley*, 2d Son of Sir *John Stanley*, Knight of the Garter, and Lieutenant of *Ireland*; this Manor, and the other Eſtates of the *Arderns* paſſed into that Family. The *Stanleys* poſſeſs'd this Lordſhip ſome Time, and there is in *Elford* Church a Monument for a Child of that Family, ſlain with a Ball, whoſe Effigies hath a Ball in the Hand, with this Motto upon it, *Ubi dolor, ibi digitus.* By the Death of this Child, which was a Son, Iſſue Male failed in this Family of the *Stanleys*, and their Eſtate paſſed by the Female Iſſue by the *Stantons*, *Smiths*, and *Huddleſtones*, to Sir *John Bowes*, who by his Marriage came into the Poſſeſſion of this Manor.

Elmhurſt, the Lordſhip and Seat of *Michael Biddulph*, Eſq; and his Heirs, who dwell in the Hall, where Dr. *Plot* tells us, he found a tremulous Eccho on the Terras Walk in the Garden behind the Houſe, where the various Windings and Angles of the Wall return an Hum or Clap with the Hands (if the Weather be calm) Ten or a Dozen Times, ſo thick and cloſe, that it admits of nothing articulate between, unleſs we may account a Monoſyllable ſo, which was ſhewn him by the ſaid Mr. *Biddulph.*

In this Pariſh is a *Roman Tumulus*, the Deſcription of which, after a curious Examination, Dr. *Plot* hath given us in his Hiſtory of this County. By it, level with the circumjacent Soil, is a moiſt blackiſh Sort of Earth without any Mixture of Gravel or Stones, about two Yards Diameter, and a Foot and an half deep in the Middle, lying much in the ſame Form with the *Tumulus* itſelf, on the Edge whereof the ſame Author obſerved Aſhes and Charcoal in their true Colours, and ſeveral Pieces of Bones in the Middle of it, ſo friable, that that would crumble betwixt the Fingers; which plainly proves it to be *Roman*, unleſs (which does not appear) the *Saxons* alſo, and *Danes* may be ſuppoſed to have burnt their dead Bodies.

Eſcote, the Eſtate of one *William Wirley* in the Reign of King *Edward* I. who gave to *Philip* his Son and Heir all his Lands, Tenements, Rents, and Services here.

Falkeſley, where there is a Bridge over the *Tame*, through which the ancient *Roman* Highway called *Watling-ſtreet*, paſſeth at its Entrance into this County.

Farwell was ſometime a Nunnery, but now is the Seat of the *Bagnalls.*

Falle, or *Fauld*, the Lordſhip of *Henry Ferrars*, of whom *Roger de H.* held half an Hide of Land in it, 20 *Conqueſtoris.* In King *Henry* III's Time, *Stephen Curſon* held a Quarter of a Knight's Fee in it, which he had by marrying of a Daughter of the *Ferrars.*

Fiſherwike, a Manor, held of the Biſhop of *Litchfield*, by *Roger Durdent*, 24 *Ed.* 1. which, *Walter Durdent* becoming Biſhop of, ſettled on his Family; for *Nicholas Durdent* was Lord of it, 4 *Ed.* 2.

Gentleſhall, or *Geringſhalge*, the Lordſhip of *Hugh Stafford*, Lord *Bourchier*, who dy'd poſſeſs'd of it, with other Eſtates in this County, 9 *Hen.* 5. leaving them to his Couſin and Heir *Humphrey*, Son of *Edmund Stafford* his Brother. One Goodwife *Nip* of this place liv'd an 109 Years. In King *Edward* III's Days Sir *Roger Hillary* was in Poſſeſſion of it, from whom by Daughters it paſſed to Sir *William de la Planche*, and *Elizabeth* Lady *Clinton* his Daughter. One Mr. *Skeffington* is now Owner thereof, and hath a good Brick Houſe for his Seat here. One *William Francis* of this Pariſh being melancholy mad, willfully

faſted one Time 14 Days together, notwithſtanding all Means uſed to force him to eat. The Lord Viſcount *Maſſereens* hath noble Plantations of Trees about the Walks to his Seat here.

Freford, a Manor held of the Biſhop of *Litchfield* by a Knight's Fee, 24 *Edw.* 1. by *Hugh de Tinmore*, whoſe Son *John*'s Daughter and Heir marry'd *Heronvile*.

Hamſtead, Part of the Poſſeſſions of *Thomas de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, who being attainted, his Eſtate fell into the King's Hands, and this Manor, with ſome others in this County and elſewhere, was given by King *Richard* II. to *John de Beaufort*, Marqueſs of *Dorſet* and *Somerſet*, then made the King's Lieutenant in *Aquitaine* in *France*. In later Times it hath been the Seat and Eſtate of the *Wirleys*, deſcended from *Rob. de Parva Wirley*, who is thought to have lived about the Reign of King *Henry* II. or before. This Family of the *Wirleys* produced ſeveral Perſons, who in their Times were Gentlemen of Figure; as *Roger de Wirley*, who was High Sheriff of this County, 2 *Rich.* 2. and *Humphrey Wirley*, who held the ſame Office, 1 *Car.* 1.

Hampton, the Lordſhip of *Algar* Earl of *Mercia* before the Conqueſt; but being forfeited by his Son *Edwin*'s Rebellion, was in the Conqueror's Hands, *Reg.* 20. It is a Member of *Clifton*, which was 2 *John* the Seat and Eſtate of *William Camvile*, and ſo continued to his Poſterity to the 9 *Rich.* 2. or thereabouts: From them it took the Name of *Clifton-Camvile*, and for want of Iſſue Male, paſſed by the Heirs General to the *Ardernes*, *Staffords*, *Stanleys*, and laſtly to the *Henninghams*, by the Marriage of the *Stanleys* Heireſs. The *Heninghams* are, or lately were Lords of it and *Clifton*.

Handbury, or *Hondbury*, of which Sir *Henry de Hondbury* was Lord, in King *Henry* III's Reign. His Son of the ſame Name left no Iſſue Male, but *Agnes* his Daughter was his ſole Heir, who by Marriage tranſlated this Manor to *Bowles* of *Ruſhall*, as his Daughter did to *Leigh* of *Houndhill*.

Handſacre, a Village, poſſeſs'd a long Time by a Race of very brave Knights of that Name; for Sir *Robert Handſacre* was Lord of it in King *Henry* II's Reign, and his Poſterity enjoy'd it 'till King *Henry* VI's Time, or after. The eldeſt Daughter and Heir of *William Handſacre* marrying *Henry Weſtcoate*, carry'd this Manor into his Family, which now or lately did enjoy it.

Handſworth, *Hondſworth*, or *Honiſworth*, was held by *Drogo*, 20 *Conq.* of *William Fitz-Auſculphi*; and about King *Hen.* II's Time by one *Paganus de Parles*, in Right of *Alice* his Wife. It continu'd in this Family 'till the Reign of King *Henry* VI. in whoſe Reign the Wardſhip of *Joan* the Daughter and Heir of *John Parles* was granted to *William Cumberford*, who marry'd her to his Son *John*, and ſo brought her Eſtate, of which this Manor was a Part, into his Family. But it ſeems, that the Family of *Parles* had not the whole Manor of this Town; for we find, that *Joan de Someri*, Wife to *Thomas* Lord *Botetourt*, procured 8 *Edw.* 3. a Charter of Free Warren for her Demeſne Lands in this Lordſhip; and that *John de Handlo*, Lord *Burnel* dy'd poſſeſs'd of a third Part of this Manor 8 *Henry* V. which devolv'd in King *Edw.* IV's Reign upon *James Botteler*, Earl of *Wiltſhire*, who being a zealous *Lancaſtrian*, was after the Battle of *Towton* beheaded, and this, with his other Lordſhip, forfeited to the King.

Harlſton, or *Hernulveſton*, the Lordſhip of Earl *Algar*, and *Edwin* his Son, before the Conqueſt, but being forfeited by *Edwin*, was held by the Conqueror *Reg.* 20. In King *Henry* III's Reign *Gilbert Franceis* was Lord of it; but he had it not long, for in the ſame Reign Sir *Richard Vernon*, Kt. held it of *William Ferrers*, Earl of *Derby*. The *Vernons* were Lords of it 'till King *Henry* VIII's Reign, when Sir *Geo. Vernon*'s Daughter and Coheir *Margaret* marrying Sir *Thomas Stanley*, brought it into his Family, who were Lords of it in the laſt Century.

Haſelover, in 24 *Edw.* 1. was the Lordſhip of *Geffrey Camvile*, whoſe Son *William* leaving his only Daughter and Heir *Maud*, who marry'd *Richard Stafford*, Brother of *Ralph* Lord *Stafford*, it paſs'd into his Family,

mily, and by his Heireſs to Sir *John Arderne*, whoſe only Daughter and Heir marrying Sir *John Stanley*, it contiuu'd in that Family, 'till by the Marriage of *Lucy Stanley* it was allotted upon a Partition with *Anne* her Siſter, to *John Brooke*, in whoſe Poſterity it was in the laſt Century.

Horburne, a Manor belonging to the Lord *Dudley*, which being forfeited to the Crown by the Attainder of *John Dudley*, Duke of of *Northumberland*, 1 *Mar.* 1. was reſtored to *Edward* Lord *Dudley*, another Branch of the Family, by the ſame Prince, with the Advowſon of the Church, to be by him enjoyed, and the Heirs of his Family lawfully begotten. But Sir *Ferdinando Dudley*, Heir of *Edward* Lord *Dudley*, Son and Heir of the abovemention'd *Edward* Lord *Dudley*, by his Extravagances and Debaucheries ſo conſumed the Eſtate of the Family, that little of it was left to his Heir. Theſe Manors of *Horburne* and *Smeethwick* came into the Family of the *Cornwallis*'s, [*N. B.* From this Place we are indebted to Mr. *Henry Hinckley* for the Account of the Manors, and do hereby return him our Thanks though unknown.] and from them paſſed to *Philip Foley*, Eſq; of whom, about 20 Years ago, *George Birch*, Eſq; and *Henry Hinckley*, Gent. bought them, and in their Heirs they ſtill continue; this Manor of *Horburne* being the Eſtate of *Thomas Birch*, the Son of the ſaid *George*, and the Manor of *Smeethwick*, the Poſſeſſion of *John Hinckley*, the Son of *Henry*, the Purchaſers abovementioned.

The Church of this Place is a Vicarage in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of *Litchfield*, who have the Great Tythes of the Pariſh, now in Leaſe to one *Pudſey*. The Revenue of the Vicarage being but ſmall (though ſomething above 50 *l. per Annum* in the real Value) for the Encouragement of the preſent Vicar Mr. *Thomas Southall*, and his Succeſſors, about five Years ſince Mrs. *Dorothy Parks*, *George Birch*, Eſq; *Henry Hinckley*, Gent. and ſome others raiſed Two Hundred Pounds, and procuring the late Queen *ANNE*'s Bounty, ſettled according to the Act, 20 *l. per Annum* upon the Vicarage for ever.

Further, theſe Lords of theſe Manors (who may be an Example of Piety and Charity to all others of the like Eſtates) have at their own Charge erected a Charity-School in this Pariſh after this Manner, *Henry Hinckley*, Gent. gave towards it an Hundred Pounds, and the Family of *George Birch*, and others contributed ſo much, as that Nine Pounds a Year was purchaſed by it, and it is ſettled upon the School for ever, to which ſo many Subſcriptions are added, that all the Children in *Harburne* and *Smeethwick*, Boys and Girls, are taught to read and write without any Charge to their Parents, and learn the Church Catechiſm: There are ſeldom fewer Children thus taught than fifty, and there is a good Schoolmaſter to teach them. Thus far Mr. *Hinckley* goes.

In this Pariſh Dr. *Plot* tells us, that he met with a red Sort of Earth near *Tennal-Hall*, which diſcolours the Hands, and ſtrongly adheres to the Tongue like *Bolus Armenus*, which he conjectures is as medicinal as that is found to be, but cannot aſſert it ſo uſeful 'till further Tryal.

Of this Pariſh one *James Sands* was an Inhabitant, who is remarkable for his natural Vigour, which upheld him to the Age of 140 Years, his Wife alſo living to the Age of 120. He outliv'd five Leaſes of 21 Years each, which were all made to him after he marry'd: So that it is evident, that the Age of Man is not ſo univerſally contracted, but that Divine Providence doth now and then prolong it to ſo an extraordinary Length (as we have alſo obſerv'd in ſome other Inſtances before) as for other Reaſons, ſo for this in particular, *viz.* to render the long Lives of the Primitive Patriarchs the more credible. He dy'd in 1625.

Horecroſs is in the Pariſh of *Bromley*, but a different Manor. Here is a fair Gentleman's Seat, with a Park, ſome time ago belonging to Mr. *Humphrey Wells*, and after him, poſſeſs'd by a Nephew of his, of the ſame Sirname, in whoſe Deſcendents we ſuppoſe it ſtill is, or lately was.

Hopeways was in the Conqueror's Hands *Reg.* 20. but *Alan de Hopways* had his Seat here in King *Henry* III's Reign.

Hynts, a Manor held by *Oſwaldus* of the Biſhop of *Litchfield*, as a Member of his Barony. In the Reign of King *Edward* I. *anno* 24. *Hugo de Meinil* held it of the ſaid Biſhop by half a Knight's Fee. His Poſterity held it divers Succeſſions, 'till by *Thomaſine*, one of the Coheirs of *Hugh de Meinil*, it paſs'd by Marriage into the Family of *Dethicke*; whoſe Heireſs by *Roger Dethick*, named *Margaret*, by her Marriage with *Ralph Baſſet* of *Blore*, carry'd it into that Family, who have, or lately had, their Seat in this Place, but they are a younger Branch. Near this Village is a large *Roman Tumulus*, turn'd into an hard Rock, like thoſe at *Barrow-Hill*; for tho' it was at firſt only a great Heap of Earth, it may poſſibly have been turned into Stone, by ſubterranean Heats, bitumenous Subſtances, which are kindled in the Bowels of the Earth, ſending up ſuch Vapours as will petrify the Earth, and turn it into Stone; and that it was a *Tumulus*, Dr. *Plot* is confident, becauſe it ſtands ſo near *Watling-ſtreet*. The ſame Doctor alſo mentions ſome other Things worthy our Notice in this Place, as 1. Some Springs that will not freeze in the coldeſt Weather, nor will the ſtanding Pool into which they run. 2. Fiſh of an unuſual Magnitude, as Gudgeons ſeven Inches long, and four Inches about, taken out of the Black Brook.

Ickenild-ſtreet, one of the old *Roman* Military, Conſular, and Prætorian Highways, croſſing this Hundred of *Offlow* only in this County, it is proper to treat of it in its literal Order. It remains high and lofty, (as *Watling-ſtreet* doth, which croſſes the County another Way) being but little decay'd, or any ways interrupted, either by Time or the Plough. It ſeems to be raiſed after a different Method from thoſe in other Counties, not by digging a deep Trench, to lay a firm Foundation, and then making an high Ridge upon it; but by caſting up the Gravel on each Side, as appears plainly at *Little-Aſton*. It enters this Shire at *Aſhton*, on the Weſt of Sir *Charles Holt*'s Park, and having croſs'd *Watling-ſtreet* near *Shenſton*, enters *Darbyſhire*, going over the *Dove* at *Monks-Bridge*. This ſeems not to be the ſame *Ickenild-ſtreet* mention'd in *Oxfordſhire*; for that is ſo call'd, only becauſe it tends towards the *Iceni* in *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*; but this is ſo called, becauſe it paſſes thro' the Country of the *Iceni*, between the *Avon* and *Severn*; for *Tacitus* mentions the *Iceni* in both Places; and Dr. *Plot* ſays, he takes this *Ikenild-ſtreet* to be one of the great *Roman* Highways, and not that in *Oxfordſhire*; becauſe this is paved in ſome Places, and very ſignal almoſt in all Places where it goes, which that in *Oxfordſhire* is not; which intimates, that the *Iceni* of theſe Parts were the moſt conſiderable.

Longdon, a Village, in which are divers Gentlemens Seats, of ancient Families, tho' of no great Eſtates, as of Sir *Edward Littleton*, which in later Times became the *Wrights*, and after them the *Ridleys*, who marry'd into the Family of the *Treffords*; of the *Tickſalls* and *Aſtons* of *Haywood*, for the younger Brothers of thoſe Families; of the *Broughtons*, call'd *Broughton-Hall*, who inhabited in it from King *John*'s Days to 44 *Edw.* 1. when *Thomas* Lord *Broughton* ſold it to *Roger Aſton*, whoſe Poſterity long enjoy'd it, if they are not now Owners of it; and laſtly, of the *Arblaſters*, whoſe Seat call'd *Arblaſter-Hall*, ſtood near *Broughton-Hall*; one of that Name was Owner of it in the Beginning of the laſt Century, if not at this Time. In this Pariſh of *Longdon*, Dr. *Plot* obſerves, that in a Paſture by the Way Side, leading from *Handſacre* to *Brereton*, there grows a very fair Holly upon the Bole of an Oak; which he gives as a remarkable Inſtance of Trees preying upon one another, as Beaſts do.

Newbolt, or *Neubold*, the Lordſhip of *Robert de Ferrers* Earl of *Darby*, who gave the Tithes of it to the Abby of *Noſtel* in *Yorkſhire*; after him it became the Eſtate of *Robert de Somerville*, who, 18 *Edw.* 1. obtained that King's Licence for free Warren in all his Demeſne Lands here. He left this Manor and his other Eſtates to his Son *Roger*, as he did to his Son, another *Roger*, who was ſummon'd to Parliament

liament among the Barons, 1 *Edw.* 3. He left no Iſſue, and ſo his Eſtate deſcended to his Brother Sir *Philip Somervile*, Kt. He gave Lands in *Mikel-Benton* in *Northumberland*, to *Baliol College*, for the perpetual Maintenance of ſix Scholars, to be choſen out of that and the neighbouring Towns. His Heirs were *Joan* his Daughter, and *Maud* his Grandaughter.

Newborough, the Manor of *Robert Ferrers*, Earl of *Darby*, who, *Anno* 1141, 6 *Steph.* gave all the Tithes of it to the Monks of *Tutbury*, with the Conſent of *Hawyſe* his Mother. In later Times, one *Agard* had a Seat here, as alſo one *Whittington*, two Gentlemen, but neither of them had any long Continuance here.

Oldbury, ſome principal Seat, where the firſt Barons in the *Saxon* Times, before the Conqueror, were ſeated, as we may juſtly ſuppoſe, from the Name, which is the ſame as *Old Borough*, which is a *Saxon* Word, ſignifying, an old Place, or Town of Account.

Packington, or *Paginton*, was held of the Biſhop of *Litchfield*, by *Utechel*, 20 *Conq.* In King *Henry* II's Reign, *Robert de Packington*, and 24 *Edw.* 1. *David de Packington* held it of the ſame Biſhop, by the 4th Part of a Knight's Fee. In the 38th Year of K. *Henry* VI. *Humphrey Stafford*, Duke of *Buckingham*, dy'd poſſeſs'd of this Manor, and ſeveral others in this County, leaving them with other great Eſtates, to his Grandſon *Henry*; but we find this Manor ſome ways alienated to the Family of the Lord *Dudley*, who dy'd poſſeſs'd of it, 2 *Hen.* 7. In 1 *Edw.* 2. one *Thomas Baſſet* had his Seat in this Village: *William Stamford* was Owner of it in the laſt Century, and 'tis probable, his Poſterity may ſtill be Lords of it. It is ſaid, that this Manor, and ſome other Eſtates, were given the Anceſtor of this *William* of the ſame Name, by King *Henry* VIII. for taking the Duke of *Longvile* Priſoner at the Siege of *Therouenne* in *France*.

Pirie, a Manor, of which one *Henry de Pirie* was Lord about the Time of King *John*. His Son *Richard*, and Grandſon of the ſame Name, inherited it ſucceſſively; but in the Reign of King *Edward* I. one *William Wirley* gave to his Son and Heir *Philip* all his Lands, Tenements, Rents, and Services, in this Place, due from *Henry Pirie*, and others, and yet *Richard* Lord of *Pirie* was *Teſtis* to the Deed. It was in the laſt Century, the Seat of *Robert Stamford*, Son of Sir *William Stamford*, Kt. and Judge; and his Poſterity may be Lords of it (probably) at this Day.

Pipe, the Lordſhip of Sir *Thomas Pipe*, 26 *Edw.* 1. He marry'd *Iſabel*, the Widow of *Robert* Baron of *Stafford*, by whom he had a Daughter, who being his Heir, marry'd to *William Campeville*, Lord of *Clifton*, of whom deſcended *Maud*, who was firſt marry'd to Sir *Richard Vernon*, and after to Sir *Richard Stafford*, who had by her *Richard*, a Prieſt, and *Thomas*, who both dying without Iſſue, the Eſtate came to their Siſter *Katharine*, who was marry'd to Sir *John Ardern*, Kt. who became thereby Lord of *Pipe*. He had by her only one Daughter and Heir, *Maud*, who marry'd *Thomas Stanley*, in whoſe Family it remained ſome Succeſſions, 'till Iſſue Male failing, *Iſabella* their Heir carry'd this Manor by Marriage to *Moyle*, whoſe Heireſs marry'd *Stanley*, by whoſe Daughter it paſſed to the *Heninghams*, now, or late, Lords of it.

Pelſhall, or *Telſhall*, held by the Canons of *Hampton*, 20 *Conq.*

Ridware-Hampſtall, the Manor of Sir *Philip de Somervile*, which he held 1 *Edw.* 3. of *Henry* Duke of *Lancaſter*, with other Lordſhips in this County, as Parcel of the Honour of *Tutbury*, by ſome memorable Services, which ſee in *Bridſhall* and *Whichnover*. About the latter End of K. *Edward* III's Reign, *William Cotton* marry'd *Agnes* the Heir of this Lordſhip, and by her brought into his Family, in which it continu'd, 'till *Maud* the Heireſs of *Richard Cotton* marrying to Sir *Anthony Fitz-herbert*, carry'd it into his Family, where it ſtill remains. Dr. *Plot* tells us, that he ſaw a Pear-tree at one *Jane Arnold*'s, in this Pariſh, that bloſſoms and bears Fruit twice in a Year; he ſaw it (he ſays) in *June* 1680, and it had then large Pears upon it, and at the ſame Time bloſſoms for the ſecond Crop, which he

was

was told would not be ripe 'till towards *Michaelmas*; and ſo it did every Year; which he conjectures was cauſed by grafting early Fruit upon a late Stock, or *è contra*; the Woods joining, but not the Sap-Veſſels, which not mixing, may produce the Fruit of each in their Seaſons reſpectively.

Ridware-Maveſtone, of which, *William Maveſtone* was Lord about K. *Edward* I's Time, and left it to his Poſterity, who enjoy'd it for many Succeſſions. Sir *Henry Maveſtone* was the Son of the above mention'd *William*. Sir *Robert Maveſtone*, Kt. was ſlain at the Battle of *Shrewsbury*, *pro Rege*, as his Monument in the Church here ſaith. It ſeems that this Sir *Robert* having ſome Difference with Sir *William Handſacre*, who was going to the ſame Battle with his Neighbours, Servants, and Tenants, they met in the Way thither, and being of contrary Parties, *viz.* *Handſacre*, being for King *Henry* IV. againſt King *Richard* II. for whom *Maveſtone* was engaged; they encounter'd together, and fought, as it were, a pitch'd Battle, in which *Maveſtone* having ſlain *Handſacre*, went with flying Colours to *Shrewsbury*, and was ſlain there. He left behind him only two Daughters, which were his Heirs, *Elizabeth* and *Margaret*, who were after marry'd, the eldeſt to Sir *John Cawarden*, Kt. and the younger to Sir *William Handſacre*, Kt. Son of the ſaid Sir *William*, that by the Moiety of her Father's Eſtate, ſhe might make her Husband amends for the Loſs of his Father; but to which of them this Manor fell in the Dividend, it doth not appear. Our Author ſeems to incline to *Cawarden*.

Rolleſton, or *Rolveſtune*, the Lordſhip of *Morkar* Earl of *Northumberland*, given him by *Edward the Confeſſor*, upon the Death of Earl *Torti*. This Earl was always uneaſy under the *Norman* Yoke, and being kept in Priſon as a diſaffected Perſon, his Eſtate was ſeized, and was given by the King to *Henry Ferrers*, to hold it of the Crown, as we find he did, 20 *Conq.* How long the *Ferrers* continu'd in Poſſeſſion of this Town, we have no Account, and can add no more to it than this, That it is, and hath long been the Seat of a Gentleman, that takes his Name from the Place, being call'd *de Rolleſton*. Mr. *Erdſwick* is of Opinion, that he was a younger Branch of the Family of *Mutton*, who chang'd his Name when he became Lord of the Town, becauſe he bears the ſame Arms, only a Chief added, to diſtinguiſh him from the elder Houſe; yet he thinks this Family to be the firſt Owners of this Town of that Name.

Ruſhall was held, 20 *Conq.* by one *Robert*, of *William Fitz. Auſculf*; but in King *Henry* I's Reign, *Nigellus* was Lord thereof, and left it to his Son *Osbert*; whoſe Son leaving no Iſſue-male, his Daughter *Alice* carry'd it to Sir *Hugh Bowles*, from whoſe Family, by the Heirs General, it paſſed to *Hewet*, *Heeſtall*, and *Groberd*, whoſe Son *William* call'd himſelf *Ruſhall*; from *Ruſhall*, by the Marriage of Daughters, it paſs'd by *Harper*, *Kingſton*, *Hoorde*, and *Farmer* to *Leghe* of *Wellington*, in which Family it reſts. In this Village is a fair Houſe, built about with a Wall, and a Gatehouſe of Stone, all embattled Caſtle-wiſe, with a Park adjoining.

In this Place there is found Iron Ore, which they divide into ſix Sorts, *viz.* 1. *Black-bothum*, 2. *Gray-bothum*, 3. *Chatterpye*, becauſe it is of the Colour of a Magpy; 4. *Gray-meaſure*, 5. *Muſh*, and 6. *White-meaſure*. They ſeldom uſe the two firſt, they are ſo poor; the two middle Sorts are but indifferent; and the two laſt are the principal Sorts; but *Muſh* is the beſt of all, being fill'd many Times with a briſk ſweet Liquor, which the Workmen drink greedily, and ſo very rich an Ore, that they ſay it may be made into Iron in a common Forge. This Iron they call tough Iron, and of it they make all Sorts of the beſt Wares, there being nothing ſo fine and curious, but may be made of it. It is chiefly found in Mr. *Leghe*'s Grounds.

Moſeley's Dole-penny, which is diſtributed yearly upon Twelfth Day, at *Walſhall* and the adjacent Villages, of which we ſhall ſpeak more in *Walſhall*, is alſo given to all the poor People reſiding in this Pariſh at that Time, and in the ſame Circumſtances

Circumſtances as thoſe of *Walſhall*, on which Account, this Village is thought to have been formerly a Part of the *Forraigne*, (as the People call the Out-Villages) of *Walſhall*. It is call'd *Moſeley's* Dole, becauſe one *Moſeley* was the Giver of it.

Edward Leigh, the Author of the *Critica Sacra*, or critical Obſervations upon the *Hebrew* and *Greek* Words of the Old and New Teſtaments, in which he ſhew'd ſo great Skill in Languages, that Archbiſhop *Uſher* had a great Reſpect and Kindneſs for him; a Body of Divinity, and many other learned Works; was deſcended of the *Leighs* Lords of this Town, and was bury'd in the Chancel of this Church, *June* 1671.

Sandal, or *Sandwell*, a Village, in which was a Religious Houſe before the Diſſolution of the Abbeys, which now is the Seat of Mr. *Thomas Whorwood*, or his Heirs, deſcended of the ſecond Son of *John Whorwood*, Brother of *Edward Whorwood* of *Compton*; their Name is alſo written *Horewood*.

Shenſton, or, as it is written in ancient Records, *Scerteſtone*, a Manor holden of the King, the 20th of the Conqueror's Reign, by one *Leonilde*. In King *John's* Reign, it was holden of *Henry D'Oiley's* Barony, from whoſe Family it paſs'd to *Henry* the firſt Earl of *Warwick*, by his Marriage of *Margaret*, the Siſter and Heir of *Henry D'Oiley*. They left it to their Son *Henry*, of whom one *Robert de Grendon* held it by the ſixth Part of a Knight's Fee, as of *Veteri Feoffmento*. In 9 *Edw.* 2. *Ralph Grendon* his Grandſon, was Lord of it; and in his Poſterity it continu'd (as is ſaid) 'till one of them forfeited his Hand by ſtriking in the Court, and yielded this Manor to the King for the Redemption of it. A Gentleman whoſe Surname is *Rugeley*, hath his Seat here. It is a goodly Manor, and hath a Park belonging to it. Dr. *Plot* tells us, that in this Village the Inhabitants frequently uſe the *Erica Vulgaris*, *i. e.* Heath or Ling for Hops to preſerve their Beer, and it gives it no ill Taſte, and that they ſometimes Malt Oats, which mixt with Barley-Malt, makes an excellent quick and freſh Sort of Drink.

Smeethwick, an Hamlet of *Horburne*, the Lordſhip of *John Dudley* Duke of *Northumberland*, who by his Oppoſition to Queen *Mary* I's Acceſſion to the Throne not only loſt his Life, but forfeited his Eſtate, of which this Lordſhip was a Part; but *Edward* Lord *Dudley* his Kinſman, found ſuch Favour from that Queen, that by her Letters Patents, bearing Date *Nov.* 4. 1 *Phil. & M.* ſhe reſtor'd unto him and the Heirs Male of his Body lawfully begotten, this Lordſhip, and ſome other Eſtates in this County, which the Duke by his Artifices and Inſtruments, had gotten from *John* Lord *Dudley*, his Father.

But Sir *Ferdinando*, *&c. vide Horbourne*, *Page* 19.

Statfold, or *Stotfold*, the Eſtate of one *Richard Salvein*, in King *Henry* II's Time, and after him of *Robert Salvein*, which they held, together with *Haſelover*, by the Service of one Knight's Fee. After them *Jeffrey Camvile* was Lord of it, 24 *Edw.* 1. holding it by the ſame Tenure, but both of the Biſhop of *Litchfield*. From him it deſcended to the *Staffords*, and from them to *Harden*, *Stanley*, and *Hercy*, who became Owner of it in Right of his Wife; and joining with her, gave it from the next Heir to *Humphrey Wolverſtone*, whoſe Son *Hercy Wolverſtone*, and his Heirs, are or lately were Owners of it.

Dr. *Plot*, in his Natural Hiſtory of this Shire, *p.* 247. ſpeaking about the Nature of Toads, and ſhewing how wonderfully they live both out of Land and Water, tells us, that there was a Toad found in the moſt aſtoniſhing Manner, certainly, that ever was heard of, in this Place, if the Tradition among the Inhabitants be true. The Story is this, The Steeple being much out of Repair, was taken down to prevent falling, and the top Stone of the Spire or Pinacle being taken off, was thrown down whole into the Churchyard, and being broken with the Fall, there appear'd a living Toad in the Centre of it, but dy'd ſoon after it was expoſed to the Air.

Stitchbrooke,

Stitchbrooke, a Village, near which is a Ground call'd *Chriſtian-field*, which is ſaid to be the Place where S. *Amphibalus* taught the *Britiſh* Chriſtians, converted by the Martyrdom of S. *Alban*, who flying from the bloody Perſecution of *Maximian*, rais'd in *Britain*, *Anno Chr.* 286. follow'd him 84 Miles (as *Roſſe* affirms) from the Place of their Converſion; where the *Romans*, that were ſent after them (ſome ſay from *Verulam*, others from *Etocetum*, now *Wall*, as the Tradition goes there) finding them in the Exerciſe of their Religion, carry'd them to *Litchfield*, and martyr'd them there: But of them we ſhall ſpeak more in our Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory.

Stonall-over, a Village, a Quarter of a Mile from which, is an old Fortification, ſituate upon an Hill, call'd in ancient Writings, *Caſtle old Ford*, or rather, *Caſtle old Fort*, like the *Blæſtium* of *Antonine*, in *Britiſh*, *Caſtlehean*, or *Caſtrum Vetus*, being encompaſs'd with a double Trench in Diameter between the Entrances, (that ſeem to have been on the South-Eaſt and North-Weſt Sides) an hundred and ſixty Paces, which (as Dr. *Plot* ſays) he is willing to think to have been a *Britiſh* Rampire, becauſe of the ancient Name; and he can't account for any late Action hereabouts, though the Spear-Heads, and other warlike Inſtruments plough'd up within it, all of Iron, ſeem to argue it of leſs ſtanding.

Streethy, a Village, diſtant from *Litchfield* about half a Mile, ſo call'd, (as our Antiquaries believe) becauſe it ſtands upon a great forced Way, (raiſed by the *Romans*, and called *Ickenild-ſtreet*) leading by *Litchfield* to *Burton on the Trent*, and ſo into *Darby* and *Nottinghamſhires*. Dr. *Plot* is of Opinion, that this Village was a Military Station, erected for the convenient Repoſe of the Armies at Night, in their Marches. *Antonine* ('tis true) mentions no ſuch Manſions on this Way, but (he ſays) doubtleſs there were ſuch, tho' not particularly ſet down in the Tables, theſe Ways being thrown up for the avoiding the Trouble and Danger of marching in ſtrange Countries, which could not be done without ſuch Stations. In this Town is the Seat of a Gentleman that bears the ſame Name, which is an Argument that the Family have been long Lords of the Town. *Litchfield* Brook paſſeth thro' this Pariſh.

Streeton, a Village, near *Burton on Trent*, taking its Name from *Ickenild-ſtreet*, on which it ſtands, and ſignifies a Street-Town. Dr. *Plot* is of Opinion, that this Place was alſo another Manſion for the *Roman* Soldiers in their March; for this Reaſon, becauſe it is about as far diſtant from *Streethy* above-mention'd on *Ickenild-ſtreet*, as *Streeton* and *Wall* are on *Watling-ſtreet*, as we ſhall ſhew afterwards. It was 17 *Edw.* 3. the Seat of one *Champion*, whoſe Heireſs marrying one *Congreve*, carry'd the Lordſhip into his Family, who have their Seat here.

Swinfen, a Village, near which is the moſt eminent Barrow or Low in theſe Parts, call'd *Offlow*; which, tho' it be placed near *Watling-ſtreet*, ſeems not to be truly *Roman*, but is rather the *Tumulus*, or Burial-Place of ſome eminent *Saxon*. In this Village, a Gentleman who takes his Name from the Place, hath a Seat; and *William Swinfen*, Eſq; marry'd *Jocoſa*, one of the two Daughters and Heirs of *William Sparnore*, 13 *Hen.* 6. A little Brook riſeth near this Place, which falls into the *Tame* near *Elford*.

Tamehorn, a Lordſhip holden by *Nigellus Greyſley* his Anceſtors, of the Biſhop of *Litchfield*. In *Henry* II's Time, *Robert de Thamenhorn* held it by the Service of half a Knight's Fee; as did alſo *William Tamenhorn*, 24 *Edw.* 1. of *Jeffrey Greiſley*, who held it of the ſaid Biſhop by the ſame Services. It continu'd in the ſaid Family divers Succeſſions, 'till the Reign of King *Henry* IV. *an.* 5. when *Thomas de Tamenhorn* dying, left this Manor to *William Vinton* his Couſin and Heir, who was a Minor, and ſo taken into Ward for it.

Tatenell, a ſmall inconſiderable Village, mention'd no where but upon the Tomb of Mr. *Thomas Leeſon*, Parſon of *Packingotn* in *Leiceſterſhire*, where are theſe Verſes:

Me genuit Tatenell, *aſt* Asby *devia nutrix*,
Packington *Tumulus*, *ſic mea Fata ferunt*.

In

In *Engliſh* thus:

Me born at Tatenell, Aſhby *did educate;*
At Packington's *my Tomb. So 'tis ordain'd*
by Fate.

Thickbroom, a Member of the Biſhop's Barony of *Litchfield*, held by *William de Odingſells*, by the Service of a Knight's Fee, 24 *Edw.* I.

Tinmore, a Manor, held of the Biſhop of *Litchfield*, by *Ranulph*, in the 20th of the Conqueror's Reign. In the Reign of K. *Henry* I. *Simon* ſtiled *Clericus de Litchfield*, was Lord of it, and left it to his only Daughter and Heir *Petronell*, who marry'd to one *Godard*, who took upon him the Name of *Godard de Tinemore*. In his Family it continu'd divers Succeſſions, and *Hugh de Tinmore* held *Treford*, and *Trodſwet*, of the Biſhop, with *Tinmore*, by the Service of one Knight's Fee. 24 *Edw.* I. His Son *John de Tinmore* left his Daughter *Alice* for his Heir, who was marry'd to *John Heronvile*, who by her had Iſſue *John Heronvile* their Heir. In his Poſterity this Manor continu'd, 'till a Daughter and Heir of the *Heronviles* marry'd one of the Family of the *Beaumonts* of *Wodensbury*, in which Family it reſted ſome Time; but *John Beaumont* of *Wodensbury* leaving only three Daughters and Coheirs, *Joan*, *Dorothy*, and *Eleanor*, this Manor, upon the Partition, fell to the eldeſt, *Joan*, who marry'd *William Babington*, and had by him *Anthony Babington*, their Heir. His Grandſon of his Name ſold it to one *Peter Roſs*, as he did to one *Stanley*, who paſſed it over to Mr. *Michael Lowe*, an Attorney of the King's Bench, in whoſe Family it is, if not alienated.

Trefford, a Village, whoſe Manor belonged to a Family of that Name, the laſt of whom was Sir *John Trefford*, Kt. who liv'd about the 33d Year of K. *Edward* III. his Daughter and Heir marry'd into the Family of *Ridgleys*, who had their Seat ſomewhere near this Town, or Prebend of *Trefford*, and had by her Marriage ſome other Advancement; for they bear the Arms of the *Treffords*, which they have uſed long, and continue them to this Time, upon what Account we do not certainly know.

Wall, now a ſmall Village, but anciently the *Etocetum*, which *Antoninus* in his *Itinerary*, makes the next Station to *Manveſſedum* or *Manceſter*. Mr. *Cambden* for ſome Time was of Opinion, that *Uttoxeter* was the Place; but having ſurvey'd *Watling-ſtreet* very accurately, he found he was miſtaken, (which he ingenuouſly confeſſeth) and hath poſitively determin'd this is the Place. His Reaſons for it are, That the Diſtance which *Antoninus* makes between *Manveſſedum* and *Etocetum*, exactly anſwer; and that he met with the Ruins of an old City near the Way, ſcarce a Mile from *Litchfield*. The Name of it is at this Day call'd *Wall*, from the Remains of certain Walls there, (which encompaſs two Acres of Ground) which retain the Name of *Caſtle Croft*; as if one ſhould ſay, the Field of the Caſtle. In this Plat of Ground have been found two ancient Pavements, wherein there appear'd *Roman* Bricks. To this Field, the Inhabitants of the Place, by conſtant Tradition, affirm, that an old City was join'd, ſtanding on the other Side of the Way, which was demoliſh'd before *William* the Conqueror's Time, and ſhew the Place where the Temple or Church ſtood, gueſſing it ſo to have been from the largeneſs of the Foundation, which ſeems the more probable, from the abundance of Rubbiſh lying about it, and ſeveral Coins of the *Roman* Emperors, which they produce. Mr. *Cambden* thinks this laſt to be an infallible Proof of its Antiquity, and ſo much the rather, becauſe the military Highway call'd *Watling-ſtreet*, continues from hence very fair and plain, and almoſt without Breach, 'till it is croſſed and interrupted by the River *Penk*, which hath a Stone Bridge built over it at *Pennocrucium*, now call'd *Penkridge*, from the River, and ſtands at the ſame Diſtance that *Antoninus* has fix'd; but of that hereafter.

Watling-ſtreet, one of the four eminent *Baſilical Stratæ*, or Streets, otherwiſe called *Prætorian*, and ſometimes conſular and military Ways, paſſeth this County out of

Warwickſhire, remaining yet high and lofty, and but very little decay'd, or any ways interrupted by Time, or the Plough. (We omit to ſpeak of the erecting this Way, and the Privileges of it, and the other three here, becauſe we have ſpoke of thoſe Things in *Oxfordſhire*.) It enters this County at *Taſely-Bridge*, and running between *Wall* and *Trog-homer*, by *Occamſley-Pits*, near *Knaves-Caſtle*, which ſeem to have been made for raiſing the Street, from Eaſt-South-Eaſt to Weſt-North-Weſt, as far as *Four-Croſſes*; turns there a little, and bears ſomewhat near the Weſt, about Weſt-and-by-North, and ſo goes into *Shropſhire* near *Crackley-Bank*. Dr. *Plot* is of Opinion, that this is the true *Watling-ſtreet*, tho' Mr. *Holingshead* mentions another, that paſſeth thro' *Yorkſhire*.

Wedneſbury, or *Weedſbury*, in the *Saxon* Tongue Weabbipig, was at the Conqueſt the ancient Demeſne of the Crown; but was about *Henry* II's Time, given to the Family of *Heronviles*, in exchange for the Town of *Cobsfield*, which is in *Oxfordſhire*, and is now Parcel of the Honour of *Woodſtock*. It continu'd in this Family divers Succeſſions, 'till *Henry Heronvile*, having no Iſſue Male, left it with his other Eſtates to *Joan* his Daughter and Heir, who marry'd to Sir *Henry Beaumont*, Kt. Uncle and Heir Male to *William* Viſcount *Beaumont*. In this Family of *Beaumonts* it continu'd many Succeſſions, 'till *John Beaumont* leaving this Lordſhip, among other Eſtates, to his Daughters and Coheirs, *Dorothy*, one of them marry'd to *Humphrey Comberford*, in whoſe Poſterity this Manor was inveſted by the ſaid Marriage, and they were Lords of it in 1597.

Dr. *Plot*, in his *Natural Hiſtory of Staffordſhire*, tells us of divers Things remarkable in this Place; as 1. A very diſtinct Eccho, when the Windmill Windows ſtand open towards the Church, otherwiſe there is none at all. 2. An excellent Sort of Pit-coal, which ſome prefer before Cannel itſelf; being a fat ſhining Coal, which burns away with a ſweet bright Flame, into white Aſhes, leaving no ſuch Cinders as that from *Newcaſtle upon Tine*. Of this Coal there is ſo great Plenty in this County, that there are for the moſt part 12 or 14 Collieries at work, ſome of which afford from 2000 to 5000 Tons yearly; ſo that an Acre of Ground hath been ſold for 100 *l.* 3. That the Coal-pits here do ſometimes take Fire of themſelves; there is ſo much Sulphur, which ſublimes by the Heat of the Fire from the *Pyrites* in the Coal, inſomuch that there lies great Quantities of it upon the burnt Surface of the Earth, in its true Colour. When there is a due Proportion of Nitre mixed with it, a natural Gunpowder is made, which being pent up in the Earth, puts it into thoſe Convulſions we call Earthquakes. 4. That that Sort of Iron Ore, which in this County is call'd Blond-metal, is found here. This Sort of Iron is uſed to make Nails, from three Shillings to ten Shillings *per* Thouſand, and all Sorts of heavy Wares, as Hammers, Axes, *&c.* and in ſome Countries Horſe-ſhoes. 5. That the renowned Queen *Egelfleda*, who governed the Kingdom of *Mercia* with ſo great Conduct, fortify'd this Town againſt the *Danes*, who infeſted her Nation.

This Place is render'd famous by the Deſcent of *William* Lord *Paget*, from the *Pagets* of this Town, who were Perſons of a mean Condition. His Father was one of the Serjeants at Mace in the City of *London*; and this his Son being a Perſon of excellent Parts, attained great Preferments by his great Abilities; for from being one of the Clerks of the Signet, he became one of the Principal Secretaries of State to King *Henry* VIII. who lying on his Death-bed, made him one of his Executors, and appointed him one of the Council to his Son and Succeſſor, King *Edward* VI. In this King's Reign, he was made Knight of the Garter, Comptroller of the King's Houſhold, Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, and at length ſummon'd by Writ to Parliament, by the Name and Title of Lord *Paget* of *Beaudeſert* in this County; but before the End of this King's Reign, he fell into Diſgrace thro' the Power of his Enemies, was depriv'd of his Garter, and fined ſix thouſand Pounds, and all becauſe he was a

Friend

Friend of the Duke of *Somerset*, who was beheaded about the same Time. He bore these his Sufferings with Patience, 'till King *Edward*'s Death, when he join'd with the Earl of *Arundel*, to set up Queen *Mary*, in which being successful, he was restored to his former Honours, and obtain'd many more, of which he dy'd possess'd, in 1564, 6 *Eliz.* and was bury'd at *Drayton* in *Middlesex*, but his Monument was set up in *Litchfield* Cathedral.

Wednesfield, a Place of great Note in our Histories, for a signal Victory which K. *Edward* sen. obtain'd over the *Danes*, who in divers Parties harass'd the Land. *Edward* was no sooner settled on his Throne, but he provided an Army to subdue these his Enemies; and first meeting them at *Theoten-Hall*, now called *Tatten-Hall*, where they had settled their Habitation, (the Name importing, as *Cambden* tells us, *The Habitation of Heathens*) he encounter'd their Army, and after a sharp Fight, obtain'd a compleat Victory, and razed their City. This Destruction of their Brethren was no sooner heard by the *Danes* that possess'd *Northumberland*, but they, not regarding the League which they had lately made with King *Edward*, rais'd an Army, and to revenge the Death of their Countrymen, invaded *Mercia*, pillaging the Country all along as they marched. King *Edward*, not insensible of their Motions, brings a powerful Army, both of *West-Saxons* and *Mercians*, against them; and overtaking them in their March near this Village, which is at a small Distance from *Theoten-Hall*, brought them to a Battle, and overthrew them, killing *Covills* and *Hailden*, two of their Kings, divers of their Nobles, and an innumerable Multitude of their common Soldiers. Of this great Slaughter, there are here no other remains, but a *Low* in a Ground, call'd *South-Low Field*, which has lately had a Mill set upon it. There is a Field also, call'd *North-Low Field*, in which there is no *Low* now; but doubtless there has been one if not more. The *Danish* or *Saxon* Nobles, slain in this Battle, are bury'd under them.

Weford, or *Weyford*, so call'd (as Mr. *Edeswick* supposeth) because the Road to *London*, passeth there, over a Ford of the Black Brook, which is pretty deep in most other Places. In the 20th of the Conqueror's Reign, one *Ralph* held this Lordship of the Bishop of *Litchfield*, as a Member of his Barony. How long it continu'd in his Posterity we find not, nor any that had it, 'till 24 *Edw.* 1. when *William de Odingsells* held this Manor, and *Thichbroom*, of the Bishop, by the Service of one Knight's Fee. He left it, with his other Estates, to *Margaret* his Daughter, and one of his Coheirs, who marry'd *John de Grey* of *Rothersfield* in *Oxfordshire*, and carry'd it into his Family. His Son *John de Grey* inherited his Mother's Estate, and having marry'd *Avice*, Daughter and Coheir of *John* Lord *Marmion*, dy'd 33 *Edw.* 3. seised of this Manor of *Weford*. *Avice* surviving, had assign'd for her Dower, among other Estates, this Manor of *Weford*; and after her Death, left it to her Son and Heir *John de Grey* of *Rotherfield*, so called, to distinguish his Family from others of that Name, as *Grey* of *Groby*, *Ruthen*, &c.

Whichnovre, the Lordship and Seat of Sir *Walter Somerville*, a *Norman*, given him by *William the Conqueror*. His Posterity inherited it with his other Estates, and *Robert de Somerville*, Kt. obtain'd 18 *Edw.* 1. that King's License for free Warren in all his Demesne Lands in this Manor of *Whichnover*, and several others in this and other Counties. Sir *Philip de Somerville*, a Descendant from *Roger* Lord *Somerville*, inherited this Lordship, and the other Estates of that Family, 10 *Edw.* 3. He had been High-Sheriff of the Counties of *Buckingham* and *Bedford*, and was in such Favour with the Duke of *Lancaster*, Lord of the Manor of *Tutbury*, that he was allow'd to pay but half a Relief, when other Tenants paid a whole one; and when Escuage or Aid to make the Lord's eldest Son a Knight, and to marry the Lord's eldest Daughter were assess'd, he should pay only a Moiety of what others paid; but for this his Manor of *Whichnover*, he was to do this memorable Service:

That he should find, maintain, and sustain, one Bacon Flitch hanging in his

Hall at *Whichnover*, ready prepar'd at all Time of the Year, but in *Lent*, to be given to every Man or Woman, that is marry'd, after a Year and a Day that their Marriage is paſt; to every Man of Religion, as Archbiſhop, Biſhop, and Prior, as alſo to every Prieſt, after a Year and Day of their Profeſſion finiſh'd, and their Dignity receiv'd, whenſoever they ſhall come to demand it, in their own Perſon, or by their Deputy. When any of them come, they muſt make their Demand of the Porter, or Bailiff of the Lordſhip, who ſhall appoint them to return on , and with two Freeholders of the Lordſhip, having ſummon'd a Jury of the Tenants to do Service to the Bacon, and be preſent on the Day aſſigned, to wait for him that fetcheth the Bacon. When he is come with his Friends, there ſhall be delivered to them, and all preſent to do their Services to the Bacon, Chaplets, and they ſhall be led with Trumpets, Tabors, and other Muſick, to the Hall Door, where the Lord, or his Steward, ſhall ſtand ready to deliver the Bacon after theſe Ceremonies perform'd, *viz.*

He enquires of the Demandant, who brings two of his Neighbours to anſwer upon Oath, If the Demandant be a wedded Man? and, If ſince his Marriage, one Year and a Day be paſt? and, Whether he be a Freeman or a Villain? If his Neighbours anſwer affirmatively to theſe three Points, then the Bacon ſhall be taken down, and brought to the Hall Door, and be laid upon an Heap of Wheat and Rye of half a Quarter of each. And he that claimeth the Bacon ſhall kneel down, laying his Right-Hand upon a Book lying upon the Bacon and Corn, ſhall make Oath in Manner following.

HEAR *you*, *Sir* Philip Somervile, *Lord of* Whichnover, *Maintainer, and Giver of this Bacon, That I* A. B. *ſince I wedded* C. D. *my Wife, and ſince I had her in my Keeping, and at my Will, by a Year and a Day after our Marriage, would not have changed with none other, fairer or fouler, richer, or poorer, nor for any other deſcended of greater Lineage, ſleeping or waking, at no Time. And if the ſaid* C. D. *were ſingle, and I ſingle, I would take her to be my Wife before all the Women in the World, of what Condition ſoever they be, good or evil, as help me God, and his Saints, and this Fleſh all Fleſhes.* And his Neighbours ſhall make Oath, that they believe he has ſaid truly.

When this is done, if upon Enquiry of theſe his Neighbours aforeſaid, he be found a Freeman, there ſhall be deliver'd unto him half a Quarter of Wheat, and a Cheeſe; but if he be a Villain, he ſhall have half a Quarter of Rye, without a Cheeſe. And then ſhall *Robert Knightley*, Lord of the Manor of *Rudlow*, or his Bailiff, who was before ſummon'd by the Bailiff of *Whichnover*, to be ready with his Carriage, *viz.* an Horſe and Saddle, a Sack and Pryke, to convey the ſaid Bacon and Corn out of the County of *Stafford*, be called to carry them away for the Demandant; and the ſaid Corn ſhall be laid upon one Horſe, and the Bacon above it, and the Demandant ſhall get upon his Horſe, (if he have one) and take the Cheeſe before him: And if he have no Horſe, the Lord of *Whichnover* ſhall let him have an Horſe and Saddle, 'till he hath paſſed his Lordſhip; and ſo ſhall they go out of the Lordſhip of *Whichnover*, with the Corn and Bacon before him that hath won it, with Trumpets, Tabors, and other Sorts of Muſick, and all the free Tenants of *Whichnover* ſhall conduct him 'till he is out of the ſaid Lordſhip, and then they ſhall all return, except him that is to make the Carriage and Journey out of the County of *Stafford*, at the Coſts of the Lord of *Whichnover*. And if the ſaid *Robert Knightley* doth not cauſe the Bacon and Corn to be convey'd in the Manner aforeſaid, at his own Coſts, the Lord of *Whichnover* ſhall provide that it be ſo carry'd, and ſhall diſtrain the ſaid *Robert Knightley* for his Default one hundred Shillings in his Manor of *Rudlow*, and ſhall keep the Diſtreſs ſo taken irrepleviſable. There was much ſuch another Cuſtome as this, at the Priory of *Little Dunmow* in *Eſſex*, inſtituted by *Robert Fitz-Walter*,

Fitz-Walter, a Potent Baron in the Reign of King *Henry* III. which See in our Deſcription of *Eſſex*, in the Pariſh of *Dunmow*.

This Sir *Philip Somervile* dy'd poſſeſs'd of this Manor of *Whichnover*, and ſeveral other Eſtates in this County, 29 *Edw.* 3. leaving his Eſtate to his two Daughters, *viz. Joan*, who was marry'd to *Rheſe ap Griffith*, Kt. and *Elizabeth*, marry'd to *John Stafford*, in whoſe Right *Maud* their Daughter, marry'd to *Edmund Vernon*, inherited it. This Manor upon the Diviſion, fell to the eldeſt Daughter, and the Family of *Griffiths* were in Poſſeſſion of it in the Beginning of the laſt Century, *Henry Griffith* being Lord of it.

Whittington, a Manor, of which *Roger Fewke* and *Richard Puer* were ſometime Lords, and which *Richard le Child* held of the Biſhop of *Litchfield*, 24 *Edw.* 1. by the fifth Part of a Knight's Fee, and now or lately one of the Family of the *Everards* hath an Houſe there, which deſcended to him from his Mother, Mr. *Le Clerk*'s Daughter and Heir, who was firſt marry'd to *Humphrey Everard*, and then to Capt. *Wildſon*.

In this Pariſh, South of the Church, is a Well, which never wants Water at any Time whatever, yet (as the Inhabitants obſerve) overflows extreamly againſt a Dearth of Corn. How many concurrent Cauſes, and Circumſtances attending them, muſt unite in producing that Effect, tho' it be very hard poſitively to determine, yet thus much (ſay our Naturaliſts) we may pronounce for certain, that it muſt needs be done by the Mediation of Springs. In the Church-Field alſo, not far from the former Well, in a Piece of Ground, called *Hunger-Moor-Slade*, belonging to one Mr. *Nicholas Harvey* of this Place, there is a Spring that breaks forth (according to the Account the People give of it) only before a Time of great Dearth, being at all other Times dry, even in the wetteſt Seaſons (as Dr. *Plot* ſays, he found it in Autumn in 1686, after a full Month's Rain) and when it doth break forth (which for the moſt part happens not in ſeveral Years) it ſeldom runs above 30 Poles, and then ſinks into the Earth again.

Wigginton, a large Pariſh, in which is the Manor of *Comberford*, which has long been the Seat of a Family of Gentlemen of that Name. This Manor, about the Reign of King *Henry* I. was the Eſtate of *Thomas Fitz-Robert*, as appears from the Copy of an ancient Deed in Mr. *Erdeſwick*'s Survey of this Shire, *pag.* 158. How long it remain'd in his Family we find not, nor any thing of it, till the Reign of King *Henry*, when *Ranulph* Earl of *Cheſter* dying poſſeſs'd of the Palatinate of *Cheſter*, and leaving only Daughters, the King took the Earldom into his own Hands, and gave his Heireſſes other Eſtates of equal or greater Value; and among them to *Ada* his fourth Daughter, the Wife of *Henry Haſtings*, the Manor of *Wiggington*. *Baldwin Frevile* had ſome Lands in this Town in the Reign of King *Richard* II. which after his Deceaſe fell to his Siſter *Elizabeth*, who marry'd *William* Lord *Ferrers* of *Groby*; but the Manor remain'd in the Family of *Haſtings*; for *John Haſtings*, Lord *Abergavenny* was Lord thereof in 9 *Edw.* 2. His Deſcendant *John Haſtings* was made Earl of *Pembroke*, and having no Heir, ſettled his Eſtate (of which this Manor was a Part) upon *William Beauchamp*, ſecond Son to *Richard Beauchamp*, Earl of *Worceſter*, whoſe ſole Daughter and Heir *Elizabeth* marry'd *Edward Nevil*, fourth Son of *Ralph* Earl of *Weſtmoreland*, and brought this Manor into his Family, whoſe Deſcendant ſold it to *Thomas Cumberford*, who was living in the Begining of the laſt Century, and was Lord of *Cumberford* and *Wiggington*. Out of this Manor and *Cumberford*, there is a Fee-farm Rent going out of 29 *l. per Annum*, which King *Henry* VIII. ſettled upon *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxford*, when he finiſh'd it.

Near this Place are certain Lows, which muſt be reckon'd among the *Roman Tumuli*, becauſe being digged up and open'd, there was found Aſhes and Charcoal in their true Colours, and ſeveral Pieces of Bones, ſo friable, that they would crumble betwixt the Fingers, whence it muſt be concluded, that they are *Roman* (tho' there were no Coins, or Pieces of Urns or Arms found in them) becauſe Bodies bury'd under

der them were certainly burnt, and we do not find, that the *Saxons* or *Danes* ever did burn their Dead.

Dr. *Plot* in his Natural Hiſtory of *Staffordſhire* gives us an Inſtance of one *Mary Vaughton*, who (as he ſpeaks) kept a perpetual Faſt, for from her Cradle ſhe liv'd with ſo ſmall a Quantity of Meats and Drinks, that all People admire, how Nature could be ſo ſuſtain'd without any ſenſible Decay, ſhe not eating in a Day any Food above the Size of Half a Crown in Bread and Butter, and if ſhe eats Meat, not above the Quantity of a Pigeon's Leg at moſt: She drinks neither Wine, Ale, nor Beer, but either Water or Milk, alone or mixt, any of them ſcarce a Spoonful in a Day: And yet ſhe is a Maiden of a freſh Complexion and healthy, and very piouſly diſpoſed, and therefore the leſs likely to put a Trick upon the World; Beſides 'tis very well known to divers Perſons with whom ſhe has liv'd, that greater Quantities of Food and other Liquors make her ſick. The Reaſon the Doctor gives for ſuch long Abſtinence is this: The Caſe is the ſame in them as in Leeches, Toads, Lizards, *&c.* in which the natural Heat and Moiſture is ſo exactly counterpoiſed, or their viſcid Juices do ſo over-ballance and reſtrain the Activity of their Heat, that it is unable to rarify or ſeparate the Parts of their Moiſture, whence there cannot follow any Perſpiration or Conſumption; and ſo no Need of Reparation by Meats or Drinks, for what is frequently ſeen in a whole Species, may fall out in the Individuals of other Species, though not commonly.

Willenhall, or *Wilnhall*, a Manor, which in the 20th of *William* the Conqueror belonged to the Canons of *Hampton*. In this Pariſh, in *Chriſtmas* Time, in 1677, about Eleven a-Clock at Night, there was an Earthquake, which came with a Noiſe before it was felt; it was ſhort, giving the Earth but one Shock, and moving, as the People thought, from South to North. The ſame Earthquake (as was thought) was felt at *Hanbury* upon the Confines of *Derbyſhire*, but there it happen'd about Eight a-Clock in the Evening, which ſhews, that the Motion of it was ſlow. The Cauſe of this and other Earthquakes, Dr. *Plot* ſuppoſeth, is a Mixture of Sulphur and Nitre ſet on Fire by the Heat of the Pyrites, (which is a natural Gunpowder of greater Force than artificial) which being pent up in the Caverns of the Earth, puts it into theſe Convulſions, which we call Earthquakes.

Yoxall, a Manor, which *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter* inherited from his Father *Edmund*, the younger Son of King *Henry* III. He obtained of King *Edward* I. *Reg.* 28. a Licence to have a Market every Week on Saturday at this his Manor of *Yoxhall*; and a Fair yearly upon the Eve, Day, and Morrow of St. *Swithin*, *July* 15. He forfeited it by rebelling againſt King *Edward* II. who ſeizing it with his other great Eſtates, gave it to *Robert Holland* his Secretary, who by deſerting him, had render'd his Attempt ineffectual, for we find his Son Sir *Robert Holland* was Lord of it the 9th of *Edward* III. In this Family it continu'd divers Succeſſions; for *Thomas Holland*, who in Right of his Wife aſſum'd the Title of Earl of *Kent*, dy'd poſſeſs'd of it the latter End of King *Edward* III's Reign, how much longer it was in this Family we know not, nor any thing more of it, 'till it came to be the Eſtate of Sir *William Holles*, whoſe Son Sir *John Holles* was Lord in the Beginning of the laſt Century, and his Poſterity may ſtill be ſo.

Dr. *Plot* ſpeaking of ſuch Perſons in theſe later Times, long ſince Man's Life hath been abreviated to ſeventy Years, as have lived to an extream old Age, mentions one Mrs. *Swinbourn* of this Place, who was upwards of 100 Years old when the Doctor was here about the Year 1680, and was then living.

II. The Hundred of *Seiſdon*.

This Hundred is bounded on the Eaſt, with the Hundred of *Offlow*; on the South, with *Worceſterſhire*; on the Weſt, with *Shropſhire*; and on the North, with the Hundred of *Cuddleſton*: The Fee of it we ſuppoſe to be in the Crown, and under the

the Government of the High Sheriff and his Officers. The Chief Towns are,

Wolverhampton, anciently called *Hampton*, being then only a large Pariſh, in Circuit near 30 Miles, containing in it 17 great Villages; but having only 3 ſmall Chapels of Eaſe, not capable to receive a Quarter of the Inhabitants, we meet with nothing remarkable in it or about it in any ancient Writing or Record, 'till the Priory *Wulfruna*, Relict of *Althelm*, Duke of *Northampton*, in the Days of King *Ethelred*, in the Year 996 (Sir *William Dugdale* ſays, it was King *Edgar*, at the Requeſt of his dying Siſter *Wulphruna*, *Anno* 970, that) built and endow'd here a Church or Monaſtry, in Regard to which pious Action of hers, it was ever after called *Wulfrune's-Hampton*, which is now vulgarly corrupted to *Wolverhampton*. In this new Foundation ſhe plac'd eight ſecular Canons, or Portionaries, of whom by Incorporation, ſhe made the Rector of the Pariſh to receive the Tythes in common, and divide them yearly by Lot; the Head or Chief of theſe ſhe conſtituted Patron to them all, and ſole ordinary to the whole Pariſh, *cum omnimoda Juriſdictione*; and thereby made this Pariſh exempt not only from the Viſitation of the Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, by an expreſs Compoſition, but alſo by the Papal Bull from all Juriſdiction of his Legates and Delegates for ever. In which Condition it hath continu'd from her Time to theſe our Days ſubject to no Earthly Power, but the ſupream Majeſty of *England*, and under it to the perpetual Viſitation of the Keeper of the Great Seal for the Time being.

Within this Juriſdiction are nine ſeveral Leets, of which, eight belong to the Church. The *Cuſtos*, or Head, who hath been lately call'd Dean, is Lord of the Borough of *Wolverhampton*, *Codſall*, *Hatherton*, and *Pelſhall* in this County, and *Ludley* in *Worceſterſhire*, in all which he hath all Manner of Priviledges belonging to the View of Frank-Pledge, Felons, Goods, Deodands, Eſcheats, Marriage of Wards, and Clerks of the Weekly Market, valu'd at 150*l. per Annum*, and in the Total is reckon'd worth near 300*l.* a Year. Each of the Cannons have their ſeveral Leet, *viz.*

Kynvaſton,	Reputed worth per *Annum*,	100*l.*
Wobaſton,		100*l.*
Wilnall,		100*l.*
Fetherſton,		80*l.*
Hilton,		70*l.*
Monmore,		70*l.*
Hatherton,		40*l.*
And the Sacriſt hath alſo to attend theſe *in Capitulo*,		40*l. per Annum.*

The Foundation of this Church being thus conſtituted, was confirmed by the Conqueror's Charter, in theſe Words, *Dedi Sampſoni Cappellano meo*, &c. I have given and granted to *Sampſon* my Chaplain (then *Cuſtos* of this Church) all the Lands belonging to the Church of *Wolverhampton*, with all its Liberties, Franchiſes, Immunities, *&c.* to which King *Henry* I. and King *Henry* II. added their Grant. But in the Reign of King *John*, this Foundation was in Danger of a total Subverſion; for the Canons grew ſo enormous in their Lives, that they were not aſhamed of publick Fornication, of which their Dean (who was *Petrus Bleſcenſis*) admoniſh'd them with all Imaginable Mildneſs, but they proved as deaf as Adders to his Reproofs: Whereupon he obtained Letters from the King and Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, threatning, that unleſs they reform'd their Manners, they would perſwade the Pope to diſolve them, and turning them out, place *Ciſterſian* Monks in their Room; but all to little Purpoſe, for they grew more and more contumacious; whereupon the good Dean, tired out with their Incorrigibleneſs, reſigned his Deanary into the Archbiſhop's Hands, *An.* 1200, and wrote a Letter to the Pope, to beſeech him

him to confirm what the Archbiſhop ſhould further do in this Matter, *Innocent* III. was then Pope. The Archbiſhop had begun the Reformation of the Canons, and had put in ſome *Ciſterſians*; but 'tis ſuppoſed, that the Pope interpoſed, or ſome other Inconvenience not then foreſeen, prevented the Execution, and ſo the fundamental Conſtitution was preſeved.

The Church being again thus ſettled, was confirmed by King *Henry* III. *Edward* II. *Edward* III. and *Richard* II. All which the Charter of King *Edward* IV. alledges by a ſeveral *Inſpeximus*, and in the Concluſion ratifies for himſelf his Heirs and Succeſſors for ever; and afterwards the ſame King, *Anno Reg.* 19. united the Cuſtody and Deanary of this Church to the *Cuſtos* and Dean of *Windſor*, and his Succeſſors for ever, the two Colleges ſtill remaining diſtinct as before, having two ſeveral Books of Statutes, and two diſtinct Seals, and Revenues proper to their ſeveral Bodies. The Cuſtody of this Church in this Period, was in the Hands of divers famous Men, whoſe Names are upon Record, as abovemention'd, *Sampſon*, *Petrus Bleſenſis*, *Ægidius de Erdington* (whom King *Henry* III. honours with the Title of his *Cappellanus Domeſticus*) *Tediſius de Camilla*, who liv'd 2 *Edw.* 1. and *Richard Beauchamp*, Biſhop of *Sarum*, Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, and Chancellor of *England* in the Reign of King *Henry* IV.

Of the Manor or Leet, which did not belong to the Church, we have this Account in our Hiſtories: That when *Ranulph* Earl of *Cheſter* dy'd without Heirs Male, and his Earldom was to deſcend to his Heirs General, K. *Henry* III. not thinking it fit that Women ſhould inherit an Eſtate which had Regal Prerogatives annexed to it, aſſumed it into his own Hands, and gave unto his Heirs Lands of equal or greater Value, among which this Manor of *Wolverhampton* was one, at the ſame Time granting to it a Charter for a Weekly Market on Wedneſday, and a Fair Yearly on the Eve and Day of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*, *June* 29. *Ada*, the youngeſt had this Manor, who was marry'd to *Henry de Haſtings*, of whom, or his Heirs, *Robert Burnel*, Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells* bought it, and left it to his Nephew *Philip Burnel*, whoſe Son *Edward* leaving no Child, *Maud*, the Wife of *John Handlo*, was found to be his Heir; and ſo the Eſtate of the *Burnels* paſs'd into that Family, and this with other Lordſhips, being inveſted in him, he, in her Right, became Lord *Burnel*. His Poſterity enjoy'd their Eſtate but one Succeſſion or two, before by the Heir General it paſſed to the *Hungerfords*, who having forfeited it to the Crown, it was granted in Special Tail to *Thomas Howard*, Duke of *Norfolk*, by King *Henry* VII. in whoſe Family if it does not remain, we can't find in whoſe Poſſeſſion it hath been, or at preſent is.

This Town is ſituate on a high Ground, where they have but four weak Springs to ſupply ſo large a Town, which riſe altogether behind the *Cock Inn* (ſo that they may in a manner be eſteemed but as one) having different Qualities appropriated to their reſpective Uſes, from whence they have the Names of, the *Pudding-Well*, the *Horſe-Well*, the *Waſhing-Well*, and the *Meat-Well*; from which laſt they fetch all their Water which they uſe for Meat and Drink all over the Town, in Leather Budgets or Borraccia's, laid croſs an Horſe with a Tunnel at the Top, by which they fill them; much ſuch are uſed in *Spain*, and ſome other Towns in *England*, as *York*, *Worceſter*, *&c.* and bringing to the other three their Tripes, Horſes and Linnen. From this Scarcity of Water, and high Situation, it is, that notwithſtanding the adjacent Coal-Mines, the People enjoy a more ſettled Health than moſt of their Neighbours, as breathing a more ſubtile and refined Air, ſo liable to Winds, that what noxious Fumes come from the Mines, are ſoon diſpers'd; whence it is, that the Plague was ſcarce ever known to have been in this Place; but the Small Pox often, for that is a Sign of the Wholeſomeneſs of the Air, as Experience proves.

Dr. *Plot* tells us, that in the Church of *Wolverhampton*, there are ſeven Bells rung together in Peal, which muſt needs be very unmuſical; for whether we conſider them

as

as the firſt Seven or laſt Seven of Eight Notes, the Sound they make can never be grateful; for if the former, they muſt needs end in a flat Third, or if the latter (as they by the Ear ſeem to be) they muſt then begin with Four whole Notes together, either of which is very unharmonious; beſides, the Number hinders them for ever from being brought either into common or treble Time, which muſt neceſſarily be very diſagreeable.

The Lockſmiths of this Town are ſuch expert Artiſts in making Locks for Doors, that they are much to be preferr'd before all others in any Part of *England*, as will appear by theſe Inſtances, which indeed are wonderful. When they make ſix, eight, or more Locks in a Suit, as their Chapmen ſpeak for them, they'll order the Key ſo, that neither of them ſhall open each other's Lock, but one Maſter Key ſhall open them all. So that theſe Locks being ſet upon the Doors of an Houſe, and the inferior Keys kept by diſtinct Servants, tho' neither of them can come at each other's Charge, yet the Maſter can come at them all. Beſides, the Maſter turning his Key in any of the Servants Locks but once extraordinary, the Servants themſelves can't come at their Charge. Neither ſhall the Servant ſpoil his Key, or the Lock, by endeavouring it; for his Key will only run round, and hurt nothing. Nay, ſo curious are they in Lockwork, (indeed beyond all Preference) that they can contrive a Lock, which ſhall ſhew (if the Maſter or Miſtreſs ſend a Servant into their Cloſet with the Maſter-Key, or their own) how many Times that Servant has gone in at any Diſtance of Time, and how many Times the Lock has been ſhot for a whole Year, ſome of them being made to diſcover it 500 or 1000 Times. Further, there was a very fine Lock made in this Town, ſold for 20 Pounds, that had a Set of Chimes in it, that would go at any Hour the Owner ſhould think fit. Theſe Locks they make in Braſs or Iron Boxes, curiouſly poliſh'd, and their Keys finely wrought, not to be exceeded.

It is alſo obſerv'd by Dr. *Plot*, as an admirable Piece of Art, that whereas there is a ſtately Monument erected in this Church of *Wolverhampton*, for Col *John Lane*, a Perſon who had eminently diſtinguiſh'd his Loyalty in furthering the Eſcape of King *Charles* II. after the Battle of *Worceſter*, by his Son *Thomas Lane*, Eſq; One Mrs. *Rebecca Normanſel* had ſo excellent an Hand in the Management of her Sciſſers, that ſhe ſo curiouſly cut it out in Paper, with all the Arms, Trophies, Inſcriptions, *&c.* as is not to be parallell'd, except in ſome few Pieces of the like Work in the *Muſæum* at *Oxford*.

Stephen Jennings, Merchant-Taylor of *London*, and Lord Mayor of the ſaid City in 1608, was a Native of this Town. He erected a fair School in this Town, and endow'd it, for the Education of the Children in Learning, without Expence to their Parents.

Kinfare, or *Kinver*, was the King's Demeſne in the 20th Year of the Conqueror's Reign; but in the Time of King *Henry* II. *Philip Holgat* held both the Manor and Foreſt of *Kinfare* of that King, by the annual Rent of nine Pounds, with the Cuſtoms of the Manor. His Son *John*, who call'd himſelf *Fitz-Philips*, held them alſo, but paid an annual Rent of 15 *l.* and by the Service of keeping the ſaid Foreſt. In the ninth Year of King *Edward* II. *John de Vaux* was Lord of *Kinfare*; but it ſoon went out of that Family, for in the 34th Year of King *Edward* III. one *Tyrel* was Owner both of *Kinfare*, and *Stourton*, a Manor within the Pariſh of *Kinfare*. In our Catalogues of Market-Towns, this Town is mention'd as one; but we can neither find what Day the Market was kept weekly on, or otherwiſe, nor any Fair.

In this Pariſh is an old Fortification, of an oblong Square, about 300 Yards long, and 200 over. This Fortification hath an artificial Bank caſt up round it, fenced with a deep Ditch on the N. N. E. and S. S. W. Sides, the Edge or Hill on the other two Sides being naturally inacceſſible. The Tradition of the Town is, that it was a *Daniſh* Fortification; but Dr. *Plot* ſays, the Name ſeems rather to make it a *Saxon* one, where ſome King was kill'd,

from Cine, Royal, and ϝapan, *nutare*, *vacillare*, or *obire*, importing as much as a Royal Failure, or Place where a King had failed or dy'd. We ſee the Antiquaries are of different Opinions, even about the Signification of the *Saxon* Words, which makes them contrary one to another; we ſhall leave it to the Reader to chuſe which he will believe.

Other Antiquities in this Pariſh are, 1. a Low upon the End of the Heath, near the Lane leading to *Enfield*, which ſeems to have been raiſed upon ſome eminent *Saxon* Commander, ſlain in their Engagements with the *Britains* hereabouts. 2. A great Stone, of a ſquare Figure, a little tapering towards the Top, two Yards and an Inch high, and near four Yards about, having two Chops on the Top of it, ſo that at a Diſtance it appears a Triceps, or a Thing with three Heads. It ſtands in a Paſture in this Pariſh, and is called by ſome *Baſton*, by others a *Bolt-ſtone*, there being a Story, that a Gyant threw it from *Aſton* (a Village under *Kinfare* Edge) hither. It is by ſome eſteem'd a *Britiſh* Deity, as the Devil's Bolts in *Yorkſhire*, and Devil's Coits in *Oxfordſhire*, have been proved at large; or ſome Memorial of a Battle fought hereabout; this at *Kinfare* being call'd by the more knowing Sort of People by the Name of *Battle-ſtone*, the *Britains* uſually erecting ſuch Monuments as theſe, upon a Civil, as well as Religious Account.

Under *Kinfare* Edge, there is a remarkable Hole (which may deſerve our Notice) going into the Rock, wide at firſt, but afterwards low and narrow, call'd *Meg a Foxhole*, becauſe it hath been obſerv'd, that Foxes have often ſhelter'd themſelves in it; and in the Town by the Bridge Side near the River, there is another Hole, that goes into the Rock a great Way, call'd *Whirley-hole*, from the Eddy of the Water, which the River makes at the Mouth of it. How far either of theſe Holes goes, is not known, nor was it ever ſearched into; but the Tradition of the Place is, that tho' their Mouths are diſtant a Mile from each other, yet they meet under Ground, which we can't contradict nor affirm. Under this *Meg a Foxhole* is another Low, which is now all Stone.

We come now to the Villages, *viz.*

Abbots, or *Apewood* Caſtle, is an ancient Fortification, ſtanding upon a lofty round Promontary, with a ſteep Ridge for a Mile together, having Hollows cut in the Ground, over which it is ſuppoſed, that they anciently ſet their Tents. The Hills at each End, which ſeem to have been the Baſtions, make it probable that the whole hath been one Fortification; but whether it were *Britiſh* or *Roman* is not eaſily determinable, only we have no Relation of any ſignal Action hereabouts, which makes it moſt probable that it is *Britiſh*; becauſe, if it had been *Roman*, their Hiſtories might perhaps have left us ſome Account of it; and *Tacitus* makes it pretty plain, that the *Britains* fortify'd, as well with Earth caſt up, as with Stones, when he tells us, that the *Iceni* choſe a Place *ſeptum agreſti aggere*, which doth moſt probably ſignify a Bank of Earth, or a Bank made of the Soil of the Field.

Amelcote, or *Amblecot*, a Village, ſtanding on the North Bank of the *Stower*. In the 20th Year of the Conqueror's Reign, *Pagan* held it of *William Fitz-Auſculfi*; but in the 9th Year of King *Edward* II. it was come to the Hands of Sir *William Stafford* of *Sandon*, from whom it deſcended, firſt to Sir *William* his Son, and after him to Sir *James* his Grandſon; who leaving only one Daughter, who was his Heir, and marry'd to *Thomas Erdſwike*, there aroſe a great Controverſy, and long Suits of Law about it, and other Lands, between Sir *John Stafford*, the Brother of Sir *James*, and the ſaid *T. Erdſwike*, Sir *John* claiming as next Heir Male, and *Erdſwike* as marrying the Heir General; but the *Staffords* at length carry'd away the Title from them. It afterwards paſſed to the *Grays* of *Enfield*; the laſt of which Family, named *John*, ſold it, we ſuppoſe, to the Lord *Dudley*, whom we find in Poſſeſſion of it in King *Edward* VI's Time.

Arley, or *Arnley*, a Lordſhip and Pariſh which ſtretcheth over the *Severn* more than a Mile; ſo that *Staffordſhire* in this Nook,

Nook, extends itſelf on both Sides the *Severn*. In Doomſday-Book, the Canons of *Wolverhampton* were Owners of it, the 20th of the Conqueror's Reign. *Osbert* the Son of *Richard*, held it from the Canons, in the Reign of King *Henry* I. and in after Times, *viz.* In the Reign of King *Edward* II. *Hugh de Audeley*, and in King *Edward* III's the Earl of *Northampton* was Owner thereof, yet holding it under the Canons.

Dr. *Plot* gives a ſtrange Relation of the Deliverance of *Margery Mouſole* of this Place, who being convicted of killing her Baſtard Child, was accordingly condemn'd and executed at *Stafford* for it, where ſhe hanged by the Neck the uſual Time that other Malefactors did; yet like *Anne Green*, and *Elizabeth* the Servant of one Mr. *Cope* of *Oxford*, ſhe came to Life again; as it has been much more common for Women to do in this Caſe than Men, of which Dr. *Plot* ſuppoſes this to be the Reaſon, that the Juices of Women being more cold and viſcid, are more tenaceous of the ſenſitive Soul than Mens are; which appeared moſt wonderfully in the Caſe of *Judith de Balſham*, in K. *Henry* III's Time; who being convicted of harbouring Thieves, was condemn'd, and hang'd from nine a-Clock on Monday Morning, 'till Sun riſing the next Day, yet being taken down, came to Life again; which was ſo great a Miracle in thoſe Days, that the King pardon'd her, and gave her her Life. The Pardon is in Dr. *Plot's* Hiſt. *Staff.* *p.* 292. and is dated *Aug.* 16, 48 *Hen.* 3.

Aſhwood, an Hamlet in the Pariſh of *King's Swinford*, which, with divers other Hamlets, was part of the Foreſt of *Kinfare*, which included great Part of this Southern Side of the County. Near the Bridge in this Hamlet is a Spring, with a ſmall Lake before it, commonly call'd *Hunger Wall*, becauſe it is uſually quite dry, or at the moſt ſtagnates, and runs not at all (as the People ſay) againſt a Dearth of Corn. How true that is, we know not; but 'tis moſt certain, it doth not always run, and when it does, it ſometimes comes forth with ſuch a Noiſe, that many People have been frightned by it, who have happen'd to be near it; and particularly they tell a Story, that ſome Perſons going by it to ſteal Rabbits, were ſo ſcared by the Noiſe, that they deſiſted from their Enterprize, and fled, as if ſomebody had come to take them. Upon *Aſhwood-Heath* alſo, near the forementioned Bridge, there is an Intrenchment, commonly known by the Name of *Wolverhampton Church-yard*, ſo called, from its Largeneſs and Reſemblance, being about 140 Paces over by Meaſure, which is a *Roman Caſtram* Station, as is that by *Longdon* Church.

Robington, a Village, a little diſtant from the River *Smeſtall*, the Lordſhip of *Robert de Stafford*, 20 *Conq.* and under him held by one *Helgoth*. His Poſterity was in Poſſeſſion of it in King *Henry* III's Time, and 9 *Edw.* 2. but it was alienated by them ſoon after; for it was near that Time in Poſſeſſion of *John* Lord *Botetourt*, who dying 28 *Edw.* 2. left it, and his other Eſtates, to *John* his Grandſon, by his eldeſt Son *Thomas*, who had marry'd *Joan*, one of the Coheirs of *John de Somery*, Lord *Dudley*, by whom a great Inheritance came to his Son; ſhe outliving *Thomas*, had this Manor in Dower, and obtain'd a Licenſe for a Free Warren in all her Demeſne Lands here. She dy'd 12 *Edw.* 3. and left it to his Son *John de Botetourt*, whom he had by her.

In this Town one *Brooks* had a Seat, who takes himſelf to be a Gentleman.

Bradley, or *Bradeley*, one of thoſe Lordſhips which appears by the Conqueror's Survey, to be the Eſtate of the Earls of *Mercia*, in *Edward the Confeſſor's* Reign; but being forfeited by the laſt Earl *Edwyn*, was diſpos'd of by the Conqueror, to ſome of his Followers, probably to *Robert de Stafford*, who had 81 Manors given him in this County by that King; for we find it in the Poſſeſſion of *Edmund* Lord *Stafford*, who was ſlain 4 *Hen.* 4. in the Battle of *Shrewsbury*, fighting for the King. His Son *Humphrey* inherited his Honour and Eſtate, and this Manor was in this Family 23 *Hen.* 8. and 'tis probable ſo continu'd, 'till their whole Eſtate by the Heir General paſſed to Sir *William Howard*, Kt.

a younger Son of *Thomas Howard* Earl of *Arundel* and *Surrey*, who was advanced by King *Charles* I. to the Honour of Viſcount *Stafford*.

Bilſon, or *Bilſton*, a Lordſhip, which, 20 *Conqueſtoris*, belonged to the Canons of *Hampton*. In it a Gentleman named *Morſeley* had a Seat. Nature hath beſtowed two Things remakable upon this Village, 1. A Sort of Sand ſo very fine, that it is hardly palpable: It is of a deep Orange Colour; and being ſent for by Artiſts living at a great Diſtance, to be uſed by them as a Spaud to caſt their Metals with, is not a little profitable to the Town. Here is alſo, 2. A Quarry of Stone very obſervable, it lying in Beds *in plano horizontis*, one under another, 12 Beds deep, every Bed being thicker than that above it, an Inch or more, ſo that the lower Bed is about a Yard thick, and the Inhabitants thereabouts make Troughs, Ciſterns, *&c.* of the Stone. Some of the Layers riſe ſo large and even, that a Gentleman of *Bradley* hath got one eight Yards long, which departs not from a Level above an Inch. Some of the Stone dug at this Time, is alſo curiouſly ſtreaked with Black, of which there are elegant Patterns in the Gardens at *Pury-Hall*.

Dr. *Plot* gives an Account of a ſtrange Impoſture acted by a Boy of this Place, one *William Parry*, a Lad of about 13 Years of Age: This Youth not liking to go to School, fell into the Company of one *Thomas*, an old Man, who carry'd Glaſſes at his Back about the Country; who inſtructed him to groan, pant, mourn, turn up his Eyes, ſo as the Whites only could be ſeen, turn his Neck round, gape hideouſly, grind his Teeth, and vomit Rags and Pins, which he did ſo dexterouſly, that he moved the Compaſſion of the Beholders ſo much that they were very liberal to him. The old Man at length adviſed him to ſay, he was bewitched, and he accuſed one *Joan Cock*, a poor old Woman, of bewitching him, and ſhe was try'd for a Witch at the Aſſizes at *Stafford*, *Auguſt* 10, 1610; but the Proofs againſt her being but weak, and not ſatisfactory, ſhe was diſcharged, and the Cure of the Boy was committed by the Judges to Dr. *Thomas Morton*, then Biſhop of the Dioceſe, who after a Month's Obſervation of his Actions and Temper at *Eccleſhall-Caſtle*, began to ſuſpect him, and at length fully detected the Impoſture; which when the Boy ſaw he could no ways avoid, he begged Pardon of the Biſhop, and then of the Judges in open Court the next Aſſize, and the old Woman; confeſſing the whole Matter, to his own Shame, and God's Glory, not only what the old Man had taught him, but what he had contriv'd himſelf; which gave the Biſhop ſo great Satisfaction, that he bound him out Apprentice, and he prov'd a very honeſt Man.

This Story of the Boy of *Bilſon*, being related after a very different Manner by *Fuller*, *Hiſt. Eccleſ. l.* 10. *p.* 73. we can't but take Notice of it. *Fuller* calls his Name *Perry*, and ſays, That he was practic'd on by ſome Jeſuits (that repaired to Mr. *Giffard*'s Houſe in this County) to diſſemble himſelf poſſeſs'd, that the Prieſts might have the Credit to caſt out the Devil, and ſo grace their Religion, with the Reputation of a Miracle. But the Boy having got an Habit of Idleneſs, and his Parents Profit, when the Prieſts came to exorciſe the Devil, he would not go out, and ſo they raiſed a Spirit they could not lay. But Dr. *Moreton*, then Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, found it out, as Dr. *Plot* relates. If this be true, Dr. *Plot* was put off with a fabulous Story, invented by the Papiſts to conceal their Forgery; which is not unuſual with them, when their Deſigns don't take.

Bilbrook, a Village, where there is a Cuſtom of adorning their Wells with Boughs and Flowers on *Holy Thurſday*, as it ſeems they do alſo at all Goſpel Places, whether Wells, Trees, or Hills; which being uſed only for Cuſtom ſake, may be innocent enough; but it was not ſo originally uſed, as we ſhall ſhew in *Brewood* in *Cuddleſton* Hundred.

Broom, is a Village, ſituate in a little Parcel of Ground with *Kenelm* and *Clent*, within the Borders of the County of *Worceſter*, yet belonging to this County, and joined to this Hundred by a ſmall Neck of Land.

Land. It was in the King's Hands in the 20th of the Conqueror's Reign, but who have been Lords of it ſince, we can't diſcover.

Buſhbury was held by one *Robert*, 20 *Conq.* of *William Fitz-Auſculf*. His Poſterity aſſum'd the Name of *de Buſhbury*, and were many of them Knights. *Robert de Buſhbury* was Lord of it in K. *Edward* III's Reign. It is now come to the *Groſvenors*, who have their Seat here. In this Village was found not long ſince, in a Wood called the *Birchen Leſow*, the Braſs Head of the Bolt of a *Catapulta*; for which Reaſon, Dr. *Plot* ſays, that he reckons the Low which ſtands near the Town, to be of a *Roman* Erection; it being plain by theſe Inſtruments, that thoſe Places, as well where there are Lows, as not, were ſome Time viſited by the *Roman Militia*, and were Places of Action; as were all thoſe Places, where the like Inſtruments are found, as *Handſworth*, *&c.*

Clent was in *Roger Somery*'s Hands in King *Henry* III's Time; but upon the Diviſion of his, *Somery*'s, Lands among the Heirs General, this Lordſhip fell to *Thomas de Botetourt*, and his Heirs. This Village is of Note in our Hiſtories, chiefly for this barbarous Fact. The Kingdom of the *Mercians*, by the Death of King *Kenulf* in 819, fell to his only Son *Kenelm*, a Child of Seven Years old. His elder Siſter *Quendred* being deſirous to govern, becauſe her Brother was not fit, practiſed with the young King's Guardian, one *Aſchebert*, to make him away; which that he might do ſo privately that none might know it, he got the young King into a Wood belonging to this Place, under a Pretence of Hunting; and having him there alone, cut off his Head, and bury'd him where no Man knew but himſelf, 'till it was miraculouſly diſcover'd by a Widow Woman's Cow, which would feed no where but about *Kenelm*'s Grave. Whereupon, the Pope ſent Order to *Wolfred*, then Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and ſome other Biſhops, to take up the Body; which being accordingly done, it was carry'd in great State to the Abby of *Winchelcomb* in *Glouceſterſhire*, which was founded by his Father, and was there honourably interr'd. As to ſuch Antiquities in this Place as relate to this Hiſtory, there are yet remaining, 1. *Cowbach*, a Paſture Ground, where the Cow that attended S. *Kenelm*'s Grave, is ſaid to have fed, as it continues to this Day. 2. S. *Kenelm*'s Well, near the Chapel, dedicated to him. 3. S. *Clement*'s Furrow, the Graſs whereof is more verdent and luxuriant than at other Places. On *Clent-Heath*, there are three Lows, raiſed upon ſome Conflict hereabouts, when the Fortifications on *Whichbury-Hill*, hard by, but in the County of *Worceſter*, were made; of which, more hereafter.

The Manor of *Clent* was in the King's Hands, 20 *Conq.* but was alienated from the Crown by King *John*, *Reg.* 6. for that King having a Mind to purchaſe *Wolverhampton*, that he might ſettle it on the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *Hubert*; gave *Ralph de Somery* this Manor, and ſome others for it; yet to be held of the Crown by him and his Heirs in Fee, at the yearly Rent of 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to be paid into the Exchequer by the Hands of the Sheriff of *Staffordſhire*; which was the ancient Farm, and an Increment at *Michaelmas* and *Eaſter*. *Roger de Somery*, 29 *Hen.* 3. upon a Collection for marrying the King's Daughter, paid the 3d Part of a Knight's Fee for this Manor. *John de Somery* alſo, 15 *Edw.* 2. dy'd in Poſſeſſion of this Manor, leaving his Siſters, *Margaret* and *Joan*, his next Heirs; which laſt marry'd *Thomas Botetourt*, and having this Manor for her Part, carry'd it into his Family. She ſurviv'd him, and was a great Benefactreſs to the Canons of *Hales-Owen* in *Shropſhire*; by whoſe Example, her Son and Heir *John*, was induced to give the Advowſon of this Church of *Clent*, to the ſaid Canons, with the Chapels thereunto belonging. He dy'd without Heirs, and his Siſters being found his Heirs, carry'd this Manor, and his other Eſtates, into other Families; of which we find *Hugh* Lord *Burnell* poſſeſs'd of it at his Death, 8 *Hen.* 5. and *James Boteler*, Earl of *Wiltſhire* (deſcended of the *Ormond* Family) 1 *Edw.* 4.

Coddeſhall,

Coddeſhall, or *Codſal*, a Lordſhip held by one *Theni*, 20 *Conqueſt*. Near a Wood in this Village, is a Sulphureous Well, with a Mixture of Salt, whoſe Sharpneſs the Sulphur has ſo rebated, as to render it an *Alcali*, yet the Salt is too weak wholly to reſtrain the Volatility of the Sulphur, and ſo it ſends out always a ſuphureous Smell, and that at 20 Yards Diſtance ſometimes. The Water of this Well in Antient Times, when Leproſies were frequent in this Nation, was accounted a ſovereign Remedy for ſuch as were troubled with that foul Diſtemper (for whoſe Accommodation ſome pious Perſon built an Houſe, ſtill called, the *Leper-Houſe*) and it is in Uſe at preſent againſt Scabs and Itch, both in Man and Beaſt, purging both by Stool and Urine, and effectually carrying off all ill Humours. Many of the Inhabitants brew and boil their Meat with the Water of this Well, and 'tis obſerv'd, that none of them are ever troubled either with Scabs or Itch, or ſuch like Cuticular Diſeaſes.

Compton, a Village in the Pariſh of *Kinſare*, where hath long been the Seat of the Family of *Horewood*, but not higher than King *Edward* IV's Time, when *John Horewood* was Owner of it. His Grandſon *William* was Attorney-General to King *Henry* VIII. They were in Poſſeſſion of it in 1597. They have a fair Park about their Manſion-Houſe.

Cotwall-End, an Hamlet in the Pariſh of *Sedgeley*, where they dig excellent Grinding-Stones as good as thoſe at *Bilſon*, for thin edged Tools.

Dudley-Caſtle, which is in this County, but ſtands ſo near the Edge of *Worceſterſhire*, that the Town of *Dudley*, from which the Caſtle is called, is in *Worceſterſhire*; ſo that we muſt now treat only of the Caſtle. It is a goodly ancient Building, and of large Extent, with great Trenches about it, hewn out of the hard Rock, and hath a fair Tower in it, on the South Side. It ſtands loftily on an high Mountain, and hath a large Proſpect into five Shires, and a great Part of *Wales*. It was built by *Dado*, or *Dodo*, a *Saxon*, about the Year 700, and was called from him *Dodo's-Caſtle*. In King *William* I's Time (as appears from Doomſday-Book) it belonged to *William Fitz-Auſculph*, who had 25 Manors in this Shire, or his Son. In the Reign of King Stephen, when the Empreſs *Maud* contended with that King for the Throne, *Gervaſe de Paganel* held this Caſtle of *Dudley* for her, and in King *Henry* II's Reign having his Reſidence at this Caſtle, upon the raiſing an Aſſeſſment for the Marriage of the King's Daughter, he certified his Knights Fees *de veteri feoffmento* to be in Number Fifty, and thoſe *de novo* Six and a third Part. But in the ſame Reign upon a Difference between the King and his Son *Henry*, who not contented with half the Royal Power, contended for all, he took Part with the Son againſt the Father, who being victorious, the King demoliſh'd his Caſtle, as he did many others at that Time; and ſo it continu'd 'till *Hamiſe*, the Heireſs of the *Paganels*, marrying *John de Somery*, brought the *Paganels* Eſtate into that Family, which after a few Succeſſions, obtained a Licence of King *Henry* III. *Reg.* 48, to make a Caſtle of his Manor-Houſe at *Dudley*, which we ſuppoſe, is the Caſtle mentioned in our Hiſtories of the latter Ages: For the Family of *Somery* became extinct, 15 *Edw.* 2. and *Margaret*, one of the Heirs General, marrying *John de Sutton*, brought this Caſtle into that Family, who were created thereupon Lords *Dudley*. They are deſcended from the *Suttons* of *Nottinghamſhire*, and after this became very honourable, *John Sutton* being Lord *Liſle*, Earl of *Warwick*, and Duke of *Northumberland*, in King *Edward* VI's Reign. After the *Dudleys*, who were extinct in the Death of Sir *Ferdinando Dudley* (Son and Heir of the laſt Lord *Dudley*) this Manor paſſed to *Humphrey* Lord *Ward*, who marry'd the Daughter and Heir of the ſaid *Ferdinando*.

In the Town of *Dudley* was a fair Church dedicated to St. *Edmund*, in which Sir *Ferdinando Sutton*, the laſt Heir Male of the *Suttons* Lords *Dudley*, was bury'd, in 1643; but it was pulled down in the Times of the late Troubles, by Reaſon of its Nearneſs to the Caſtle.

This Caſtle lies a great Part of it in Ruins (which yet ſhew the ancient Grandeur

deur and Magnificence of it) the other Part is repaired, and made a noble Seat for the ſaid Lord's Family, which is now the Seat of the Right Honourable *Edward* Lord *Dudley* and *Ward* of *Bermicham*. This Caſtle being built on a lofty Rock, ſurmounts the Tops or all the Trees, and ſo is expoſed to the Ventilations of the Air, which makes it not only exceeding healthy, but affords it a delightful Proſpect over all the Country below it. In the Hall of the Caſtle is a Table, all of one Plank, which at firſt before it was fitted to the Hall, was 25 Yards three Inches long, and wanted but two Inches of a Yard in Breadth for the whole Length; but being too long for the Hall, ſeven Yards and nine Inches were cut off, and made a Table for Mr. *Corbin*'s Hall, whoſe Seat is juſt by. Now, what a prodigious Tree muſt that be, that could bear a Yard Diameter at 75 Foot high? It cannot be preſum'd to be leſs in Boughs, tho' of a great Bigneſs, than 40 Foot higher. This Oak grew in the *New Park* at *Dudley*, and juſtly deſerveth our Admiration for its Bigneſs, containing in it by a modeſt computation, an hundred Ton of neat Timber, if not more.

The Lords of this Caſtle named *Dudley*, had ſeveral Perſons deſcended from them, of ſome Note in their Times, *viz.*

William Dudley, Son of *John Dudley*, the Eighth Baron *Dudley* of *Dudley-Caſtle*: He was by his Parents deſign'd for a Scholar, and bred in *Univerſity-College* in *Oxford*, from whence he was preferred to the Deanary of *Windſor*, and at length raiſed to the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, the Temporalities of which were reſtored to him by King *Edward* IV. *Oct.* 14, 1476, *Reg.* 16: He ſat about ſix Years, and dying *Anno* 1483, was bury'd in St. *Peter's*, *Weſtminſter*, on the South Side of St. *Nicholas*'s Chapel, under a Monument, containing the Pedigree abovementioned.

Edmund Dudley, Son of *John Dudley*, Eſq; ſecond Son of *John* Lord *Dudley* of *Dudley-Caſtle*: He was bred up to the Law in *Grays-Inn*, and became ſo great a Proficient in it, that King *Henry* VII. did for his ſingular Prudence and Faithfulneſs, make him one of his Privy Council, *Reg.* 1. He was then but young, and obſerving the King of an avaricious Temper, contrived to ingratiate himſelf with his Majeſty, by putting ſome old Penal Laws in Execution, that by great Forfeitures, he might (with his Aſſiſtant Sir *Richard Empſon*) enrich his Maſter's Treaſury. The Project pleaſed the King, who thereupon made them his *Judices Fiſcales*, *i. e.* Judges of the Exchequer, which encouraged them to go on furiouſly in their Work, fining and impriſoning, for which they became in a little Time ſo odious to the People, that they were forced to go guarded in the Streets. He wrote a Book, Entituled, *Arbor Reipublicæ*, while he was a Judge, partly Law, and partly Politicks, which is thought of Value by ſome, and kept in the *Cotton-Library* as a choice Monument. While K. *Henry* VII. liv'd he was protected from the People's Rage, but ſoon after his Death, K. *Henry* VIII. his Succeſſor, was forced to diſcard him for the People's Satisfaction, and being left in the Hands of Juſtice, he was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, *Aug.* 28, 2 *Hen.* 8. 1510, leaving behind him ſeveral Sons, of which the eldeſt, *John Dudley*, was afterwards Earl of *Warwick*, and Duke of *Northumberland*, Father of *Robert Dudley*, Earl of *Leiceſter*, in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Days, and *Ambroſe Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*. This *John* being ambitious to be thought of the Family of the Lords *Dudley* of *Dudley-Caſtle*, found Means to purchaſe it of *John Sutton*, Lord *Dudley*, a weak Man, and much expoſed to Want; but he having forfeited it with his great Eſtate by his treaſonable Oppoſition to Queen *Mary*'s Title and Succeſſion to the Throne, *Edward*, the Son and Heir of the ſaid *John* Lord *Dudley*, then a Knight, came ſo much into Favour with that Queen, that he obtained a Grant of this Caſtle, and many other of his Father's Lands, which by *Anne*, the Heireſs of his Grandſon Sir *Ferdinando Sutton*, paſſed by Marriage to *Humble* Lord *Ward*.

Enfield, or *Envile*, the Lands of one *Gilbert*, who held it of *William Fitz-Auſculph*, in King *Henry* III's Reign. His Poſterity, as we ſuppoſe, aſſumed the Surname of *de Envile*,

Enville, and held it many Succeſſions; for we find that 9 *Edw.* 4. *Andrew de Enville* was Lord of it. Since, it came to the Family of *Greys*, who had their Seat here, and were Lords of *Amelcote* abovemention'd.

Thomas Grey, a Deſcendant of that Family, hath built himſelf here a very good Brick-Houſe for his Seat. Theſe *Greys* derive themſelves from *Reginald* Lord *Grey* of *Ruthin*, who was deſcended of a younger Son of *John* Lord *Grey* of *Wilton*, who was himſelf a younger Branch of the Houſe of the Lord *Greys* of *Codnor*.

In the Church of this Place are divers fair Monuments; of which there is one of Alabaſter, made for *Thomas Grey*, Father of *John Grey*, the laſt Heir Male, who ſold it with his other Eſtate. In the Windows of this Church are ſome Arms, rare in their Kind, One being Gules, a Border gabonated, Or and Gules, a Canton, Or. It is ſuppoſed to be the Arms of ſome Perſon deſcended of the *Mortimers* of *Chelmerſh*, a Lordſhip not far off, who bear a Coat ſomething reſembling this. Another, there is Quarterly, Argent, with three Lions ſalient, Or. And another like the ſame, being Argent, the Bend blue, charged with Lions, Or, between two Lions ſalient, Gules; but whoſe they are our Author doth not conjecture.

Gournall Nether, an Hamlet in *Sedgley* Pariſh, where, upon the Windmill Bank, they dig Grindſtones for thick edged Tools, which muſt be of a Grit both harder and coarſer than what are dug in ſome Places in this County. Some of theſe for that Uſe, have proved as good as the *Derby* Stones.

Guſton, or *Gunſton*, the Seat of one of the Family of *Fowks*.

Hertwell, a Part of the King's Demeſne, 'till in Conſideration of the great Services done for the *York* Line againſt the *Lancaſtrian*, *John Sutton*, Lord *Dudley*, obtained a Grant to himſelf and the Heirs Male of his Body, of this Manor of *Hertwell*, and ſome others in this County, and the adjoyning, of King *Richard* III. *Reg.* 1. He dy'd in *Hen.* 7. and was buryed in the Priory of St. *James* at *Dudley*, having appointed a Tomb to be ſet on his Grave.

Himley, or *Hymley*, a Lordſhip holden *Anno* 20 of the Conqueror's Reign, by *Minus* and *Arni*, of *William Fitz-Auſculph*; but it appears, that in the 9th Year of King *Edward* II. *William Beresford* was Lord of it; but in the firſt of *Edward* III. it was again divided between *Peter de Sell*, and *William de Engleſield*, or rather *Enfield*. It remained not long divided, for in the ſame Reign, *Anno* 33, *John de Sutton*, Lord *Dudley*, dy'd poſſeſſed of this Manor and ſome others in this County, as did alſo his Son and Grandſon, both of them of the ſame Name. *John Dudley*, Earl of *Northumberland*, purchaſed this Lordſhip, and divers other Eſtates of *John* Lord *Dudley* abovementioned, a weak and indigent Man. He forfeited them in oppoſing Queen *Mary*'s Acceſſion to the Throne, and *Edward* the Heir of the ſaid Lord *Dudley*, being then Governor of *Hume-Caſtle*, obtained it, and ſome other Eſtates, of that Queen, by a Grant to him and his Heirs, whoſe Heireſs carry'd it to *Humble* Lord *Ward* of *Himley*, who having had his chief Reſidence here, was bury'd in the Church, in 1670.

In this Pariſh, there is a Blade-mill (as the Artiſts call it) at which Scythes, Reaping-Hooks, Axes, Hatchets, Bills, *&c.* having been forged by the White Smiths, are ground to a white Edge. All theſe Inſtruments are made of Iron firſt ſoftened with Fat unctuous Bodies, as Butter, Oyl, Suet, Wax, *&c.* for that Uſe, as Irons for Carts, Plow-ſhares, Racks for Coal, Horſe-Locks and Shoes, Nails and Buckles are of Iron harden'd by Art.

Hilton was held by *Halgotus*, 20 *Conqueſt.* of *Robert de Stafford*. It was ſometime the Inheritance of the *Swinertons*; how long they held it, or to whom it paſſed afterwards, we know not: But when the Abbeys were diſſolved, we find, that the Site of this Abby with divers Lands, was given to old Sir *Edward Aſton* in Exchange for ſome of the Hereditary Lands of that Knight, which, *Ralph*, the Son of *William Camerarius*, immediately

ly after the Conqueſt, transferred to *William de Mara*, whoſe Heir the ſaid Sir *Edward* was. His Lands were, *Ffiede*, *Mickel*, &c. but in what County they were we know not.

Hardwick, a Village, in the Pariſh of *Sandon*, in which we meet with a wonderful Attainment of a Woman, one *Mary Woodward*, who loſing her Hearing about ſix Years of Age, by her extraordinary Ingenuity, and ſtrict Obſervation of the Lips of ſuch People as ſhe convers'd with, could perfectly underſtand what any Perſon ſaid, though they ſpoke ſo low that By-ſtanders could not hear them, as was frequently experimented by the Lady *Gerard*, and divers of her Neighbours, with whom ſhe would go to Church, and bring away as much of a Sermon as the moſt attentive Hearer could; nay, ſo very well skilled was ſhe in this Art (which we may call *Labiomancy*) that in the Night Time, as credible Perſons have teſtify'd, when ſhe was in Bed, if ſhe could but lay her Hand on the Lips of ſuch as lay with her and ſpeak to her, ſo as to feel the Motions of them, ſhe would perfectly underſtand what they ſaid, tho' it were never ſo dark, a Thing almoſt incredible; yet our foreign Hiſtories confirm the Poſſibility of it by divers Inſtances, as a Seaman at *Xantoign*, *John Ireune* in *Silecia*, and *Simon Didericus* an *Hollander*.

Kenelm, a little Village near *Clent*, and in the ſame Parcel of Land. It was in the King's Hands, in the 20th Year of the Conqueror, and was ſo call'd in Memory of S. *Kenelm*, who was martyr'd in *Clent*, as is above ſhew'd. The Church is dedicated to S. *Kenelm*.

Lea, or *Lee*, the Lordſhip of *Algar* Earl of *Mercia*, in the Time King *Edward the Confeſſor*, as appears from the Conqueror's Survey; but his Son, by his Rebellion, forfeited it to the Crown; or it was alienated rather before, for *Ormus* held it to Farm of the Abbot of *Burton*. But at the Conqueſt, and in King *Henry* I's Reign, *Robert Fitz-Veneti* held it in Fee-Farm, paying 4 *l. per Ann.* to the Abbot of *Burton*. His Grandſon *Robert* aſſum'd the Surname of *Lea*, being called *Dominus de Lea*. His Grandſon *Robert* left no Iſſue, and ſo this Manor was divided among his Aunts, *Aliva* marry'd to Sir *Richard Dracot*, *Ellen* to *Hugo de Lea* of *High-Leigh* in *Shropſhire*, and *Cicely* to Sir *Roger Sandback* of *Sandback* in *Cheſhire*, and their Heirs. *Dracot's* Part deſcended to the *Vernons*, who ſold it. *Lea's* Part, after ſome Succeſſions, came to be divided between *Aſton* and *Gataker*: And *Sandback's*, to one Mr. *Morgan*, in whoſe Poſſeſſion it continu'd ſeveral Deſcents. One of theſe Heirs was executed for Murder, *per ſummum Jus*, having kill'd one *Turbervill*, with his Dagger, after he had attempted to ſtab him with a Knife at Dinner. *Morgan's* Siſter was *Turbervill's* Wife; and ſhe, with the Help of her Husband's Brother, procured a Verdict and Judgment againſt *Morgan*, for Murder, and he was executed upon it, ſcarce juſtly, as was thought.

Lutni, a Manor, of which, *Edwin* Earl of *Mercia*, was poſſeſſed in the Reign of King *Edward the Confeſſor*; but to whom it paſſed, after it fell into the Conqueror's Hands by his Rebellion, we do not find, nor any more of it in our Hiſtories.

Leaton, or *Lawton*, a Village, where, in a Field call'd *Towns*, belonging to one Mr. *Townley*, is dug Lead-Ore in a yellowiſh Stone, with Cawk and Spor, which the Workmen diſtinguiſh into three Sorts, *viz.* Round Ore, Small Ore, and Smithum; the two laſt whereof, are firſt beaten to Pieces with an Inſtrument call'd, a Knocking-Bucker, and the Ore ſeparated from the Stone with another, call'd a Limp; and laſtly, being waſhed in a Sieve made with Iron Wire, whereby it is cleared from Dirt; is ſold to the Potters at *Burſlem*, for ſix or ſeven Pounds *per* Ton, who uſe almoſt all found here.

Morve, or *Morfe*, a Village in the Foreſt of *Kinfare*.

Moreley, a Village, remarkable only for the Houſe of the Loyal Mr. *Thomas Whitgreave*, to which his Majeſty K. *Charles* II. removed, after his two Days Stay at *Boſcobel-Houſe*. Here he was accommodated with good Linnen and Lodging, which he had hitherto wanted in his Flight. His Majeſty having ſtaid two Days here, re-

moved to *Bentley*, where he lodged with Col. *John Lane*; and riding before his Sister, under the Name of a Tenant's Son, calling himself *William Jackson*, passed safe to *Briſtol*.

Neckels, a ſmall Village, a little diſtant from *Wolverhampton*, N. E. where is an Hill call'd *Stowman*'s Hill, by the Road Side; which, it is thought, was caſt up over ſome *Danith* or *Saxon* Kings or Nobles, which were ſlain hereabouts.

Pateſhull, the Lordſhip of *Robert de Stafford*, but held of him by one *Hugo*, in the 20th of the Conqueror's Reign. In King *Henry* I's Reign, *Rober de Pekkedeſhull* (probably deſcended from *Hugo*) held the ſame of *Robert Fitz-Odon*, who held the ſame of *Robert de Stafford*. But the Property was much alter'd in K. *Henry* III's Time; for *Ralph de la Mare* held it of *Robert de Stafford*; and from his Family it paſſed to *William Bagod*, who was in Poſſeſſion of it, 9 *Edw.* 2. and from him to *Robert Manſeld*, 1 *Edw.* 3. How long it continu'd in the Hands of the *Mandſelds*, it doth not appear; but we find that it at length came to the Family of *Aſtleys*, but by what Title we can't diſcover; who ſettling here, were call'd the *Aſtleys* of *Pateſhull*. They were Knights for ſeveral Succeſſions, and the firſt Sir *William*, who was Owner of this Manor, was Son of *Giles* Lord *Aſtley*, and Grandſon of *Andrew* Lord *Aſtley*. They take their Name from *Aſtley*, or *Eſtley* in *Warwickſhire*, and this Family is deſcended from them. They bear their Arms with a Label. *viz. Azure*, a Cinquefoil *Ermine*, with a Label *Or*, every Point charg'd with two Bars of the firſt.

This Family is famous in our Hiſtories for the Valour of one *John Aſtley*, who maintain'd a Duel on Horſeback, *Aug.* 29, 1438, (17 *Hen.* 6.) in the Street call'd S. *Anthony*, in *Paris*, againſt one *Peter de Maſſey*, a *Frenchman*, in the Preſence of *Charles* VII. then King of *France*. He pierc'd *Maſſey* thro' the Head, and thereupon had (as was agreed upon by the Articles made for the Victor) the Helmet of the ſaid *Maſſey*, ſo vanquiſhed, to preſent to his Lady. A few Years after, (*viz. Jan.* 30, 20 *Hen.* 6.) he undertook another Fight in *Smithfield*, in the Preſence of King *Henry*, with Sir *Philip Boyle*, an *Aragonian*, Kt. who finding none in *France* hardy enough to encounter him, came into *England*, and was undertaken by this Gentleman. The Combat between them was perform'd on Foot with Battle-Axes, Spears, Swords, and Daggers, in all which he demean'd himſelf ſo gallantly, that the King knighted him on the Spot, and ſoon after gave him an hundred Marks *per Annum*, during Life. After this, he grew ſo famous for his Valour, that he was elected Knight of the Garter; and being deſcended from the *Harecourts*, bore for his Arms the Coats of *Aſtley* and *Harecourt*, quarter'd, with a Label of three Points, Ermine.

The Seat of the *Aſtleys* of this Place (of which Sir *Richard Aſtley*, Bart. was Owner and Poſſeſſor in 1680) is the moſt delicious Manſion in this County. The Houſe is built of ſquared Stone quite through; the Gardens about it have delicate Viſta's opening quite through them, with many ſtately Gates of Iron-work, curiouſly painted and gilt, leading into them, with Mounts and Places of Repoſe at the Ends. In them are moſt curious Water-Works, and great Variety of them, *viz.* within a large Rotundo, fenced about with an high Brick Wall, opening with fair Iron Gates over againſt the Front of the Houſe, there is a curious large Fountain, that throws up a Column of Water near an Inch diameter a great Height, which falls into a Baſon underneath, proportionably large, yielding a moſt grateful Proſpect, not only toward the Houſe, but in the Walks about it. In another Garden on the left Side of the Houſe is a Cock, to which there belongs an Inſtrument, which may be put on or taken off at Pleaſure, which will caſt Water any Way, according to the Diſcretion of him that governs it. In a Garden on the North Side of the Houſe, the Water paſſeth thro' a Barrel into a Ciſtern in the Bird-cage; and Eaſtward of the Houſe is a long fair Canal, wall'd about with ſquare Stone, at the South End whereof

is a

is a delicate Grotto, which adds very much to the Perfection of this Seat.

About the Houſe are extraordinary Plantations of Trees, and admirable Walks, to which, tho' there are other fine ones at other Gentlemens Seats, yet none are comparable, either for Breadth or Length, ſome of them being eleven, and others fourteen Yards broad, and an hundred forty eight, or an hundred and fifty Yards long, curiouſly planted on each Side, with double Rows of Elms.

Dr. *Plot*, among ſuch Pieces of excellent Art, which is found among the People of this County, mentions a moſt curious and ingenious Inſtrument, invented by the aboveſaid Sir *Richard Aſtley*, to match Game Cocks, both as to Length and Girth, with ſo great Accuracy, that there can't be eaſily the leaſt Miſtake. The Inſtrument is call'd a *Colliſtrigium*, or Pillory for a Cock, who is ſtretched out at his full Length upon three Pillars, which ſtand upon a Braſs Plate 24 Inches long, figured and divided, his Head being encloſed in that at the one End, and his Feet at the other, the middle one bearing up his Body, by which the Length of his Body is known to the 8th Part of an Inch. As to the Girth of it, that is meaſur'd by a Braſs Ring, made for that Purpoſe, with the like Exactneſs; it being to be taken in or let out at Pleaſure; both which have been much approv'd of by the beſt Maſters of that Sport.

Pattingham, in the 20th Year of the Conqueror, was Part of the Royal Demeſne; but after it came to be the Fee of the Earl of *Cheſter*, *Hugh de Abrincis*. It had been the Demeſne of *Algar* Earl of *Mercia*, in King *Edward the Confeſſor*'s Reign; but was forfeited into the Conqueror's Hand, by the Rebellion of *Edwyn* Earl of *Mercia*, and by him was firſt given to *Gerbod* a *Norman*; and upon his being taken Priſoner, and long detain'd in *France*, it was given by the ſaid King to *Hugh de Abrincis* aforeſaid. The *Baſſets*, who had held it a long Time of the Earls of *Cheſter*, at length, in *Edward* II's Reign, *Anno* 9. became the Proprietors of it; for we find that, by a Fine levy'd in King *Edward* III's Time, this Lordſhip, with divers others in this and other Counties, were ſettled upon *Ralph* Lord *Baſſet*, the Grandfather, for Life, with Remainder to *Ralph* the Grandſon, (*Ralph* the Son being dead) and *Joan* the Wife of the ſaid *Ralph*, and the Heirs of their Bodies; and for want of ſuch Iſſue, to *Ralph de Stafford* for Life, and other Remainders to his Family; and for want of ſuch, to *Thomas Beauchamp*, Son of *Thomas* Earl of *Warwick*, his Heirs, *&c.*

Ralph the Grandfather, and *Joan* his Wife, ſurvived his Grandſon *Ralph*, and *Joan* his Wife; and by Virtue of the forementioned Fines, enter'd into thoſe Lordſhips, and dy'd ſeiſed of them; but *Joan* the Grandmother, who was the Daughter of *John* Duke of *Britany*, ſurviving, had this Manor, and divers other Eſtates, for her Dowry; which, after her Deceaſe, by Virtue of the before mentioned Fines, ſhould have come to *Thomas Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, the ſaid *Ralph Stafford*, and the Remainders of his Line, dying without Iſſue Male of their Bodies; but after the Death of *Joan*, *Edmund* Earl of *Stafford*, Son of *Hugh* Earl of *Stafford*, and *Margaret*, Siſter to *Ralph* Lord *Baſſet*, put in his Claim, and had Livery of all her Lands.

In the Year 1700, there was found in this Village, a large *Torques* of fine Gold, of three Pounds and two Ounces Weight, the Length about two Feet, curiouſly twiſted and wreath'd, with two Hooks at each End, cut even, but not twiſted. The Metal fine and very bright, and ſo flexible, that it would wrap round the Hat or Arm, and eaſily extend again to its own Shape, which reſembled the Bow of a Kettle.

Pen Over, and *Nether*, if two Lordſhips before the Conqueſt went under but one Name; for *Algar* Earl of *Mercia* is ſaid to be Lord of *Pen* in King *Edward the Confeſſor*'s Reign, by the Conqueror's Survey; but in the twentieth Year after the Conqueſt, it ſeems to have been divided into *Over* and *Nether Pen*; for then, *Gilbert* held *Nether Pen*, and *Robert* held *Over Pen* of *William Fitz-Auſculph*. In King *Edward* II's Reign, *Anno* 9. *Henry*

of *Bushbury* was Lord of *Over Pen*, and *Robert Ruffiarus* of *Nether Pen*. But 1 *Ed.* 3. *Robert de Bushbury* held *Over Pen*, and *William Rumfren Nether Pen*. But the Distinction is not observed in our Histories of later Times, perhaps, because they had but one Lord; for *John de Sutton* Lord *Dudley* dy'd possess'd of the Manor of *Pen*, 33 *Edw.* 3. yet his Grandson *John* is said to have dy'd possess'd of *Over Pen*, 8 *Hen.* 4. which is all we know of them.

Penkford, so called from the River *Penk*, which riseth a little higher, and is fordable here. In the 20th Year of the Conqueror's Reign, *Almarus* held of *William Fitz-Anselm*. It is now, or lately was, the Seat of the Family of *Fowlers*.

Pensenet-Chase, which lies by the *Smestall-Water*, South of *Dudley*, is not unworthy our Notice, upon the Account of a Salt Spring, tho' of a weak Brine. It being in the Lord *Ward*'s Ground, his Lordship once attempted to make Salt out of it; but the Brine proved so weak, that he thought fit to desist, tho' possibly it might have been advanced to Profit, by the Art of tunnelling, much used in *Cheshire*, to keep out the Freshes; but even then 'tis feared not to answer the Charge, and so is not try'd. It is within the Forest of *Kinfare*.

Prestwood, a Village, standing on the Mouth of the *Smestall-Water*, the Lordship of which belonged anciently to the Lords *Dudley*, (and probably to the *Somery*'s before them.) Sir *John Littleton* bought it of the Lord *Dudley*, and built a fair House upon it; but *Gilbert* his Son, after his Father's Death, had a sharp Contest at Law with the Lord *Dudley*'s Heir about it; what was the Issue we know not. This Village seems to be a Member of *Swinford Regis*, and to be within the Forest of *Kinfare*. One *Hillary* was Lord of this Manor of *Prestwood*, in the 24th of King *Edward* III.

Rowley, was at the Conquest Part of the King's Demesne, and so continu'd 'till after the 20th Year of the Conqueror's Reign, and 'tis probable some Reigns after, when it was given to one of the Family of *Somery*, for 9 *Edw.* 2. we find *John de Somery* dy'd possess'd of it, and leaving no Issue, this Manor with his other Estates descended to his two Sisters, *Margaret* the Wife of *John de Sutton* Lord of *Dudley*, and *Joan* the Wife of *Thomas Botetourt*, and upon the Division became the Estate of *John de Sutton*, who in her Right was created Baron of *Dudley*. From this Time this Village was called *Rowley-Somery*. Being now in the Possession of *John de Sutton*, *Hugh de Spencer*, Son of *Hugh* Earl of *Winchester*, (both great Favourites of King *Edward* II.) forc'd him to pass over all his Right and Title to his Castle of *Dudley*, this Manor, and diverse other Estates, by a Deed dated 12 *Octob.* 19 *Ed.* 2. to him and his Heirs for ever, under a Pretence that he had forfeited them by his Adherence to *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaster*. But the *Despencers* falling into Disgrace, and King *Edward* being depos'd, *John de Sutton*, being then in Prison, made his Case known; and it appearing to King *Edward* III. and his Parliament, that his Estate was extorted from him by Force, he obtained the Restitution of it in the first Year of King *Edward* III's Reign, and left it to his Heir of the same Name, 12 *Edw.* 3. In his Family it continu'd many Successions, 'till Issue Male failing in Sir *Ferdinando Sutton*, his Daughter and Heir *Frances* carry'd what Estate her Father had left (for he sold much of it, and encumber'd the rest) to *Humble Ward*, a rich Goldsmith's Son in *London*, who was after created Lord *Ward*.

Rowley Regis, a Village, where in the Corner of a Ground formerly a Part of the lower Moors, there is supposed to be that Miracle in Nature, the Loadstone; for one Mr. *Deeley* being appointed to measure Lands there, for the Lord *Ward*, found in that Place his Needle vary'd so very much, that his Work became out of Order, and for the present put him to some considerable Trouble, 'till he began to suspect what must needs be the Matter. Dr. *Plot* being acquainted with this Accident, and having procured Mr. *Deeley*'s Company, made the Experiment over again, and after it concluded, that there either was a Loadstone-Mine there, some old

old Armour, or other old Iron, hid thereabout, which ſo affects the Needle.

Sedgley, or *Seggeſley*, the Lordſhip of *Algar* Earl of *Mercia*, in the Reign of K. *Edward the Confeſſor*, as we find it in the Conqueror's Survey. *Edwin* his Son forfeited it by his Rebellion to the Conqueror, who gave it, with other Manors in this County, to *William Fitz-Auſculph*, who was in Poſſeſſion of it the 20th Year of that King's Reign. After him we find not who were Lords of it, 'till it was in the Family of *Somery*, who, by marrying the Heireſs of the *Paganels*, Barons of *Dudley*, became entitled to that Barony. The *Someries* were poſſeſs'd of it in *Edward* II's Reign, when *John de Somery* dying without Heirs, his two Siſters, *Margaret* Wife of *John de Sutton*, and *Joan* the Wife of *Thomas Botetourt*, were found his next Heirs, and upon the Diviſion of his Eſtate, this Manor was the Part of *Margaret*, and ſo came to the *Suttons*, who in her Right became Lords *Dudley*, in which Family it continu'd 'till it reſted in the Lord *Ward*, as *Rowley Somery* above. Here is a large and goodly Park, (or lately was) anciently belonging to the Lords *Dudleys*, which is now the Lord *Ward*'s, if kept up; and in the Lordſhip is an ancient Seat of the Family of *Dudleys*, which is ſuppoſed to deſcend from the *Somery*'s Lords *Dudley*, becauſe they bear for their Arms, a Chevron between three Lions Heads eras'd, Or.

In this Town, there is a prodigious Trade carry'd on by the Blackſmiths, in working Plow, Cart, and Fire-Irons, Horſe-Locks, and Shoes, Bolts and Hinges for Doors, Bars for Windows, Squares for Trunks and Coffins, Staff-Heads, Buckles and Nails; in which ſuch great Numbers are employ'd, that there are thought to be no leſs of the Trade in this Pariſh, than two thouſand, reckoning Boys as well as Men.

In this Pariſh, is found a certain Sort of Coal for Firing, which ſome ſtick not to preſer before Cannel itſelf; it is a fat ſhining Coal, and burns away with a ſecret bright Flame, and into white Aſhes, leaving no ſuch Cindar as that from *Newcaſtle upon Tyne*. Of this Sort of Coal, there is great Plenty in this Pariſh; for in the Grounds of one Mr. *Perſehouſe*, called, *Moorfields*, there are Mines, that lie 14 Yards deep, inſomuch that ſome Acres of Ground have been ſold hereabouts for an Hundred Pounds *per* Acre, and one Acre was ſold for an Hundred and Fifty Pounds, and might be no hard Penny-worth, ſince out of one ſingle Shaft there have been drawn up five Hundred Pounds worth of Coal; but this is not commonly expected.

Seiſdon, now a ſmall Village, but ſurely the moſt conſiderable in the Hundred, when it gave the Name to it. One *Walbertus* was Lord of it in the 20th Year of the Conqueror, but he held it of *William Fitz-Auſculph*. In the 9th Year of King *Edward* II. *Joannes de Treſſil* held both *Treſſil* and *Seiſdon*, but 1 *Edw.* 3. *Thomas Stockley* held them both. *Abbots*, or *Apewood-Caſtle* abovementioned, is in this Pariſh.

Seighford, the Lordſhip of *William Nowell*, about the Times of King *Henry* I. or King *Stephen*. He had his Seat at *Ellenhall* in *Pyrehill* Hundred. In this Pariſh is an Hamlet, call'd, *Heckſtall*, of which, in King *Richard* I's Time, one *William de Hekſtall* was Owner: His Poſterity enjoyed it many Ages; for *Hugh de Heckſtall* was Owner of it in King *Henry* VI's Reign: But ſoon after it paſſed into the Family of *Petid*, or *Peget*, by the Marriage of the Heir of *William Heckſtall*, *Margaret*, with *Richard Paget*.

Swindon, the Lordſhip of *Edward* Lord *Sutton*, which his Anceſtors had long in Poſſeſſion, but being purchaſed, or otherwiſe artfully gain'd of his Father *John* Lord *Sutton*, a weak and unthrifty Man, by *John Dudley*, Duke of *Northumberland*, was out of his Family for a Time, 'till the Duke being attainted and beheaded, this Manor, and his other Eſtates were ſeiſed by Queen *Mary*, who reſtored this Manor, and ſome other Eſtates of his Father's to him, which heleft to his Poſterity; from whom ſome of them came by the

Marriage

Marriage of the Heireſs, to the Lord *Ward*, as divers other Manors abovementionʼd did, *viz. Sedgeley*, *Rowley*, *&c.*

In this Pariſh, is a Blade-Mill, at which the White-Smiths, (as they are called here) having firſt forgʼd their ſoftenʼd Iron into Scythes, Reaping-Hooks, Axes, Hatchets, Bills, *&c.* by giving their Iron for each of them a different Heat and Temper, grind them to a Bright Edge, ſo fit them for Uſe and Sale. Moſt of the ſmall Waters hereabout have theſe Mills upon them.

Swinford-Regis, and *Old Swinford*, why the former hath the Addition of *Regis*, we can find no other Reaſon, but that it was in the Conqueror's Hands awhile; for it appears to have been the Demeſne Lands of the *Somery's*, ever ſince the Conqueror's Time (as Mr. *Erdeſwick* ſuppoſeth) but Sir *William Dugdale* tells us, that it was in the Crown 'till 6 *John*, when *Ralph de Somery* obtained it of that King in Exchange for *Wolverhampton*, to be held by him and his Heirs in Fee, by paying yearly into the Exchequer by the Hands of the Sheriff of *Staffordſhire*, 9 *l.* which was the ancient Rent, and performing the third Part of a Knight's Fee. About King *Richard* I. or King *John*'s Time, the Earl of *Salisbury* held this Manor by Reaſon of the Minority of *Ralph Somery*, whoſe Guardianſhip was granted ted to that Earl. In King *Hen.* III's Days *Roger Somery*, upon the Collection, for marrying the King's Daughter paid his Part of a Knight's Fee for this Lordſhip. It continuʼd in this Family divers Succeſſions after this, 'till *John de Somery*, Lord *Dudley*, dying 15 *Edw.* 2. without Iſſue, his Siſter *Margaret*, Wife of *John de Sutton*, was his Heir of this Manor, and carryʼd it into his Family, from which it paſſed as in *Swindon*.

Upon *Aſhwood-Heath* in this Pariſh, is a large Entrenchment, meaſuring about an hundred and forty Paces over, which, notwithſtanding its Diſtance from the *Roman* Way, called, *Watling-ſtreet*, is, in the Opinion of Dr. *Plot*, really *Roman*, *i. e.* a Tent of Caſtrametation, made at that Diſtance, on the Account of their being drawn off from their Ways and ordinary Quarters to skirmiſh with the Enemies as Occaſion required. In this Pariſh alſo, at *Barrow-hill*, are two uniform *Barrows*, or *Tumuli*, all Rock, which, notwithſtanding the ſame learned Perſon thinks to have been Earth at firſt, and turned into Stone, by ſubterraneal Heats of bituminous Subſtances kindled there.

Stowrton, and *Stourton-Caſtle*, ſo called from the River *Stour*, upon which they ſtand: They are both in the Pariſh of *Kinfare*, and included in the Manor. They were the King's Demeſnes in the 20th Year of the Conqueror's Reign; but in K. *Henry* II's *Philip Holgat* held both the Manor and Foreſt of *Kinfare* of the King, by the Rent of nine Pounds with the Cuſtoms of the Manor. His Son *John*, who called himſelf *Filius Philippi*, held them alſo, but paid fifteen Pounds yearly Rent, and doing the Service of Keeper of the Foreſt.

Dr. *Plot* tells us, that having ſearched as narrowly as he could for the Original of this Caſtle, he could meet with no certain Information, yet believes it of good Antiquity. All then that we can add to it is, that *Reginald Pole*, Deacon-Cardinal of St. *Mary* in *Coſmodin*, was born in it, *Anno* 1500: He was 2d Son of Sir *Richard Pole*, Knight of the Garter, and *Margaret* Counteſs of *Salisbury*, Neice to King *Edward* IV. and Daughter of *George* Duke of *Clarence*. He was bred in *Corpus-Chriſti College*, *Oxford*, and being made Dean of *Exeter*, was ſent beyond Sea by King *Henry* VIII. He ſtudyʼd at *Padua*, and going to *Rome*, had an Hat given him by Pope *Paul* III. He was one of the three Preſidents of the Council of *Trent*, and favouring the *Lutheran* Doctrine of Juſtification by Faith, endeavoured (but in vain) to have had it eſtabliſhed by that Council. He was choſen Pope after the Death of Pope *Paul* III. but refuſed that great Station, yet not long after accepted of the See of *Canterbury*, and ſo was, *alterius orbis Papa*. He was in Perſon ſtiff and majeſtick, but free from Paſſion. He wrote many Things which were Rhetorical

rical in his Youth, but dry in his old Age. He dy'd a few Hours after Queen *Mary*, *Nov.* 17, 1558.

Tettenhill, or *Totenhall*, the Lordſhip of *Theobald de Verdon*, a Parliamentary Baron, who dying without Iſſue Male, in the 10th Year of King *Edward* II's Reign, left it to his four Daughters, with his other Eſtate: This Manor upon the Diviſion, fell to *Iſabel* the youngeſt, who marrying *Henry* Lord *Ferrers* of *Groby*, carry'd it, with other her Paternal Eſtate, into his Family, in which it continu'd divers Succeſſions; for *William* L. *Ferrers* dy'd poſſeſſed of it 44 *Edw.* 3. and *Henry* Lord *Ferrers*, 11 *Rich.* 2. and as we ſuppoſe, his Poſterity, 'till *Elizabeth*, the Heir of *Thomas* Lord *Ferrers*, by Marriage with *John* Lord *Greyſtoke*, transferred it, with other Eſtates of her Anceſtors, into that Family, tho' we don't find them in Poſſeſſion of it.

Mr. *Cambden* tell us, that this Place was the *Theotenhall* of the *Danes*, and that it ſignifies an Houſe of Pagans (tho' others interpret it, *The Hall or Palace of the Lord*) but Dr. *Plot* having taken Notice of the Ruins in and about *Wrotteſley-Park*, of which there are very great Remains, and of great Extent, as Foundations of Buildings and Partitions like Sides of Streets, was ſometime of Opinion, that it was ſome ancient *Britiſh* City, or other Fortification; but upon longer Thoughts concludes, that the *Danes* having reſided hereabouts for ſome Time, built this City for their Habitation; and that it is no *Roman* Antiquity, but that in the Year of our Lord 911 (as our beſt Hiſtorians agree, tho' *Roger Hoveden* ſays in 907) it was totally raſed by King *Edward* Sen. after he had gained a ſignal Victory over them; of which, *Henry* of *Huntington* giving us an Account, ſays, it was effected with ſuch a terrible Slaughter, that he ſpares not at length to cry out, *Quis cuneorum horrendos aggreſſus exæquetur*, intimating, that it could not be fully deſcribed by the moſt exquiſite Pen.

Dr. *Plot*, in his *Natural Hiſtory of* Staffordſhire, mentions theſe Things memorable in this Pariſh. 1. A Storm of Hail, which cut the Stalks of the Wheat and Barley then in the Ear, quite aſunder, yea, and ſome of the Graſs; the Stones being ſome of them near four Inches about, and moſt of them of unequal various Figures, and that it was not above a Quarter of a Mile broad, and about a Mile and half long. 2. A remarkable Eccho near the Church, which will return four or five Syllables at leaſt, tho' ſpoke with almoſt as low a Voice as we uſe in in common Diſcourſe; the Object of the Eccho being the Tower of the Church, and the Place of the Speaker an Hill due Weſt, the Diſtance between them being 70 Yards or thereabouts, which is the Thing wherein this Eccho is extraordinary; for whereas *Blancanus* will not allow any one Syllable to be return'd diſtinctly under 40 Yards, and *Merſennus*, under 23 Yards; this Eccho returns one Syllable in 14 Yards, and five Syllables proportionably in 70. 3. A Sulphur-Well on the Highway Side near the Pound, which in the Summer (if it be not diſturbed by Fowl) has been obſerved to lay down a Sediment almoſt of all Sorts of Colours, and might poſſibly have the ſame Uſe with other ſtinking Spaws, if it were but kept clean. 4. In this Pariſh, in a Place called, the *Clotts*, in *Newbold-Grounds*, if any Horned Cattle, of never ſo deep a black, or other Colour, be put to feed, they will certainly change the Colour of their Coat to a whitiſh Dun (like a Jackdaw's Head) in a Summer's Running; and ſo they will, if put into *Tattenhall* Common.

Tibbington, or *Tipton*, which at the Conqueſt was held by one *William* of the Biſhop of *Litchfield*, and not long after by another *William*, who called himſelf *William Fitz-Warin*; but he became Lord of it in Right of his Wife *Lucia Savage*, and had by her Sir *Jeffrey Fitz-Warren*, Kt. whoſe Son *John* inherited it, but this Family poſſeſs'd it no longer; for in the Reign of K. *Henry* II. *Robert Wirely*, alias *Wyrely* was Lord thereof, in whoſe Poſterity it continu'd to the Beginning of the laſt Century, if it doth not ſtill.

In

In this Parish, upon *Horsley-Heath*, there is dug Potters Clay for common Ware; and in other Places, a reddish Sort of Earth which they call Slip, with which they paint their Vessels of divers Sorts made at *Wednesbury*.

Trissel, a Village standing on the Bank of the *Smestall-Water*, whose Manor in the 20th of the Conqueror's Reign, was held of *William Fitz-Ausculph*, by one *Baldwin*; but in the 9th of King *Edward* II. *John de Tressil* held it, and *Seisdon* aforesaid, as did also *Thomas Stokeley*, 1 *Edw.* 3.

Womborn, stands on the East Side of the same River: It was in the 20th Year of the Conqueror held by one *Ralph* of *William Fitz-Ausculph*, but in the 9th of King *Edward* II. *Thomas Overton* was Lord of it; and in the 1st Year of K. *Edward* III. *Walter Overton* held the same of *Roger Somery*.

Whittenton, a Manor in the Parish of *Kinfare*, which, about the Reign of King *Henry* V. was the Seat and Estate of *Robert Grey*, in Right of his Wife *Eleanor* the only Daughter and Heir of *Humphrey Low*, and *Alice* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *William Butemore* of *Withybrook* in *Warwickshire*. This Family of *Greys* had a Park lying North-West of *Kinfare*, where *Thomas Grey* of *Enfield* built him an House. These *Greys* do derive themselves from *Robert* the Son of *Reginald* Lord *Grey* of *Ruthin*, and *Joan* his Wife, the only Daughter and Heir of *William* Lord *Astley*. This *Robert*, by *Eleanor* his Wife, had Issue *Humphrey Grey*, one of whose Daughters, by Marriage with one *Sainbark*, was Grandmother, or Mother, to the Wife of Sir *Francis Walsingham*, the Great Statesman in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Days. *John Grey*, the Great-Grandson of the abovesaid *Humphrey*, sold this Manor, and several other Estates, to Sir *Henry Grey* of *Pergoe* and *Groby*, Kt. and dy'd without Issue. This Sir *Henry* was second Son of *Thomas* Marquess of *Dorset*, descended from Sir *John Grey*, whose Widow *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Richard Woodvile*, Earl of *Rivers*, was marry'd to King *Edward* IV. and was Mother of his Children. He was of the *Groby* Family.

Worley Great and *Little*, are situate near the Sping of *Walsall-Water*. One of these *Almicus* held of the Bishop of *Litchfield*, and the other of the Bishop of *Chester*, as a Member of *Litchfield*, in the 20th Year of the Conqueror. About K. *Henry* II's Time, they were *William Dunstan*'s Land, for *Adam* the Son of *Robert de Parva Worley*, bought a Virgate of Land of him here, in the Reign of King *Henry* III. In the Reign of King *Edward* I. *Anno* 12, *Hugh de Loges* was Owner of certain Lands there, which he held by Sergeanty, for the Keeping of the Forest of *Cannock*; but in the 9th Year of King *Edward* II. *Robert de Knightley* was Lord of *Worley*.

In *Little Worley*, which is in the Parish of *Cannock*. Dr. *Plot* tells us, he saw one *Mary Eagle*, who could draw two Quarts of Milk from her Breasts every Day, besides what her Child sucked, which was five Months old: She said she could have made two Pounds of Butter a Week, of the Cream, if she could sell it; some she did make, and sold it to the Apothecaries at a good Rate; who used it for all Sorts of Swellings, Aches of the Head, sore Eyes, *&c.* She put no Salt to it, because, she said it needed none; but the Doctor found the contrary; for she gave him some, which in a little Time grew frowy, and stunk.

Wrottesley, a Village, situate on the utmost Confines of the County next *Shropshire*. One *Goldene* held it of *Robert de Stafford*, 20 *Conq.* 'Tis probable, that his Posterity assum'd the Name of *de Wrottesley*; for it appears, that it has been a Seat of Gentlemen, which have born the Name of the Place, and were Owners of it almost ever since the Conqueror's Time; but we have no particular Account of them, 'till King *Henry* III's Reign, and after; for in that King's Reign, we find *Hugh de Wrottesley* held it, and in 9 *Edw.* 2. that *William de Wrottesley* was Lord of it. In King *Edward* III's Reign, *Hugh de Wrottesley*, who is said to have been one of the first Founders of the Knighthood of the Garter (as it is vulgarly call'd) was the Owner of this Manor, and Seat at *Wrottesley*, as after him were divers of his Posterity,

Poſterity, of whom *Hugh de Wrotteſley* was in Poſſeſſion of this Manor, and Seat, in the Beginning of the laſt Century, and his Poſterity ſtill are Lords of it; Sir *Walter Wrotteſley* having a Magnificent Seat here, in 1680. Whether the *Wriotheſleys*, of whom the Lord Chancellor *Wriotheſley* was deſcended, was of this Family, may be diſputed, becauſe of the different Way of writing their Names; but ſuch Variations are ſo common in our Records, and Hiſtories, that if there be probable Reaſons to the contrary, that can be of no Worth; and this we take to be one, That in the Family of *Wriotheſley*, we find a continued Succeſſion of Perſons officiating in the Heralds Office, as *John Wriotheſley* was Principal Herald of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter, 18 *Edw.* 4. His Son *Thomas*, 20 *Hen.* 7. was conſtituted Garter Principal King of Arms; and *William* his ſecond Son betaking himſelf to the ſame Study, was made *York* Herald. He was the Father of the Lord Chancellor. Now we take this to be probable, that ſince the *Wrotteſleys* were one of the Founders of the Order of the Garter, his Poſterity might have all the Encouragement poſſible, to go on in that Study, and have the Chief Offices in it. The Arms of the *Wrotteſleys* are Gold, a Bend engrail'd, Gules; but they uſe, Gold, three Piles Sable, with a Canton Ermine, and a Garter about it, and for the Creſt, a Boar's Head Ermine; but this Coat of Right belongs to the Family of *Baſſets* in *Warwickſhire*.

As to Antiquities, we have nothing to add here, ſave that of the Ruins of ſome ancient City, or Fortification, of which we have ſpoken at large in *Tettenhall* above. One Moiety is included in this Pariſh, and particularly in the Park are evident Remains of them. The only Things elſe that are remarkable, are, 1. That at *Cranmoor*, near this Town, are found Trunks of Trees at a conſiderable Depth under Ground, and at a great Diſtance from the Sea, which poſſibly might bury thoſe that are found in Places near it, as in *Holland*, the Fens of *Lincolnſhire*, *&c.* but how they came to be lodg'd at ſuch a Depth in the Midland Parts, is a Difficulty which our Antiquaries and Naturaliſts have taken great Pains to account for; but their Reaſons are not generally ſatisfactory. Dr. *Plot*, in his Hiſtory of this County, hath given the beſt Solution he can of it, but perhaps hath better enervated others Opinions, than eſtabliſh'd his own, and ſo it remains in Debate. Near *Wrotteſley-houſe* is found a greyiſh Sort of Clay, of which they make Tobacco-pipes at *Armitage* and *Litchfield*, for it burns very white. This is all we meet with conſiderable, about the Towns and Villages of this Hundred, and therefore we ſhall proceed to the next above it Northward, which is,

III. The Hundred of *Cuddleſtone*.

This Hundred lies in the Midſt of the County, being encompaſs'd on the Eaſt with the Hundred of *Offlow*, on the South with the Hundred of *Seiſdon*, on the Weſt with *Shropſhire*, and on the North with the Hundred of *Pyrehill*. The Fee of this Hundred is in the Crown, and the Government of it under the Sheriff, and his Officers. The Chief Towns are,

Brewood, a Lordſhip held of the King, 20 *Conqueſt.* by the Biſhop of *Litchfield*, whoſe Succeſſors are at this Day Lords of of it. It is a pretty Country Town, and hath a Market weekly on Tueſday, and a Fair yearly, on the Nativity of the Virgin *Mary*, *Sept.* 8. The Family of *Tomlines* have a Seat here. In this Pariſh, in a Ground called *The Laches*, near *Fetherſtone*, was found the Braſs Head of a *Catapulta*, and preſented by the Finder to Sir *William Dugdale*.

In the Gardens and Orchards of *Brewood Hall*, the Seat of the *Fowks* of this County, Dr. *Plot* gives us ſome Examples of exquiſite Art uſed in cutting and managing of Hedges and Trees; for in the White-Thorne Hedge between the Garden and Court before the Houſe, there are the Figures of ſeveral Animals, Caſtles, *&c.* formed *arte topiaria*; and in the Orchard, there is the Figure of a Wren's Neſt, big enough to hold a Man.

In the Garden there is a Yew-tree, which forms a fair ſpacious Arbor, meaſuring five Yards ſquare without, and about three and an half within, cut on the Top with Loop and Creſt, like the Battlements of a Town, adorn'd with a Pinnacle at each Corner, over which is a Canopy two Yards diameter, which is carry'd up gradually to a ſmall Pinnacle; and near the Pale of the Orchard is a Yew-tree, cut up gradually in Rounds, each leſſer than that below it, to the Number of twenty.

In this Pariſh, the Cuſtom of adorning Wells with Boughs and Flowers, which is touch'd upon above at *Bilbrook*, is ſtill uſed; and ſo long as it goes no farther, may be eſteem'd innocent enough. In Popiſh Times, this Reſpect was paid to ſuch Wells as were eminent for curing diſtempers upon the Saints Days whoſe Name the Well bore; the People then diverting themſelves with Cakes and Ale, a little Muſick and Dancing; which was tollerable in Compariſon of what had been formerly uſed, and was not forborn in ſome Places; for the People, and thoſe not of the Meaner Sort only, placed a Sanctity in them, brought Alms and Offerings to them, and made Vows at them. This Superſtitious Devotion, which was call'd Wilþeonþunga, *i.e.* Well-worſhip, was not approv'd of by the Heads of the Church, tho' uſed by the People; for it was ſtrictly prohibited by many *Engliſh* Councils, 1. Under King *Edgar*, *Can.* 6. in *Lambard's* Collection. 2. Under King *Canute*, in *Spelman's* Councils, *tom.* 1. *pt.* 2. *c.* 5. 3. In a Council at *London*, under Archbiſhop *Anſelm*, *Anno* 1102, *Labbe's* Councils, *tom.* 10.

In 1678, *November* 4. there happen'd a dreadful Earthquake about this Town. It came with a rumbling Noiſe, like a diſtant Thunder, ſo great, that it awakened the People in their Beds. It began about Eleven a-clock in the Night, and continu'd till two in the Morning, the Earth moving very ſenſibly three Times, each Motion being diſtant from the other about half an Hour. The Night following there happen'd another, not ſo great, but not without Noiſe, which accompany'd alſo the Earthquake a little before, in this Shire, as alſo that in *Oxford* in 1683, which ſhews that no Earthquakes are without a Noiſe going before, the Cauſe being the Exploſion of the Fire-damps, which are never unheard, unleſs when they lie ſo low in the Earth, that they cauſe a Shaking without Vent.

Penkridge, or *Pancize*, as it is called in Doomſday-Book, or *de Penocure*, as Mr. *Cambden* would have it, or *Penkrich*, as it is vulgarly call'd; taking its Name from the River *Penke*, which runs by it, and may be thought to give it the Name, and the more, becauſe there is a Stone Bridge built over it here, which will both together make up the Name of *Penkridge*, or *Penk-bridge*. Mr. *Cambden* will have it the old *Pennocrucium* mention'd by *Antonine*, and ſo much the more, becauſe it anſwers the Diſtance from *Uxocona* or *Uſocona* in the *Itinerary*, and retains ſtill a Part of the Name, the *Roman* Military Way remaining very fair and plain, and almoſt without Breach, paſſing by it at a little Diſtance, and croſſing the *Penk*; but Dr. *Plot* will by no means come into *Cambden's* Sentiments, becauſe, tho' the Names be more agreeable than any other Place, yet not lying upon the Street, but two Miles from it, nor at the Diſtance exactly aſſign'd by the *Itinerary*, he cannot but rather ſuppoſe it to be at *Streeton*, ſo called by the *Saxons*, (as much as to ſay, The Town upon the Street) after it came into their Poſſeſſion; for that Town lies upon the Way, and anſwers the Diſtance very exactly; for tho' in *Staffordſhire* 'tis counted but eleven Miles, they may well enough be accounted twelve *Italian* Miles, which is the Diſtance in the *Itinerary*. It may be objected, indeed, againſt this Conjecture, that no *Roman* Coins, or other Antiquities are found in this Place; but it may be replied to that, that neither have there been at *Penkridge*, either where it now ſtands, or where it ſtood anciently on the other Side of the River, further from the Street Way, and then it is the moſt probable, that *Streeton* ſhould be the *Pennocrucium*. The Objection which Dr. *Plot* could not anſwer to Satisfaction, Mr. *Congreve*

greve (in a Letter to us) has fully answer'd, telling us, that about four or five Years since, his Servants, in ploughing his Grounds at *Streeton*, (where his Family has liv'd for many Ages) found a very remarkable Piece of *Roman* Antiquity, *viz.* a Brass Head of the Bolt of a *Catapulta*; and another of the same Metal and Shape, was found about a Fortnight after, at *Wall*, or *Etocetum*. For the Shape, see Dr. *Plot*, *Tab.* 33. *Fig.* 5.

The Manor of this Town was, in the 20th Year of the Conqueror's Reign, held of that King by one *Sampson*, and by *Edwyn*, and *Elice*, Priest to him; but in the Reign of King *Edward* I. *Andrew Blount* was Lord of it; and in the following Reign, *Anno* 9. *Hugh de Blount* was in Possession of it. In King *Henry* VII's Reign, *Robert Willoughby* Lord *Brooke* was Owner of it, from whose Family, in King *Henry* VIII's Reign, it passed, with divers other Estates, by the Female Heir, *Elizabeth*, eldest Daughter of *Robert* Lord *Brook*, to *Fulke Grevil*, a younger Son of Sir *Edward Grevil*, by Marriage. His Grandson *Fulk*, who was constituted by King *James* I. Under-Treasurer and Chancellor of the Exchequer, and one of his Majesty's Privy Council, *Reg.* 12. was advanced by that Prince, *Jan.* 9. 18 *Jac.* 1. to the Dignity of a Baron, by the Title of Lord *Brook* of *Beauchamp-Court* in *Warwickshire*, where his Seat was. This Lord purchased this Manor again, which his Father Sir *Fulk Grevil*, had sold, and it is now in the Possession of his Family. The Market here is weekly on Tuesday, and Fair yearly on *Michaelmas-day*.

The Advowson of this Church was settled by King *Stephen*, upon the Cathedral of *Litchfield*; but it being a little after endow'd with Lands, and made Collegiate, by one *Hugo Huose*, was given by King *John*, in the last Year of his Reign, to the Archbishops of *Dublin*, in whose Diocese it remains to this Day. The Charter of Donation is in Dr. *Plot*'s History of *Staffordshire*, *p.* 445. It had in it four Chapels, one of which, (*viz.* *Capella de Canoto*, five *Cannock*) was strangely lost, when *Hugo de Novant* was Bishop, in the Time of *Henry* II. and not recover'd 'till 2 *Edw.* 1. In the mean Time, it being a free Chapel of the King's, it was settled, as is aboveſaid, upon the Archbishops of *Dublin*, by King *John*, and confirmed to them by Pope *Alexander* IV. in the same King *Edward* I's Reign. By Virtue of this Grant the Archbishops of *Dublin* collated the Prebends, as oft as they fell; but held the Deanery themselves, because there was no Revenue particularly annexed to it, 'till the same Pope *Alexander* annexed it to the Archbishoprick, and then it had the Benefit of a Prebend alloted it.

The Taxation of the Prebends, and Offices of the Church of *Penkridge*.

Imprimis, the Dean's Prebend	1 6 8	2 0 0
Item, the Prebend of *Copnal*, *Trygram*	7 0 0	10 13 4
Item, the Prebend of *Shariſul*, *Fr. Symonds*	5 0 0	6 0 0
Item, the Prebend of *Sutton*, *Richards*	4 0 0	6 13 4
Item, the Prebend of *Dunſtone*, *Tatton*	5 Marks	6 6 8
Item, the Prebend of *Penkridge*, *Elice*	2 0 0	4 0 0
Item, the Prebend of *Congreiſe*, *Willow*	5 Nobles	2 6 8
Item, the Prebend of *Longe-grigge*, *Gardon*	0 8 0	0 16 0
Item, the Residentiary Canon, without a Prebend, *Web*		2 13 4
Item, another Residentiary Cannon, without a Prebend, *Gitton*		2 13 4
Item, the Sacrist and Vicar of the Dean in Mortuaries, *&c.*		3 6 8
Item, the Official, and Commissary Special		*ut ſupra.*

Item, the Vicar's Resident of all the Prebends, their Salaries not certain, but small at best.

By which Taxation it is plain of what Value this Church was in its flouriſhing Condition; but how the Lands came after to be alienated, whether by Fee-Farms, (as it ſeems moſt of the Archbiſhopricks were) or otherwiſe; and how the Juriſdiction came to be neglected, we have not full Information, and ſo muſt not pretend to aſſert any thing poſitively.

Ridgley, another Market-Town in this Hundred, whoſe Markets are on Tueſday weekly, and Fair yearly on The Manor belongeth to the Biſhop of *Litchfield*, as appears from the Liſt of the Towns belonging to his Barony, in which it is written *Rouveley*. Dr. *Plot*, in his Hiſtory of *Staffordſhire*, takes Notice of a remarkable Sort of Swan, which is kept upon the *Trent* near this Town, whoſe Legs are never Black, or rather Leaden colour'd as other Swans are, but of a bluſhy Red like thoſe of a tame Gooſe, from whence he judg'd them properly Swans of the Gooſe Kind, or at beſt Hoopers, or Wild Swans, whoſe Feet are of a dusky Yellow; but underſtanding afterward that they were in their Bodies as large and white, as the tame Swan, he concluded, that it was a different Kind of Swan from any yet deſcribed in any Author he had ever met with.

The Villages of this Hundred are,

Aquilate, or *Aquilot*, the Manor and Eſtate of one *Thomas Scrimſhaw*, in King *Edward*'s Time: He was a Prothonotary in the Common Pleas, and purchaſed ſeveral Lordſhips in this County, and many Lands in others: Thoſe in this Shire he gave to his eldeſt Son *Thomas*, who left them to his Poſterity. This Town takes its Name from a large Meer that lies juſt below it; for *Aquilat* is, *quaſi aqua lata*, as much as to ſay, a large or broad Water, which being a *Roman* Name ſhews, that their Armies lay ſome time hereabout, which is much confirm'd from certain Hills on the N. N. E. Banks call'd *Anc-Hills*, from ſome *Roman* Captain, nam'd *Ancus*, that lay upon them. This Meer is remarkable for ſeveral Things: 1. For its large Extent, it being 1848 Yards in Length, and 672 Yards broad, which it holds within a Trifle from the one End to the other. 2. For its great Plenty of Water, which ſupplies in a great Meaſure three Rivers, *viz.* The *Tern*, *Smeſtal*, and *Flaſhbrooke*. 3. For its Plenty and Largeneſs of Fiſh, particularly Jacks and Carps, of which we have an Inſtance of one Jack an Ell and two Inches long; and two Carps, the one a Milter thirty three Inches long, and nineteen and an half about, which weighed fifteen Pounds, the other a Spawner, which though it was not above two Foot and ſix Inches long, or thereabouts, was twenty Inches and an half round, and weighing 14 Pounds, was ſold for 14 Shillings, the Scales of each of them being near as broad as one of our milled Half-crowns. 4. Floating Iſlands, which move from Place to Place upon the Water. Dr. *Plot* conjectures, that at firſt theſe Iſlands might be nothing but a kind of Skum upon the Water mix'd with Weeds, and cover'd over a-top in part with Duſt brought by the Winds, and ſupply'd at the ſame Time underneath with viſcous Terreſtieties, elevated by Vapours from the Bottom of the Pool, and ſo in Proceſs of Time becoming a fungous Sort of Earth, bearing Weeds, Dwarf Willows, and ſuch Kind of Traſh, and floating upon Water are carry'd about by its Motions.

Dr. *Plot* alſo mentions it, as a great Wonder, which happen'd in this Town. Madam *Skrimſher*, a virtuous Gentlewoman, having felt for ſome Time a pricking in her Arm, at length complain'd of it to her Husband; who ſympathizing with her, was very officious to remove it, and to that End ſqueezing it, forced out about the Baſilical Vein the Point of a Pin, which appearing more, he pull'd it out with a Pair of Sciſſers, all but the Head, which lay ſome Time after, under the Skin, and might be felt. How it could come there, is the Wonder. The Lady did not remember that ſhe had ever ſwallow'd a Pin; and if ſhe had, it is unintelligible how it ſhould get into her Arm. However, the Doctor attempts to ſolve it thus: He believes, that the Pin was ſwallow'd inſenſibly; and having by Degrees

Degrees pierc'd the Coats of the Stomach, paſſed thro' the Fleſh by unknown Ways, to the Place where it came forth; as a Needle ſwallow'd by *Henricus Alverus*, at ſix Years old, came out at one of his Thighs, when he was 24 Years old; and a Braſs Bodkin ſwallow'd by a Woman, after it had lain in her Body 11 Years, came out at an Hole it had made for itſelf in her Stomach.

Athelarton, a Lordſhip held in the Reign of King *John*, of *Robert de Stafford* by *William de Audley*, *cum perticibus ſuis*, but the Property of it was alienated in King *Henry* III's Time, for then *Nigellus de Longford* held it; and in King *Edward* II's Time, *Nicholas de Longford* and *Theobald de Verdon*, were Lords of *Athelarton*, in whoſe Poſterity it continu'd.

Beaudeſert, a Village, delicately ſeated among the Woods; it anciently belonged to the Biſhops of *Litchfield*, with the Park, and a great Number of Hamlets and Villages both in and adjoining to the Foreſt; but in King *Edward* VI's Reign, they were by the then Biſhop given in Exchange for certain Parſonages, Impropriations, and other Benefices, which the Lord *Paget* had obtain'd of that King. This Lord, then only Sir *William Paget*, had been, by reaſon of his Great Abilities, a conſiderable State-Officer in the Reign of K. *Henry* VIII. and being conſtituted one of his Executors, and of the Council to K. *Edward* VI. by his Will, was promoted to great Dignities, as Knight of the Garter, Comptroller of the King's Houſhold, and at length created a Baron, under the Name and Title of Lord *Paget* of *Beaudeſert*, in which Honour he was ſucceeded by his two Sons, *Henry* and *Thomas*, whoſe Son and Grandſon enjoy'd it; but Male Iſſue failing, the Family became extinct in the Reign of King *Charles* II. by the Death of *William* Lord *Paget*.

Things memorable relating to this Place and the Lord *Paget*'s Seat are, 1. In the Gallery of the ſaid Houſe, are the Lord *Paget*'s Arms, cut out curiouſly in the Coal dug in the Park, of which by and by. 2. In the Hall is a curious Piece of Art, made for the Puniſhment of Diſorders, that ſometimes attended the great Feaſting at *Chriſtmas*, *&c.* call'd *Finger-Stocks*, into which the Maſter of the Revels uſed to put the Fingers of all ſuch Perſons as committed any Miſdemeanors, or broke ſuch Rules as by Conſent were agreed on for keeping of *Chriſtmaſs*, among the Servants, and others of ordinary Quality. They had Holes of different Sizes, fit for the Scantlings of all Fingers, as Stocks for the Legs uſually have. 3. An Eccho in the little Park, about the Middle of the Path, that leads from the Pale to the Houſe, which from a treble Object anſwers diſtinctly three Times. 4. The Caſtle-Hill above the Town, which is elevated ſo high above the Country near it, that it commands the Horizon almoſt all round; ſo that it is commonly ſaid, that Part of nine ſeveral Counties may be ſeen from it, *viz.. Stafford*, *Darby*, *Leiceſter*, *Worceſter*, *Warwick*, *Salop*, *Cheſter*, *Montgomery*, and *Flint*. 5. Coal is dug in the Park belonging to the Seat, from 20 to 40 Fathom deep, (ſome other Beds of a ſofter Kind lying between) the beſt in *Staffordſhire*, or any where elſe yet known, except that in *Lancaſhire*, for carving; becauſe that has no Grain, and this will cleave; tho' K. *Charles* II's Head, at *Litchfield*, is cut in it, and reſembles him well; but the common Uſe of it is for Firing; and when they would have it burn ſlow, they lay it on flat; and when quick, Edge-ways, and then it will eaſily admit the Fire at the Clefts, and burn as bright as a Candle.

Beſcote, a Village, where Dr. *Plot* tells us, was found a Sort of Earth, or Mud, which being ſtirred upon this Occaſion, ſeemed to ſhine like Fire. One Mr. *Jones* riding with Captain *Thomas Lane* in the Night-Time, happen'd to fall into a Ditch caſually in this Pariſh, and Mr. *Lane* endeavouring to help him out, they ſtirred the Mud and Dirt pretty much, and therewith fouled their Gloves, Bridles, and Horſes: Having recover'd their Horſes, they obſerved, that upon all thoſe Things that the Water and Mud had touch'd,

touch'd, there was a Kind of a faint Flame like that of burnt Brandy, which continu'd upon them for a Mile's Riding.

Billington, a Village, where there is the Footſteps of a large old Fortification, 300 Yards Diameter, doubly entrenched, as may be ſeen in divers Places, tho' the outmoſt be filled in ſome. Dr. *Plot* tells us, that he could willingly believe it to have been the Place of Battle between Duke *Wada*, who with his Aſſociates, murder'd King *Ethelred* and King *Eardulf* his Succeſſor; which our Antient Hiſtorians agree, was at a Place called *Billingaho*, or *Billingahoth*, near *Wallalega*, called by the *Saxons Wall*, the *Old Etocetum* in the *Itinerary*; but upon more mature Thoughts, he changed his Opinion, and thus determin'd. That by our beſt Relations of the Antiquities of *Staffordſhire*, the Lady *Elfleda*, Daughter of King *Alfred*, built a Caſtle in this Town, on the North Side of the River *Sow*, of which he could find no Remains: But afterwards upon the Hill above the Town, at near a Mile's Diſtance, *Ralph* Earl of *Stafford* built another Caſtle, ſome think they are both the ſame, *Ralph* only rebuilding the old one; but Dr. *Plot* conjectures, that they were two different Building, and ſtood in different Places, and particulary that the firſt Caſtle ſtood within this Intrenchment at *Billington*; in which Opinion he ſays he is much confirmed, becauſe the Lands wherein theſe Intrenchments are, are not far diſtant, and ſtill remain a Part of the Demeſne Lands of the Barony of *Stafford*.

The Lordſhip of this Village was in King *Edward The Confeſſor*'s Time, the Eſtate of *Edwin* Earl of *Mercia*, as appears by the Conqueror's Survey; but was forfeited with his other Eſtates to that King by his Rebellion, and was given to his Followers, but to whom we do not certainly know, probably to *Robert de Stafford*, who had 81 Manors given him in this County, and whoſe Deſcendant *Ralph* built *Stafford* Town.

A little below this Fortification, near *Billington*, is a Pool, called, *Hungry-Pit*, which foreſhews Scarcity, as the People believe; for they ſet up Sticks in the Mud, and forejudge the Riſe and Fall of Corn in the Markets, by the Riſe and Fall of the Water upon thoſe Sticks, and ſo keep or ſell their Corn accordingly. And indeed the Motions of the Waters are ſomething ſtrange, for it little regards the Quality of the Weather; for it overflows ſometimes in the greateſt Droughts, and as often hath nothing in it after great Falls of Rain; and as to the Prediction, whether it be by Caſualty or not, is hard to ſay, but divers ſober Perſons in it have teſtify'd, that the Remarks made upon it, have been ſo profitable to ſome, that they have advanced their Fortunes conſiderably by them.

Blimhill, a Lordſhip, of which, one *Warrin* was Owner in the 20th Year of the Conqueror, but held it of the Lord *Stafford*. But in the Reign of King *Henry* II. *William Bagod* was Lord of *Blimhill*, it being his Seat at that Time, but was paſſed from his Family in King *Edw.* II's Reign, *Anno* 9, for *John de Epſtones* was then Lord of it.

Near this Village is a Well, called, *Elder-Well*, which is of ſome Eſteem among the Country People for curing of ſore Eyes.

Bothal, or *Botenhall*; of which Lordſhip *Bartholomew* Lord *Bergherſh* dy'd poſſeſs'd of two Parts, 29 *Edw.* 3. In after Times it became the Seat of the *Meverels*, whoſe Daughter and Heir having marry'd *John Chetwind of Ingeſtry*, this Manor came, and other Lands fell to Sir *Walter Chetwind*, whoſe Poſterity did lately, or do now enjoy it, and are enriched by their Marriage with the Daughter of Sir *Edward Bagot*.

Brocton, which with *Bedenhall*, *Boſwick*, and *Walton*, did in the 20th Year of the Conqueror's Reign belong to the Biſhop of *Litchfield*.

Burlaſton, or *Berlaſton*, a Lordſhip, held 20 *Conqueſt.* by one *Holgate* of *Robert de Stafford*. His Poſterity held it ſome Time, for *John*, Son of *Philip Holgate*, was Lord of it about King *Henry* III's Time. After them, it eſcheated into the Lord *Stafford*'s Family, who were in Poſſeſſion of it

it, 9 *Hen.* 5. for *Hugh Stafford*, Lord *Bourchier* (which Honour he obtained in Right of his Wife *Elizabeth*, the Daughter and Heir of *Bartholomew* Lord *Bourchier*) being before a younger Son of *Hugh* Earl of *Stafford* dy'd then poſſeſs'd of it, and left it to his Couſin and Heir *Humphrey Stafford*, Son of *Edmund* Lord *Stafford*, his Brother, *Elizabeth* his Wife ſurviving.

Chartley, was 20 *Conqueſt.* in the King's Hands, whoſe Succeſſor, *William Rufus*, ſoon after his Death gave it to *Hugh* Earl of *Cheſter*, who was one of the Chief Councellors of King *Henry* I. In this Family it continu'd ſeveral Succeſſions, and *Ranulph* Earl of *Cheſter*, built the Caſtle in King *Henry* III's Reign; but dying without Heirs, his great Eſtate deſcended to his four Siſters and Heirs, *Maud*, *Mabel*, *Agnes*, and *Haniſe*; of whom *Agnes*, upon the Diviſion of it, had this Manor and Caſtle, and being then marry'd to *William de Ferrers*, Earl of *Derby* brought it into his Family. His Son and Succeſſor *William* obtain'd a Charter for Free Warren for all his Demeſne Lands in this his Lordſhip of *Certelege*, 36 *Hen.* III. but *Agnes*, his Mother having given the Caſtle and Manor of *Chartley* to his Brother *Thomas*, that King, upon the Complaint of *Thomas*, who was kept out of them by Force, ſent his Letter to *William*, ſignifying, that if he did not deliver the ſaid Caſtle and Manor of *Chartley*, according to his Mother's Will, whoſe Inheritance they were, the Sheriff of *Staffordſhire* ſhould compell him to it; but it ſeems, as if they had return'd again to his Family; for tho' *Robert* Earl of *Derby* his Son, was ſtript of all his Eſtate and Honour, for his taking up Arms with Earl *Monfort* againſt that King, he retained *Chartley*, and his Son *John* became Lord *Ferrers* of *Chartley*; in which Honour his Poſterity continu'd, 'till *William* Lord *Ferrers* of *Chartley* leaving only one Daughter and Heir, who marry'd *Walter Devereux*, Eſq; carry'd it into his Family, and her Son *John Devereux*, in her Right, became L. *Ferrers* of *Chartley*. His Poſterity ſucceeded in his Honour 'till the Reign of King *Charles* I. but with theſe Additions of greater Honour, of Viſcount *Hereford*, and Earl of *Eſſex*: He the aforemention'd *John* had marry'd *Cicely*, Siſter and Heir to *Henry Bourchier*, Earl of *Eſſex*, whoſe Son *Walter Devereux*, being ſerviceable to Queen *Elizabeth*, in quelling the Rebellion of the Earls of *Northumberland* and *Weſtmoreland*, was by that Queen raiſed to thoſe Honours. His only Son *Robert* Earl of *Eſſex*, was a great Man, and a brave Warriour, whoſe Loyalty King *Charles* I. ſo much confided in, that he made him Lieutenant-General in the Expedition againſt the *Scots*, in 1639, and Lord Chamberlain of his Houſhold; but thro' ſome Diſcontents he revolted to the Parliament, and led their Forces againſt the King and his Friends, and that with ſo much Succeſs and Approbation, that in 1646, he was conſtituted General of all their Forces; ſoon after which he dy'd, (not without a vehement Suſpicion of Poiſon) without Iſſue: His two Siſters, *Frances* and *Dorothy*, thereupon became his Heirs; the former marry'd *William* Earl of *Hertford*, afterward Duke of *Somerſet*, and the younger to Sir *Henry Shirley* of *Stanton-Harold* in *Leiceſterſhire*, Bart. whoſe Son *Robert* being Maſter of the Horſe to *Catharine*, Queen Dowager of King *Charles* II. and Steward of her Houſhold, was created Lord *Ferrers* of *Chartley*, in 1682. He continu'd in Favour with King *William* III. and Queen *ANNE*, being one of the Privy Council to them both; and by the latter was created Viſcount *Tamworth*, and Earl *Ferrers*, *Sept.* 3, 1711; which continues now in the Family, *Waſhington Shirley* being at this Time Earl *Ferrers*. He marry'd the Daughter of Sir *Richard Leving* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, but whether he hath any Children by her, we are not certainly inform'd.

Dr. *Plot* mentions it as a Thing very remarkable, that in the Hall of *Chartley-Caſtle*, there is a Shuffleboard-Table ten Yards, one Foot, and an Inch long, which is made up of about 260 Pieces, each of which are about 18 Inches long generally, ſome few excepted, that are ſcarce a Foot: They are laid on longer Boards for Support

port underneath, and are ſo accurately join'd and glew'd together, that no Shufleboard whatever is freer from Rubbs and Caſtings.

Cannock, *Cannock-Wood*, or *Cank-Wood*, *quaſi Canuti Sylva*, or *Canute*'s Wood, which Name was given it upon this Occaſion, when the *Danes* under *Canutus*, had many Conteſts with King *Ethelred*, and his Son *Edmund Ironſide*, for the Kingdom, *Canutus* made ſeveral Inroads into *Mercia*, eſpecially in the Years 1013, and 1016; and among other Places, he poſſeſs'd himſelf of this Foreſt, call'd ſtill by his Name, *Canc-Wood*. Upon the Edge of it there ſtill remains a large Fortification, called the *Caſtle-Hill*, encompaſs'd with a double Bank and Trench, which are in a Manner circular, except on the South-Eaſt Side, which runs pretty ſtreight, ſo that it ſeems to hold the Figure of a Theatre of about 270 Paces Diameter; tho' for the Name Sake, becauſe it is in the Verge of *Canutus*'s Wood, may be preſumed to be caſt up by him; but if we ſhould ſuppoſe that it was caſt up by the *Mercians* hereabouts, to defend themſelves againſt *Canutus*'s Incurſions into their Country, when he made ſuch horrible Devaſtations mention'd by Hiſtorians we can ſee no Abſurdity in giving it that Name, becauſe *Canutus* was the Cauſe of its making.

It was anciently an extenſive Wood or Foreſt, but now it can be called a Wood Tropically only, as *Lucus* is ſaid to be named, *a non lucendo*, *i.e.* not admitting of Light, for the Wood is now almoſt all deſtroyed, and the Wind and Sun admitted in a plentiful Manner between the Coppices, which at a due Diſtance Crown the Tops of ſome few Hills, ſuch as, *Gentleſhaw*, *Stile-Cop*, *&c.* and afford a moſt pleaſant Proſpect to Paſſengers, the Plains and Hays below in a great Part being cover'd only with a purple odoriferous Ling. On *Stile-Cop* in this Wood is found a Tobacco-pipe Clay, of which they make Pipes at *Armitage* and *Litchfield*; for tho' it be greyiſh when it is dug, it burns very white.

Cannock Town and Foreſt, with *Longdon*, *Rugely*, *Beaudeſert*, and an Houſe of the Biſhops of *Coventry*, which was enlarged and beautified by the Lord *Paget* afterward, were paſſed over to the ſaid Lord by the Biſhop in Exchange for certain Parſonages impropriate, and Benefices, *&c.* In this Place was the Seat of the Family of *Trumwinnes*, who were of Eminency in the Conqueror's Time, and held ſome Office under him. They were many of them Knights, which is the ſame as *Le Rider*, by which one of them is called in a Deed. Their Eſtate paſſed by Heirs General to *Muſard* firſt, and then to *Waſhburn*, and laſtly to *Salwey* of *Leacroft*. *Roger Trumwin* was Sheriff of this County, 1, 10, and 11 *Edw.* 2.

Here is a Sort of Iron Ore found, which the Workmen call the Yellow-Share, which if wrought into Iron Bars, will, when it is uſed to make any thing, run all to Dirt, and is good for nothing. 'Tis called the *Cannock-Stone*.

In a Field, South of the Church here, there is a great Stone, which is probably of great Antiquity, but we can't conjecture what was the Reaſon of its being ſet there, becauſe there is no Inſcription, or other Mark upon it.

Chillington, at the Conqueſt, was the Inheritance of *William Fitz-Corbuco*, who held the ſame of the Biſhop of *Litchfield*, and in his Family it continu'd, 'till the Reign of King *Stephen*, when his Deſcendant *Peter de Corbuco* gave the ſame in Frank Marriage, with *Margaret* his Siſter, to *Peter Giffard*, a younger Son of the *Giffards*, Dukes of *Buckingham*; to whom alſo, *Richard Strongbow*, who conquer'd *Ireland*, gave *Tachmelm*, and other Lands in that Country. This *Peter* having ſettled himſelf in this Place, his Poſterity have continu'd ever ſince here, unleſs lately remov'd. Their Seat is remarkable for ſeveral Things, *viz.* The Windows, tho' very numerous, are ſcarce two of them alike; the Tunnels of the Chimneys are alſo as many, and the Hall Chimney in particular, hath no leſs than eight Tunnels to one Hearth; The Fret-Work alſo of the Tunnels is ſo very various, that ſcarce any of them agree; from whence we may collect, that the Beauty of Structures

tures in those Days (which seem to have been in King *Henry* VIII's Reign) did not consist as at this Time, in Uniformity, but in the greatest Variety the Builder could possibly contrive.

Chesthall, a Village, in the Parish of *Longdon*, where Sir *Edward Littleton* had a Seat; where also 7 *Edw.* 3. was the Habitation of *Simon Ridley*, whose Posterity were Owners of it, 'till near the End of King *Henry* VI's Reign or longer, when *Francis Ridley* sold it to the *Ridgeleys*; but they held it not long before they sold it to Mr. *Hussey* of *Albrighton*, near *Shrewsbury*, who again sold it to one Mr. *Barlow* of *Derbyshire*, who passed it over to *Lawrence Wright*, whose Posterity enjoy it, or did lately.

Chopsdale, or *Coddeshale*, a small Village, about a Mile from *Tetenhall*, Northward; which one *Theni* was Lord of in the 20th Year of the Conqueror's Reign.

Congrave, a pretty little Village, situate on the Bank of the River *Pencke*. It was the ancient Lands, and Seat of the *Congraves*, whose Inheritance it continu'd 'till the last Century, if it be not so at this Day.

Cotton, a Lordship, belonging to the Lord *Aston*; but upon the Division of their Estate, by *Walter* Lord *Aston*, it came to the *Masterton*s of *Cheshire*; but in what Manner we know not. It continu'd in his Family some Time; but about the Midst of the last Century, *Thomas Masterton* sold it to Mr. *Thomas Addshed*, whose Son and Heir *Thomas* sold the Tenants every one his own, and made them all Freeholders. In this Manor is found a coarse Sort of Alabaster.

Cowley, the Lordship and Estate of Sir *Philip Somervile*, which he held of the Earl of *Lancaster*, 1 *Edw.* 3. as Lord of the Honour of *Tutbury*, by these Special and favourable Services of paying but a Moiety of a Knight's Fee, Escuage, and Aids, for knighting the King's eldest Son, and marrying his Daughters, when others paid the whole.

Dunston, was a divided Manor, between the Barony of *Stafford*, and *Richard de Stretton*, whose Son passed his Interest to one *Thomas Pickstoke*; whose Descendant *William* made it over to one *Robert Dorington* of *Gaiton*, from whose Family it was transferred by *Catharine* the Heir General, to the *Masterton*s of *Nantwich* in *Hampshire*.

This Town is famous for a Polysyllabical Eccho; where, in a Field, on the West Side of the Chapel, in the Path-way, at a due Distance from it, you may have a Return of a Word or Sentence of seven or eight Syllables.

Engleton, the Seat and Estate of a Family bearing the same Name, but Issue Male failing, it passed by the Marriage of a Daughter and Heir of the *Engleton*s, to to the Family of the *Moreton*s, who have had it in their Possession, and made it their Seat for some Time, and for that Reason have invested themselves in the *Engleton*'s Arms.

Essington, a Lordship, memorable only for this odd, but old Custome, of which no tolerable Account can be found as to the Reason, or Original of it. It is this, *viz.* The Lord of this Manor of *Essington*, (either by himself, Deputy, or Servant) oweth, and is obliged yearly to perform Service to the Lord of the Manor of *Hilton*, a Village, about a Mile distant, in this Manor: The Lord of *Essington* (now or late the Estate of ——— *St. John*, Esq;) is to bring a Goose every *New-Year's Day*, and drive it round the Fire in the Hall of *Hilton*, at least three Times (which he is bound to do as mean Lord) while *Jack of Hilton* is blowing the Fire: This *Jack of Hilton* is an Image of Brass, of about 12 Inches high, kneeling on his left Knee, and holding his Right Hand upon his Head, and his left Hand upon *Pigo*, or his *Veretrum* erected, having a little Hole at the Mouth, at which it being filled with Water, and set to a strong Fire, which makes it evaporate like an *Æolopile*; it vents itself in a constant Blast, so strongly, that it is very audible, and blows the Fire fiercely. When the Lord of *Essington* has done his Duty, and the other Things are performed, he carries his Goose into the Kitchen of *Hilton-Hall*, and delivers it to the Cook, who having dressed

it, the Lord of *Essington* (or his Deputy) by way of further Service, is to carry it to the Table of the Lord Paramount of *Hilton* and *Essington*, and receives a Dish of Meat from the Lord of *Hilton's* Table for his own Mess, and so departs. This Service was performed by *James Wilkenson*, then Bailiff to Sir *Gilbert Wakering*, Lord of this Manor of *Essington*, to the Lady *Townshend*, who was Lady of the Manor of *Hilton*, as was testify'd in 1680, to Dr. *Plot*, by *Thomas* and *John Stokes*, two Brothers, who were present at the Performance of it.

Fetherstone, an Hamlet, in the Parish of *Brewood*, which See.

Gnosall, a Lordship, held of the King, 20 *Conquest.* by one *Sampson*. After him the Manor-House, or Capital Messuage became the Estate of *Adam de Burgh*, and from him and his Posterity, it was call'd *Burgh-Hall*. From this Family, it descended to the *Knightleys* of *Knightley*; and when Issue Male failed in the elder Family of that Name, tho' their other Estates passed by the Heirs General to other Families, this Lordship was reserved to the Heirs Male, and continu'd in the Name, being the Inheritance of *Thomas Knightly*, second Son of Sir *Valentine Knightley*, who demised the same to *Robert Harcoate*, a younger Brother of *John Harcoate* of *Ronton*.

The Church here, was Collegiate, and had four Canons, which were endow'd with Ecclesiastical Jurisdictions. The Canons were obliged ordinarily to reside there; but since the Dissolution of Religious Houses, their Prebends were first leased to Sir *George Blount*, Kt. who gave the same to one *Draper*, and two other of his Servants; but the Reversion being given by the King to the Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, was settled on that See, 1 *Edw. 6.* in Exchange for *Beaudesert*, and several other Manors in this County, charg'd with First Fruits and Tenths.

Dr. *Plot* mentions it as a Thing memorable, that at the Park of this Place there were Sheep with four Horns. As also, that the Minister and Churchwardens of this Parish annually choose a Jury of 12 Men or more, who not only join with them and the Side-Men in making the Presentments to the Official (it being a peculiar) but are impanell'd, and bring in their Verdict in Ecclesiastical Causes that happen among them for the Year following, which is the only Instance where a Civil Law Court determins according to Verdict of a Jury, which we have ever observed, except in the Case of Piracy, which is so order'd by Act of Parliament. The Doctor also instances in one *Elizabeth Pain* in this Parish, who was 105 Years old, and alive in 1680, and 'tis probable, arriv'd at a much greater Age, *viz.* to the Years of *Anna*, *Luke* 2:37.

Hatherton, a Lordship of *Robert de Stafford*, 20 *Conquest.* who held it of the King, but let it to one *Clodayne*, or as others, *Chenew*, who had Issue *Richard de Chenew*, whose Heirs General, *Margery*, marry'd *William Crooke*, who was hang'd, and *Margaret* marry'd *Robert Rock*, whose Daughter *Margery* marry'd *Hugo de Leges*, whose Son *Hugo de Leges* liv'd in King *Henry* III's Time, and was then Lord of this Manor; but how it passed afterward we know not.

Hauseyard, a Lordship, of which *Humphrey Ridgeley* was Owner in K. *Hen.* III's Time, it being then his Seat. His Family continu'd here divers Successions; and *Nicholas Ridgeley* possessed it in the Reign of *Henry* VI. *Anno* 7. His Descendant *Thomas Ridgeley* left it to his two Daughters, but to which it came in the Partition, we can't find.

Heiley, or *Hethleg*, the Manor of *Henry* Lord *Audley*, 7 *Hen.* 3. which King gave him twelve Hinds, to be taken out of his Forest of *Cannoc*, to stock his Park belonging to his Seat there. His Posterity were Lords of it divers Successions, 'till *Nicholas* the 3d Lord *Audley* dying without Issue Male, left his Sister's Children his Heirs; and by the Marriage of the eldest of them to *John Tuchet*, this Manor, and the Title of Lord *Audley*, went to the Family of *Tuchet*, who still bear the Title of Lord *Audley*, but are Earls of *Castlehaven* in *Ireland* also.

Hilton,

Hilton, a Lordſhip, held of *Robert de Stafford* by one *Helgot*. It was ſometime the Inheritance of the *Swinnertons*, Men of Renown in this County, in the Reigns of the Three King *Edwards*.

Huntington, hath the ſame Lords as *Hatherton* above.

Kenton-Kelvert, the Lordſhip of *Bartholomew* Lord *Burgherſh*, 29 *Edw.* 3.

Kinnerſton, antiently called *Rodbaſton*, near which are ſome Entrenchments, now called the Moats, without any Buildings; of which, the inner Banks remain very high of a ſquare Figure, each Side about 50 Paces long, the Corners being much higher than the reſt, as if there had been round Towers, or Baſtions there; but it was only the Caſtellated Manſion of *John de Sanderſted*, ſuch Fortifications, even of Great Mens Houſes, being abſolutely neceſſary in the Barons Wars.

Knightley, a Manor, held in K. *Henry* I's or King *Stephen's* Time, by one *William*, who was then Lord of it. His Poſterity continu'd their Seat here, 'till *Robert* aſſumed the Surname of *Knightly*, and being knighted, was called Sir *Robert Knightly*. His Deſcendants remained Lords of it 'till *John Knightley* left one Daughter and Heir only, *Joan*, who being marry'd to *Roger Peſhall*, brought this Manor into his Family; but he leaving only a Daughter and Heir of the ſame Name, ſhe by marriage transferr'd it to *William Leigh*, who dy'd without Iſſue, and ſo this Manor paſſed to *Richard Peſhall* of *Chetwind*, Heir to *Roger Peſhall* aforeſaid. In his Family it continu'd three or four Succeſſions, and then by *Katharine* the ſole Heir of *Hugh Peſhall*, paſſed by her Marriage to Sir *John Blount*, whoſe Son Sir *George Blount*, tho' his Brother *Henry* had Iſſue *George*, gave all his Lands to *Rowland Lacon*, his Siſter *Agnes's* Son, by *Richard Lacon*, his Nephew and Godſon.

Lapley, the Lordſhip of Earl *Algar*, who gave it to the Priory here, in which it continu'd 'till the Diſſolution of Abbeys, when this Lordſhip, among other Things, was granted to Sir *Richard Manners*, then one of his Majeſty's Servants, by King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 38. in Conſideration of certain annual Payments to be returned into the Exchequer within three Years. In the Beginning of the laſt Century it was the Seat of *Richard Brook*, ſecond Son of Sir *Robert Brook*, Kt. Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common-Pleas.

Leacroft, an Hamlet in the Pariſh of *Cannock*, of which Town one *William Salway* was Lord in the Time of King *Henry* III. in whoſe Family it continu'd many Succeſſions, 'till *John Salway* leaving only three Daughters and Heirs, his Eſtate, which had been much increas'd by marrying the Heireſs of the *Trumwins*, was divided among them, and by their Marriages paſſed into the Families of *Conesby*, *Biddulph*, and *Aſhby*, but to which of them this Manor fell, we diſcover not; yet the Family of *Salway* was not extinct, for a younger Branch was then living at *Stanford* in *Worceſterſhire*.

Longmore, the Demeſne of *Robert de Stafford*, but held of him by *Harvæus*, 20 *Conq.* In K. *Henry* III's Time, *Longmore* was the Inheritance of *John de Eaton*, whoſe Poſterity kept it ſome Succeſſions; but at length *Thomas de Eaton* ſold it to Sir *Thomas Beſſyne*, Kt. from whom they came by Deſcent to the Family of *Aſton* in *Cheſhire*. *Longmore* is held of the Barony of *Stafford*, by the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee, as appears by a Deed bearing Date 43 *Edw.* 3. in Mr. *Erdſw. Survey*, *p.* 64.

Mear was the Eſtate of *Algar* Earl of *Mercia*, in King *Edward the Confeſſor's* Reign, but by his Son *Edwin's* Rebellion, was forfeited to the Conqueror; after which, we obſerve nothing of it, 'till it was the Lordſhip of *Robert de Hallington* in the Reign of King *Edward* III. but afterwards belonged to the Knights of S. *John* of *Jeruſalem*; yet at the ſame Time, *Edward* Lord *Burnel* had one third Part of the Manor. It lies in the Lordſhip of *Weſton*, on the Weſt Side of it. Who hath it ſince the Diſſolution of Abbeys, we find not.

Mereſton, or *Merſton*, one of thoſe 30 Lordſhips in this Shire, which the Conqueror gave *Roger de Montgomery*, Earl of *Arundel* and *Shrewsbury*, his Kinſman,

and Aſſiſtant in winning the Crown of *England*. He was a Perſon of extraordinary Devotion; and among his other pious Donations, gave this Manor to the Abby of *Utica* in *Normandy*. But *Robert Ferrers*, Earl of *Derby*, had ſome Lands in this Lordſhip, as appears from his Grant to the Monks of *Tutbury*, when he removed the Corps of *Henry* Lord *Ferrers*, his Anceſtor, giving to the ſaid Monaſtry an Ox-gang of Land in this Place, upon the Day of the Tranſlation of the Body thither, and laying it in the Church, on the Right-hand of the High Altar.

Mearton, a Village in the Pariſh of *Forton*, remarkable for a Moſs-pool, which is thought by the People to prognoſticate a Dearth, by the riſing of it; being taken for a ſure Sign of ſcarcity of Corn, and that not without Reaſon, our Dearths here in *England* being moſt frequently the Conſequents of great Rains; but then all Inundations may portend a Dearth, as well as this. Dr. *Plot* alſo remarks it as a Thing next to miraculous, that the Wife of one *Samuel Ward* of this Place, who, after ſhe had been marry'd two Years, was brought to Bed of a Daughter, both her ſelf and her Husband ſo little knowing, or ſo much as thinking that ſhe was with Child, that growing ill near the Time of her Labour, they ſent for a Phyſician inſtead of a Midwife. Upon which the Doctor reflects thus. For one to have the Signs of being with Child, and yet have none, is pretty common; but to have a Child, and no concomitant Signs, is ſo very rare, that he ſays he never met the like in all the Hiſtories he had read; and he compoſed ſome.

Mitton is a Village of no Note, but for the Nativity of *Stephen Slaney*, the Son of *John Slaney*, a Skinner in *London*, who was Lord Mayor of that City, *Anno* 1595. The Manor belonged in Part to the *Chetwinds* anciently.

Monetvile, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *Edwin* Earl of *Mercia*, forfeited to the Conqueror by his Rebellion, and diſpoſed of by that Prince among his Followers.

Moreton was the Lordſhip of *Nigellus*, and *William* his Son, Lord of *Greeſly Caſtle*. In after Times the Lords aſſum'd their Name from it, and *Johannes de Morton*, 9 *Edw.* 2. was Lord of it. In the Beginning of the laſt Century, it was the Inheritance of one Mr. *Moreton*, deſcended (as we ſuppoſe) from the firſt Lords, who had a handſome Brick Houſe in *Wilbrighton*, the neighbouring Pariſh. Here is a raiſed Work, which ſeems to be of the *Roman* Faſhion, and may juſtly be eſteemed ſuch, becauſe it can't be deny'd, that the *Romans* had ſome Action hereabouts, as may appear from what is ſaid about *Aquilate* Meer, which lies juſt below it in this Hundred.

Mutone, the Lordſhip of *Edwin* Earl of *Mercia*, forfeited as *Monetvile*.

Neuton, 20 *Conq.* was the Inheritance of *Reynoldus de Bulgdal*, from whoſe Family it came to the Lords *Weſton* of *Weſton ſubter Lydiat*. It came after to be divided among ſeveral Owners. One *Hawkes* of *Ruſhall*, and *Richard Bagot*, bought a Part, and at length the *Weſtons* Part came to one *Wilbraham*, the Son of Sir *Thomas Wilbraham* of *Woodey* in *Cheſhire*, by marrying the Daughter of *Mitton* of *Weſton*, the former Owner of it.

Nordley, the Demeſne of *Algar* Earl of *Mercia*, who left it to *Morcar* his Son, of whom we have little or no Account.

Norbury, a goodly Manor, the Lordſhip of *Hugh de Kilpec*, who held ſome other Lands by the Tenure to be the King's Champion at his Coronation. His Poſterity held it 'till a ſecond *Hugh* dying without Heirs Male, *Philip Marmion* marry'd *Joan*, one of his Daughters and Coheirs, and with her had this Manor. They left only one Daughter *Maud*, who marrying into the Family of *Butlers*, carry'd this Manor into his Family in King *Edward*'s Reign; but it continu'd not long in his Family, for one *Thomas Scrimpſhaw*, a Prothonotary of the Common Pleas, purchaſed it with many other Lands. He had two Sons, *John* and *Thomas*; *John* had three Sons, *Thomas*, *James*, and *Richard*; of which, this Manor was given to *James*, with the Park, and *High Offley*, all purchaſed by the firſt *Thomas Scrimpſhaw*.

Here

Here is a Polyſyllabical Eccho, which is the beſt in this County, and comes neareſt to that of *Woodſtock* in *Oxfordſhire*. It muſt be taken North-eaſterly from the Manor Houſe, near a little Bank under a Wood-Side, about 80 Poles, or 440 Yards diſtant, which in a ſtill Day will repeat ten or eleven Syllables very diſtinctly, or twelve or thirteen if ſpoken quick. The Object of it is certainly the Manor-houſe, for there can be none nearer, whatever there may be farther off; and if ſo, there muſt go 120 Foot to each Syllable.

It is counted a Thing extraordinary, that the Banks of the *Black Meer* in this Pariſh, do yearly grow forward upon the Surface of the Water, three or four Yards in ſeven Years, the Water ſtanding under them; inſomuch, that it is thought, that it would be totally grown over, in a longer Space of Years, were not the Banks frequently cut away, to prevent the Loſs of Cattle, who would venture upon them to drink, in doing which, ſome have been loſt. To this we may add, the great Oak that grows between the Manor-houſe and Windmill, that is ſix Yards in the Girth; The Fir-trees growing in *Wharton* in this Pariſh, ſeveral of which, are preſumed to be forty Yards high; and one of them, tho' but ſix Yards about above the Spurs, yet is 47 Yards high, as hath been agreed upon by three ſeveral Perſons, at diſtant Times, who meaſur'd it; and Trunks of Trees found in the *Pewit-Pool* in this Pariſh; which, tho' in Places near the Sea, as in *Lancaſhire*, *Holland*, *&c.* they may be thought to be brought thither by Sea, and cover'd with Mud and Sand by the Tydes; yet in theſe Inland Places, 'tis unaccountable how they came ſo deep in the Earth.

Norton, a Village ſtanding North-Weſt of the *Worleys*. *Almicus* held it of the Biſhop of *Cheſter*, 20 *Conq.* as a Member of the Barony of the Biſhop of *Litchfield*.

Onne, anciently *Ochne*, a Lordſhip given to *Roger de Montgomery*, by *William the Conqueror*, who made him (being his Kinſman and Aſſiſtant in his Invaſion of *England*) Earl of *Arundel* and *Shrewsbury*. He being much addicted to ſuch Acts of Piety and Charity as were then in Faſhion, ſettled this Lordſhip upon the Abby of *Utica* in *Normandy*.

Pillaton-Hall, the Seat of the *Littletons* of *Staffordſhire* in the laſt Century, as we ſuppoſe it continues. The Abbot of *Burton* was Lord of it 20 *Conq.* and in King *Henry* I's Time, *Jeffry* Abbot of *Burton* gave it to one *Edwin*, who had his Seat then at this Hall, which his Father had held in Fee-Farm, by the annual Rent of 20 Shillings. His Poſterity held it ſome Succeſſions; but at length it came by the Female Heir of *Alvred de Huntington*, to one *Henry Burch*, as appears from a Deed, by which *Richard* Abbot of *Burton* convey'd to him this Hall, to hold as freely as his Predeceſſors had done, at the Rent of Ten Shillings *per Annum*. This *Henry* was Alderman of *Huntington*, and his Anceſtors were *Edwin* abovemention'd, and his Deſcendants. From his Poſterity it came to one *Winesbury*, whoſe deſcendent *William* left only a Daughter and Heir *Alice*, who marrying to *Richard Littleton*, carry'd this Manor and other Eſtates into his Family, which continue at this Hall to this Time.

Dr. *Plot* obſerves of this Family of *Littleton* of *Pillaton-Hall*, that they are ſo nice in having the eldeſt Son always of the ſame Name, that unleſs their eldeſt Son be named *Edward*, they think it will not live to enjoy the Eſtate; on which Account, they have been all Sir *Edwards* ever ſince King *Henry* VI's Time; the preſent ſurvivor being the ninth or tenth of that Name. This Cuſtom of chriſtening the eldeſt Son conſtantly of the Father's Name, uſed by the *Parkers* of *Audley*, as well as by the *Littletons*, is not approved by ſome; becauſe, if a Controverſy ſhould ariſe, wherein a Man ſhould be forced to prove his Deſcent, the Sameneſs of Name would ſo perplex it, that it would be very difficult to prove the Donor from the Donee; whereas, when the Names are often or alternately changed, (as 'tis uſual in many Families) Deſcents are ſo obvious, that it is very eaſy to make them out in Pleadings, or otherwiſe.

Rudgeley,

Rudgeley or *Rugeley*, the Lordſhip of *Algar* Earl of *Mercia*, in the Reign of Reign of King *Edward the Confeſſor*, as appears from the Conqueror's Survey; but being forfeited by the Rebellion of his Son *Edwin*, was given probably to the Family of *Staffords*; but we have no certain Account of that, and therefore can ſay nothing of this Lordſhip, 'till it came to the Lord *Paget*, who held it with *Cannock* Town and Manor. Whether this Lordſhip be different from the Market-Town written *Ridgley* above, we doubt.

Sarden, the Lordſhip of *Hervicis*, 20 *Conqueſt.* who held it of *Robert de Stafford*, after whom it was the Inheritance of Sir *William Sharſhall*, Kt. who probably might be a Deſcendant from *Hervicis*, who being Lord alſo of *Sharſhall*, left them to his Poſterity; who ſeating themſelves at *Sharſhall*, took their Name from thence.

Sir *William Sharſhall*, of this Family, was High-Sheriff of this County, 1 *Hen.* 4. This Sir *William* left no Iſſue, but one Daughter and Heir; who marrying Sir *Richard Harcoat*, Kt. brought this Manor, and other Eſtates, into his Family, which now do, or lately did, enjoy it. In this Pariſh, in ſome incloſed Grounds on the Eaſt Side of it, is a *Roman* Low, or Barrow.

Sharſhall had the ſame Lord as *Sarden*, and paſſed all along with it.

Shredicot, a Lordſhip held by Sir *Philip Somervile*, of the Duke of *Lancaſter*, 1 *Edw.* 3. then Lord of the Honour of *Tutbury*; by this memorable Service, *viz.* by two ſmall Fees, *viz.* When other Tenants pay for their Relief a whole Knight's Fee, one hundred Shillings, Sir *Philip* ſhould pay but fifty Shillings; and when Eſcuage is aſſeſſed throughout the Nation; or an Aid, to make the eldeſt Son of the Lord a Knight, or to marry the eldeſt Daughter of the Lord, Sir *Philip* ſhall pay but the Moiety of what others pay. This Sir *Philip de Somervile* was Knight of the Shire for this County three Times in the Reign of King *Edward* III. and once Sheriff of the Counties of *Buckingham* and *Bedford*.

Somerford, a Lordſhip, of which, Gentlemen of that Surname have been Owners many Generations; for 17 *Edw.* 3. *John Somerford* was Owner of it, and his Deſcendant was in Poſſeſſion of it in the Beginning of the laſt Century, if he be not ſtill.

Theſe are all the Villages of this Hundred, come to our Knowledge, we ſhall now paſs to the next Hundred, *viz.*

IV. The Hundred of *Pirehill.*

This Hundred is much the largeſt in this *Shire*, and is bounded on the Eaſt with the Hundred of *Totmanſloe*, on the South with the Hundred of *Cuddleſtone*, on the Weſt and North with *Cheſhire*. About the Reign of King *Edward* I. *William* (others ſay *Jeoffrey*) *ap Griffin* held this Hundred of the King in Capite by Sergeanty, paying yearly for it ſix Marks and an half, upon Condition of keeping the ſaid Hundred in Form of a County. From him it deſcended to his Son *Jeffrey ap Griffin*, who held it by the ſame Tenure, as did alſo his Son *Rheſe ap Griffin*, who marry'd *Joan* the Heireſs of Sir *Philip Somervile*. In whoſe Hands the Fee of this Hundred is at preſent, (unleſs in the King's, as moſt other Hundreds of the Nation are) we know not. The Market Towns are,

Betley, a Market-Town, whoſe Market is weekly on Tueſdays, and Fair yearly on S. *Margaret's* Day, *July* 20. The firſt Lords of the Manor of this Town were the Family of *Bettelih*, of whom, *Henry de Bettelih* convey'd the ſame to *Henry Aldithley*, or *Audley*, 10 *Henry* 3. who confirmed it, with many other Eſtates, to him. This *Henry* being thus ſettled in this Manor, procured of the King a Charter for a weekly Market here on Thurſday, with a Fair every Year, upon the Eve, Day, and Morrow after the Feaſt of S. *Margaret*; which laſt continueth to this Time; but how the Market came to be removed to Tueſday, we know not. His Son and Succeſſor upon his Eſtate, *James* Lord *Audley*, obtain'd a Charter of Free-Warren of the ſame King, *Reg.* 37. for this and divers other Manors in this County.

County. In his Family it continu'd, enjoying theſe Privileges divers Succeſſions, for another *James* Lord *Audley* dy'd poſſeſs'd of it 9 *Rich.* 2. and left it, with other great Eſtates to his Son *Nicholas*, who dy'd without Heirs, and left it to his Siſter *Joan's* Son, *John Tuchet*, who in her Right became Lord *Audley*.

In this Pariſh is *Heyley*, or *Heleg-Caſtle*, of which there are yet ſome Footſteps remaining. It was built upon a lofty Rock, with the very Stone that was dug out of the Ditches. Mr. *Camden* tells us, that the Caſtle was built by *Henry Aldithley*, upon the Land given him by *Harvey de Stafford*, when the Ladies and Gentlemen of this County conſpired together as it were to enrich this one Man. And Dr. *Fuller* follows him; but it is a great Miſtake; for tho' *Henry Aldithley* did probably build the Caſtle, yet the Ground was given him by one of the Heirs of *William de Bettelih, qui dederunt* (as the Record has it) *totam terram de* Helea *cum pertinentiis*; and ſo *Harvey* Lord *Stafford* gave only the Land to *Heley-Caſtle, quæ jacet ſub Caſtro, i. e.* which lay ſomewhere near the Caſtle. The Lords *Audley* had their Seat at this Caſtle, and had a Park adjoining, made by *Henry* Lord *Audley*, that built it, and who obtain'd of K. *Henry* III. *Reg.* 7. 12 Hinds to be taken out of the Foreſt of *Cannock*, to ſtock his Park at *Heleigh*. This Caſtle, with its Appurtenances, continu'd ſome Succeſſions in this Family of *Aldithley*, and paſſed with their other Eſtates to Sir *John Tuchet*, who in Right of his Wife, became Lord *Audley*, as his Poſterity to this Day continue; yet with the additional Honour of Earl of *Caſtlehaven* in *Ireland*.

Bromley-Pagets, formerly call'd *Bromley-Abbots*, becauſe it was the Poſſeſſion of the Abby of *Bromley*, from the firſt Foundation of that Houſe. At the Diſſolution of the Monaſtries, it was given to the Lord *Paget*, to hold of the Crown. It is a pretty Town, and hath a good Market weekly on Tueſday, and a Fair yearly at *Bartholomew-tide*, and from the *Pagets* it took its Name, being call'd *Bromley-Pagets*. The *Enſors*, who ſay that they are deſcended from the *Enſors* of *Derbyſhire*, had formerly a Seat here; but now the Seat is almoſt down, and the Family clear gone from hence. At this Place, within Memory, (ſays Dr. *Plot*) they had a Sort of Sport, which they uſed on New-Years, and Twelfth-Day, call'd the *Hobby-horſe Dance*, from a Perſon who rode upon the Image of an Horſe made of thin Boards, and carrying a Bow and Arrow in his Hands, made a ſnapping Noiſe with it, as he drew it backward to and fro, with which he kept Time with the Muſick. With this Man danced ſix others, carrying on their Shoulders as many Rain Deers Heads, half White and half Red, and ſo they danced the Hay, and other Country-Dances. To this Hobby-horſe belonged a Pot, which the Reeves of the Town kept, and fill'd with Cakes and Ale, and to which, all that came to the Sight gave a Penny for themſelves and Families, with which they paid for the Ale and Cakes, and with the reſt maintained their Poor, and repaired their Church, which 'twere well if it were continu'd.

Eccleſhall is a pretty Market-Town; the Market is weekly on Tueſday, and the Fair yearly on Aſcenſion-Day. It is a great Manor or Lordſhip, and in King *Henry* I. or King *Stephen's* Days, *William de Novell*, or *Noel*, was Lord of it. It contains in it many Villages or Hamlets, as *Haſhembrook*, *Charner*, *Chatchilton*, *Darſlow*, *Bretton*, *Leeford*, *Aſton*, *Chuldon*, *Cherry*, *Litton*, *Coats*, *Myſe*, *Badenhall*, *Slindon*, *Dorp*, *Bridgford*, *Haſpley*, *Crocexton*, and *Oſley*. *Sugenhall* is now reputed a Member of this Manor, with the Appurtenances thereof; but in Doomſday-Book it appears, that the Biſhop of *Litchfield* had *Sugenhall* as a diſtinct Manor, having alſo divers Members belonging to it, as *Bromley*, *Tunſtall*, *Podmore*, *Swineſtead*, *Ellenhall*, *Walton*, *Adboſton*, *Woodton*, and *Chimton*; in which laſt, one Family of the *Swinertons*, who had a very good Eſtate, had a Seat; but *Edward Swinerton*, commonly call'd, *Wild Swinerton*, in the Beginning of the laſt Century, ſold moſt of it, leaving himſelf little more than *Iſewood*, his Houſe, and ſome Tenements

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in the ſame Town. Here was anciently a fair Caſtle of the Biſhop of *Litchfield*'s, built in the Reign of King *Edward* I. (but other Hiſtorians ſay, repaired only) by *Walter de Longton*, Biſhop of *Litchfield*. In the Church of this Town, Queen *Margaret*, Conſort to King *Henry* VI. when the Lord *Audley* was worſted at *Blore Heath*, by the Earl of *Salisbury*, found a ſecure Repoſe, by the Direction of *John Hales*, Biſhop of *Litchfield*, who cauſed her to lie hid there.

Newcaſtle under Lime, ſo called, on Account of an older Caſtle, which formerly ſtood a little Diſtance from it, at *Cheſterton under Lime*, where are ſeen the ruinous and ſhatter'd Walls of an old Caſtle, which firſt belonged to *Ranulph* Earl of *Cheſter*, by the Gift of King *John*, and after, by the Bounty of King *Henry* III. to the Houſe of *Lancaſter*, who built the Caſtle new, and were ſome Succeſſions in Poſſeſſion of the Manor. But before the Gift of this Manor to the Houſe of *Lancaſter*, *Gilbert* Lord *Segrave* had a Grant of King *Henry* III. *Reg.* 17. of this Manor to him and his Heirs, to hold of the Crown in Fee-Farm; but the Caſtle (which perhaps muſt prove it built before it came to the Houſe of *Lancaſter*) was under the Government of *Henry* Lord *Audley*, and was continu'd to his Son *James* Lord *Audley*, under the Title of Conſtable of *Newcaſtle under Lime*, 35 *Hen.* 3. but upon the Rebellion of *Simon Montfort*, Earl of *Leiceſter*, who undertook, with his Confederate Lords, to reform all Things amiſs in that King's Government, the Manor and Caſtle of this Town was ſettled (with the forced Conſent of Pri. *Edward*) upon the Earl of *Leiceſter* and his Heirs, *Reg.* 48. But Fortune ſoon cancell'd this Deed, for he was ſlain the ſame Year by Prince *Edward*, at the Battle of *Eveſham*, and all his Lands and Eſtates being forfeited, this Manor and Caſtle was given by King *Henry* III. *Reg.* 49. to his younger Son *Edmund*, whom he made Earl of *Lancaſter*, and gave him all the vaſt Poſſeſſions of the ſaid *Simon Montfort*, and *Nicholas* Lord *Segrave*, who had been a Partaker with *Montfort* in his rebellious Actings; all which Eſtates K. *Edward* I. his Brother, confirmed to him, *Reg.* 13.

He left his Earldom and great Eſtate to his eldeſt Son *Thomas*, who having marry'd *Alice*, the ſole Daughter and Heir of *Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, endowed her in the Church at the Time of his Marriage with her, with this Caſtle and Borough of *Newcaſtle under Lime*, and all the other Hamlets belonging to the ſaid Caſtle and Borough. This *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter*, by the Inſtigation of *Humphrey de Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford*, complaining of the arbitrary Actions of the *Deſpencers*, the King's Favourites, 14 *Ed.* 2. drew together many of the Nobility, and took Arms, under a Pretence of Reforming what was amiſs in the Government, but chiefly to oblige the King to remove the *Spencers* from his Council and Perſon, which they ſent certain Biſhops to requeſt of the King; but being deny'd, he marched to *London*, and by the Queen's and Biſhops Advice, was promiſed it by the King; but it ſeems to be done to get Time to raiſe an Army, which he ſent under the two *Spencers* againſt them. At the Appearance of the King's Army, divers of the Earl's Confederates fell from him, and Sir *Robert Holland*, who was ſent to conduct five hundred Men to him out of *Lancaſhire*, went over to the King; whereby the Earl was ſo weaken'd, that he was forced to withdraw into *Yorkſhire*, where he was taken at *Burrough-Briggs*, and being ſentenced to Death in *Pomfret-Caſtle*, was beheaded near the Town. He was attainted, and his Eſtate confiſcated; but upon the depoſal of King *Edward* II. which happen'd ſoon after, his Attainder was revers'd, and Eſtate reſtor'd to his Brother and Heir, *Henry*, whoſe Son *Henry* dy'd poſſeſs'd of this Manor and Caſtle, leaving his Eſtate to his two Daughters and Heirs, *Maud* and *Blanch*, which laſt prov'd his ſole Heir, her Siſter dying without Iſſue. She marry'd to *John of Gaunt*, fourth Son of King *Edward* III. then Earl of *Richmond*, but afterward in her Right created Duke of *Lancaſter*, as her Father had been. King *Henry* IV. was her Son, and the Heir of her Eſtates, of which, this

Manor

Manor was a Part, and came to her upon the Death of her Siſter, to whom it fell in the Partition.

But whoever built the Caſtle from whence the Town takes its Name, it is ſo much demoliſhed, that there are but very obſcure Footſteps of it to be ſeen, though the Town near by, be grown conſiderably large, being govern'd by a Mayor, two Juſtices, two Bailiffs, twenty-four Common-council-men, and other Officers uſual in Corporations; having alſo the Privileges of holding Pleas for Actions under Forty Pounds, and ſending two Burgeſſes to Parliament, as other ancient Boroughs do. It hath a Market weekly on Monday, for common Traffick, and ordinary Goods; but once a Fortnight upon the ſame Day of the Week, a great Beaſt Market, with four Fairs, *viz.* on Monday after *Low-Sunday*, and St. *Martin's* Day, *Nov.* 11. But the two principal ones are, on *Shrove-Monday*, and the Monday after *Holy-Croſs Week*, which is *May* 3. It had four Churches formerly, but they are all reduced to one, the Town having ſuffer'd much in the Baron's Wars. The Cloathing Trade flouriſhes pretty well in this Town, and round about it there are Coal-pits, which furniſh it plentifully with Firing.

Dr. *Plot* mentions it, as a Thing remarkable in this Place, that at *Hamley-Green*, near this Town, is dug a Sort of Coal which they call Peacock-Coal. It is ſofter than Cannel, and exceeds not the common Coal in Hardneſs; and tho' it riſes in great Blocks, yet being durded into ſenſible Plates, is not capable of poliſhing, and yet, (which is the Rarity of it) appears gay to the Sight, moſt lively repreſenting all the Colours of the moſt glorious Feathers in the Peacock's Train, (from whence it hath its Name) and that not emphatically like the Colours in a Glaſs Priſm, or a variable Silk, which are vanid at leaſt, if not fantaſtical; but ſolidly and genuinely, the Colours remaining fixt in all manner of Turnings about of the Coal, tho' not ſo brisk when they are turned from the Light; whence it is plainly deducible, that this Coal hath great Variety in its Texture, and that its Parts and Pores are not all of a Shape, the Diverſity of Colours in Opacous Bodies, (ſuch as this of the Peacock Coal is) moſt probably ariſing from the various Figures, Situation, and Order of the innumerable little Superficies of the ſeveral Parts preſenting themſelves to the Eye; for tho' it ſeems to our Eye and Touch as ſmooth as any other Coal, yet in a Geometrical Senſe it can by no Means be ſo, becauſe it is certainly of a more open Texture; which is the Reaſon that it burns ſo quick, and conſumes ſo faſt, that it is not fit for Kitchen Fires, and is therefore eſteemed only fit for Smiths.

The ſame Doctor, as an Evidence of the Growth of Stones, brings an indiſputable Proof from an Inſtance of a Stone found at this Town, in a Place called the *Gallows-Tree*, (where anciently the Malefactors of the Town were executed) within the Memory of ſome Men then living, in a firm Block of Stone dug out of the Quarry there, an entire Skull of a Man, with the Teeth in it, *&c.* an Alderman of the Town aſſuring him, that he had ſuch an one long in his Poſſeſſion. How this could come to paſs, the Doctor thus endeavours to ſhew, ſaying, 'Tis probable that the Place, when it was uſed for Executions, was nothing elſe but a ſandy Land, in which they uſed to bury the Bodies of the Perſons executed, which in Proceſs of Time being turned into Stone about the Head of a Man, inclos'd it in it; which is not unlikely, becauſe Sands are well known to petrify.

The ſame Doctor, giving ſome Inſtances of Men of extraordinary Strength, mentions one *Godfrey Witrings*, a Butcher of this Town, whom he ſaw to take up a Form ſix Foot and ten Inches long, and 56 Pound Weight, by one End in his Teeth, and holding both his Hands behind him, lifted up the other End the whole Height of the Room, ſtriking it three Times againſt the Floor of the Chamber over it, which the Doctor ſays, by Computation, according to the Center of Gravity, will prove that he lifted up with his Teeth about 168 Pounds Weight,

which, tho' prodigious, we ſhall outdo it by a Parallel hereafter.

The Doctor alſo commending the ingenious Arts uſed in this Country, mentions, as a ſingular Precedent, the peculiar Artifice they have in this Town for correcting Scolding Women, which does it more effectually and ſafely than the Cucking-ſtool elſewhere uſed. It is ſuch a Bridle for the Tongue, as not only deprives them of Speech, but brings Shame for the Tranſgreſſion, and Humility before it be taken off; for when it is put upon the Offender by Order of the Magiſtrate, ſhe is led round the Town by an Officer to ſhame her; nor is it taken off, 'till ſhe ſhews all external Signs imaginable of her Humiliation and Amendment for the Future.

It might perhaps be no Diſgrace to this Town, that Major-General *Thomas Harriſon* was born in it. He was bred up an Attorney, but finding no great Advantage by that Profeſſion, he betook himſelf to the Profeſſion of a Soldier, and liſted himſelf in the Parliament Army raiſed againſt the King, when the Civil Wars begun; and being a Perſon of a voluble Tongue, he inſinuated himſelf into the good Opinion of the Army, and became a great Confident of *Cromwell*'s, who made Uſe of him chiefly in routing the Presbiterian Faction, and bringing the King to the Block; for which he was dignify'd awhile in this Life, but met with a juſt Puniſhment in the End, for he was executed as a Traytor, his Head being ſet up at *Weſtminſter-Hall*, and Quarters upon the Gates of the City of *London*; which Example we thought not fit to omit, that Men may ſee, what a bad Iſſue even a proſperous Rebellion has, and be warned not to engage themſelves with Malecontents (which no Reign wants) againſt their Prince.

Stafford, heretofore called *Statford*, and before that *Betheney*, in Doomſday-Book term'd a City, in which, when that Survey was taken, the King had 18 Burgeſſes belonging to him, and there was 20 Manſions of the Honour of the Earl; it paid for all Cuſtoms 9 *l.* in Deniers, but is now no more than the Shire Town, where moſt of the publick Buſineſs for the County is tranſacted; not but that it is much inferior to *Litchfield*; but becauſe it is beſt ſituated for ſuch Affairs. It was built by *Ethelfleda*, the heroic Widow of *Ethelred* Earl of *Mercia*, who dy'd in the Year 912; after which, ſhe employ'd her Wealth and Time in building of Towns and Cities, and conducting of Armies, in all which, ſhe exceeded the Amazons.

It was a chief Town in this Shire, in the *Mercian* Kingdom, while the *Saxon* Heptarchy continu'd; but when the *Danes*, after many Invaſions, got themſelves eſtabliſh'd in the Northern Parts, *Stafford*, with *Leiceſter*, *Darby*, *&c.* came under their Juriſdiction, as they continu'd, 'till *Edmund* I. *Anno* 945, or thereabouts, who having Wars with *Anlaff* and *Regina'd*, the two *Daniſh* Kings of *Northumberland*, took them from them, and obliged them to ſwear Allegiance to him. At this Time *Edmund* took the Kingdom of *Cumberland* from *Eugenius*, becauſe he had join'd with the *Daniſh* Kings againſt him without any Provocation, and made a Preſent of it to the King of *Scotland*.

When *William* had conquer'd *England*, he gave *Robert de Tony*, one of his Followers, eighty one Manors in this County; but *Stafford* is not to be reckon'd among them, becauſe the Conqueror keeping it in his own Hands, cauſed a Caſtle to be built in it, to keep the diſaffected *Engliſh* in awe, and made this *Robert de Tony* Governor of it, who from hence took his Name *de Stafford*. *Nicholas de Stafford* was his Son and Heir, and being continu'd Governor of the Caſtle, gave the Church of S. *Nicholas* within the ſaid Caſtle, to the Canons of *Kenilworth* in *Warwickſhire*. *Robert* his Son left no Iſſue Male, and ſo his Daughter *Milicent* becoming his Heir, carry'd this Barony to *Henry Ragot*, a Gentleman of an ancient Family in theſe Parts, by her intermarriage with him. His Poſterity, who in his Wife's Right became Lords *Stafford*, enjoy'd this Barony many Succeſſions, and were ſome of the Men of greateſt Note; for *Ralph* Lord *Stafford*, 20 *Edw.* 3. held out the City of *Aquillon* againſt the Army of *John* King

of

of *France*, 'till K. *Edward* himſelf came and raiſed the Siege; and then in the Retreat of the *French* King, ſally'd out, and falling upon his Rear, cut off a great Part of it. This *Ralph* having thus endear'd himſelf to his Prince, obtain'd a Licence to make a Caſtle of his Manor-houſe here, and was much entruſted by him in many important Affairs of State, as an Embaſſador to the *French* King *Philip* of *Valois*, and a Commiſſioner in the Treaty with *Scotland*; in which Offices he demean'd himſelf with that Fidelity, that he was made, 1ſt, a Knight of the Garter, and Earl of *Stafford*, for the Maintenance of which Honour, the King granted him a Thouſand Marks *per Ann.* in Fee, until he ſhould ſettle Lands of the like Value, on him and his Heirs.

This *Ralph* Earl of *Stafford* dy'd *Auguſt ult.* 46 *Edw.* 3. leaving this Caſtle and Manor of *Stafford*, to his Son and Heir *Hugh de Stafford*, which, with all its Members and Appurtenances, he left to his Son *Thomas*, in whoſe Deſcendents it continu'd divers Succeſſions. His Grandſon *Humphrey* was a Perſon of ſo great Eminency in the Reigns of the Kings *Henry* V. and VI. that he was thought worthy of great Additions of Honour, firſt as an Earl, and was ſtiled Earl of *Buckingham*, *Hereford*, *Stafford*, *Northampton*, and *Perch*; and then for his eminent Services both in *France* and *England*, and particularly in defending the Town of *Calis*, and Marches adjacent, was advanced to the Title of Duke of *Buckingham*, to hold to himſelf and Heirs Male of his Body. He left this Caſtle and Manor to his Grandſon *Henry*, who having been Inſtrumental in raiſing *Richard* III. to the Throne, and afterwards joining with Biſhop *Morton* and others, to depoſe him, was diſcover'd and betray'd to King *Richard*, and beheaded at *Salisbury*.

The Barony of this Town, from the Conqueror's Reign to this Time, was very great and large, inſomuch that there were few (if any) like it in *England*. There were belonging to it ſixty Knights Fees, *De veteri feoffamento*, whereof nine were in demeſne, and fifty one in Services. Eighty Villages held of this Barony; but by the Attainder of the laſt Duke of *Bucks*, *Henry Stafford*, it was diſſolv'd.

By the Death of this Duke, this Caſtle and Manor, with his other great Eſtates, were confiſcated; and tho' his Son and Heir *Edward* was reſtored to his Honour, and great Part of his Eſtate, yet he ſoon after falling under the like Calamity, (tho' by the falſe Accuſation of one *Knevet* his Steward, whom he had diſcharged for exacting upon his Tenants) we do not find that this Caſtle and Manor was reſtored to his Family 'till 23 *Henry* VIII. when *Henry* his Son, then Lord *Stafford*, only obtained of that King. to himſelf and *Urſula* his Wife, and the Heirs of their Bodies lawfully begotten, a Grant of the Caſtle and Manor of *Stafford*, with their Appurtenances in the County of *Stafford*, as alſo a certain Manor, call'd *Stafford* Manor, and *Stafford-Rent*, together with all the Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments thereunto belonging, and lying in *Stafford*, and divers other Villages and Towns in the County. His Poſterity enjoy'd theſe Eſtates ſome Succeſſions; but Iſſue Male failing, in the Death of *Henry* Lord *Stafford*, *Anno* 1637, his Siſter *Mary* became ſole Heir of his Eſtate; and being marry'd to Sir *William Howard*, Knight of the Bath, a younger Son of *Thomas* Earl of *Arundel* and *Surry*, brought her Eſtate into his Family, and on her Account he was created by King *Charles* I. *Reg.* 16. a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Stafford*, and ſhe the ſaid *Mary* a Baroneſs; and ſoon after, he was advanced to the Title of a Viſcount. This Lord being try'd and found guilty of the late Popiſh Plot in 1678, intended for the curtling off King *Charles* II. and thereby making Way for the Duke of *York*, a Papiſt, to the Throne, was publickly beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, in 1682. He left three Sons by the ſaid *Mary*, Baroneſs *Stafford*, *Henry*, *John*, and *Francis*. *Henry* ſucceeded his Mother in her Barony, and was further created Earl of *Stafford* by King *James* II. with Remainder, for want of Male Iſſue, to his Brothers, and their Heirs Male ſucceſſively. This Earl being

a Papiſt upon King *James's* Departure from *England*, attended him into *France*, where he marry'd at *S. Germains*, *Claude Charlotte*, eldeſt Daughter of *Philibert* Count *Gramont*, by whom he hath no Iſſue. He hath this *Caſtle* of *Stafford* for one of his Seats.

This Town is ſituate on a fair Soil, and a ſweet Air, on the Banks of the River *Sow*, which hath here a Bridge over it, and enjoys the Privileges of a Borough, being govern'd by two Bailiffs, which are yearly choſen, and ſending two Burgeſſes to Parliament. Here the ancient Cuſtom call'd *Borough-Engliſh*, is ſtill kept up, and where the Father dieth inteſtate, the youngeſt Son inherits the Lands lying within the Liberties of the Town, with other Privileges belonging to *Borough-Engliſh*. The Town has been walled round about, as we ſuppoſe, becauſe there are ſtill ſome evident Remains of them; and where there appear none, the Rubbiſh and Foundations ſhew there hath been ſome. There was a Caſtle anciently in the Town, but that is quite demoliſh'd. The Caſtle, which is the Seat of the Earl of *Stafford*, ſtands half a Mile, or more, from the Town, on the South Side. The Streets of it are well pav'd, and kept clean; the Buildings are moſt of them of Stone and Slate, and ſome of them are very modiſh and beautiful. It is beautify'd with a large and uniform Market-Place, in which is a convenient Houſe for holding the Aſſizes in this County, which, by a Statute, made in the firſt Year of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, N° 37. are always to be kept here, as are alſo the General Quarter Seſſions. The Market is kept here weekly on Saturday, and ſix Fairs yearly, *viz.* on *February* 6. for ſix Days; and on the 26th of the ſame Month, for Horſes; on the 22d of *April*, on the 3d of *May*, on the 30th of *July*, and the 21ſt of *September*. It has two Churches, and one of them is very large and ſpacious, and a good Free-School. King *John* made it a Corporation, and *Edward* VI. confirmed and enlarged the Charter.

In the late rebellious Times, the Inſolence of the Antimonarchical and Anti-epiſcopal Party in this Town was beyond Meaſure enormous, for they not only batter'd and defac'd the Caſtle here, as they did in other Places, tho' it was then the Seat of a Nobleman; but that they might affront and vex the Loyal Priſoners then in the Town, ſome of the Zealots procur'd a Buſt of our Saviour's Body, carv'd in Wood to the Waſte, with a Crown of Thorns upon the Head, which they brought out, and having plac'd it in their Sight, they ſhouted, grinn'd, and mocked at it, giving it blows, firſt on the one Cheek, and then on the other; then they pull'd it by the Chin, and after bobb'd it on the Noſe, and at laſt ſtruck it on the Head, giving at the ſame Time a great Shout; and all this they did, for the greater Solemnity, on *Chriſtmas-Day*, becauſe they knew the Priſoners kept that Day holy, in thankful Remembrance of Chriſt's Birth. Having done thus much to the Effigies of Chriſt, they fell a vilifying the King, and one of them in a clear and open Expreſſion, ſaid aloud, If no Body would kill the King, and end all the War, he would do it. Some Perſons, who could not bear with ſuch villainous Words, offer'd to proſecute the Wretch for it; but they were threaten'd to be puniſh'd, if they attempted it.

This Town did very early give a Title of Honour to a Family, which took its Name from it, *viz.*

Robert de Stafford, who was Sheriff of the County, 12 *Hen.* 2. and had the Name of Baron of *Stafford*. He was a Perſon of great Wealth; for when the Aid was levy'd for marrying that King's Daughter to *Henry* the Emperor, his Knight's Fees *de veteri Feoffamento*, were ſixty. He left Iſſue *Miliſent* a Daughter, and

Robert de Stafford, Heir of his Barony and Eſtate, who dying without Iſſue, *Miliſent* his Siſter, became Heir to his Honour and Inheritance, both which ſhe transferr'd to

Harvey Bagot, (a Gentleman of an ancient Family in theſe Parts) by her Marriage to him. He in conſideration of a Fine of 300 Marks paid to the King, 5 *Ric.* 1. had Livery of the Barony of *Stafford*,

Stafford as her Inheritance, and Heir to her Brother, and thereupon he bore the Title of Lord *Stafford*. He had Iſſue by her,

Harvey his Son, who relinquiſhing his Paternal Surname, aſſum'd his Mother's, and ſo wrote himſelf *Harvey de Stafford*. He was alſo one of the Barons Marchers of *Wales*, and ſtood by King *Henry*, againſt *Richard Marſhall*, Earl of *Pembroke*, who had put himſelf in Arms to reform the Government. He marry'd *Petronill*, Siſter of *William de Ferrers*, Earl of *Darby*, and by her had, beſides other Children,

Harvey Lord *Stafford*, who was the 3d Lord of that Name. He had Livery of his Hereditary Eſtate, paying a Relief of 500 Marks, 21 *Hen.* 3. but liv'd not long after, and

Robert de Stafford his Brother, for lack of Iſſue, was found his next Heir, and had Livery of his Lands, 25 *Hen.* 3. having paid a Relief of an Hundred Pounds. He marry'd *Alice*, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of *Thomas Corbet* of *Caus*, and by her had

Nicholas his Son and Heir, who going into that Expedition into *Wales*, 15 *Edw.* 1. againſt *Rheſe ap Griffith*, was kill'd by the Fall of the Walls of the Caſtle of *Droſelan*, with many others, leaving his Son

Edmund Heir of his Honour and Eſtate. He having attended King *Edward* I. in the *Scotch* Wars, was ſummoned to Parliament among the Barons of *England*, 27 *Edw.* 1. He marry'd *Margaret*, the Daughter of *Ralph* Lord *Baſſet* of *Draiton*, by reaſon of whom, her Deſcendants became, after her Death, Heirs of that Lord's great Eſtate, and by her had

Ralph Lord *Stafford*, his Son and Heir. He became a brave and active Perſon in the Wars of that heroic Prince, King *Edward* III. againſt *Scotland* and *France*, and having been an Ambaſſador to *France*, and a Commiſſioner, with others, in making a Peace with the *Scots*, was advanced to the Title of Earl of *Stafford*, and conſtituted the King's Captain-General in *Aquitain*. He marry'd *Margaret*, the Daughter and Heir of *Hugh de Audley*, Earl of *Glouceſter*, and by her had

Hugh de Stafford his Son and Heir. He follow'd the Steps of his Noble Father in thoſe military Times, and entering early into Action, was with King *Edward* III. in ſeveral Expeditions into *France*, *Flanders*, and *Scotland*. In his declining Age, he obtain'd a Licence of King *Richard* II. *Reg.* 9. to travel, and viſit the Holy Sepulchre at *Jeruſalem*; which having done, he being on his Return, dy'd at *Rhodes*, leaving Iſſue by *Philippa* his Wife, Daughter of *Thomas Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*,

Thomas his Son and Heir. He was found to be one of the Coheirs of *Ralph* Lord *Baſſet* of *Draiton*, and was much employ'd in the Wars of thoſe Times, both defenſive of the Nation againſt an Invaſion threaten'd by the *French*, and offenſive in the *French* Wars, under the Conduct of *Thomas Woodſtock*, Duke of *Glouceſter*. He marry'd *Ann*, that Duke's Daughter, but having no Iſſue by her,

William his Brother became his Heir, 16 *Rich.* 2. but he dying within two Years,

Edmund his next Brother ſucceeded in his Inheritance. He, by virtue of the King's ſpecial Licence, marry'd *Anne*, his elder Brother's Widow, and Daughter of *Thomas Woodſtock*, Duke of *Glouceſter*. His Eſtate was mightily increaſed in his Life Time, by a Part of *Humphrey de Bohun*, Earl of *Eſſex* and *Hereford*; *Iſabel*'s his Wife's Siſter's Moiety; and the Reverſion of the Lord *Baſſet*'s Eſtate, by the Death of *Joan*, that Lord's Widow: But he enjoy'd all but a little Time, being ſlain ſoon after, 4 *Hen.* 4. in the Battle of *Shrewſbury*, fighting there valiantly on the King's Part, leaving

Humphrey his Son and Heir. He was a great Warrior in his Time, and in the Beginning of King *Henry* VI's Reign, atchiev'd great Things towards the total ſubduing of *France*, and preſerving what was already conquer'd; inſomuch, that being made Captain of the Town of *Calis*, he had a great Augmentation of honourable Titles made to him, being in an Indenture ſtil'd Earl of *Buckingham*, *Hereford*, *Stafford*, *Northampton*, and *Perch*.

Nor

Nor were all theſe thought a ſufficient Reward of his great and good Services, but he was further advanc'd, 23 *Hen.* 6. to the high Dignity of Duke of *Buckingham*, to hold to himſelf and the Heirs Male of his Body. He marry'd *Anne*, the Daughter of *Ralph Nevill*, Earl of *Weſtmoreland*, by whom he had many Children, but

Henry de Stafford, his Grandſon, the Son of *Humphrey* his eldeſt Son, who was ſlain in the Battle of St. *Albans*, ſucceeded him. He was beheaded at *Salisbury*, and

Edward his Son ſucceeded him, who fell by the ſame Fate, as is above related.

Henry his Son ſucceeded him, and obtained the Caſtle and Honour of *Stafford*, but dying without Iſſue Male, his Heireſs *Miliſent* carry'd the Honour by Marriage to *William Howard*, who in her Right became Lord *Stafford*, as aforeſaid, and her Son *Henry* is now Earl of *Stafford*, created by King *James* II. as is obſerved before.

This Town is eminent alſo for the Birth or Habitation of ſeveral Perſons of Note, as S. *Bertelim*, a *Britain* of a noble Birth, and religious Diſpoſition, who led an Eremitical Life in the Woods near this Town. It was antiently call'd *Bethney*, (which is contracted, as ſome Learned Men ſuppoſe, from *Bertiliney*, as taking its Name from that Saint.) Dr. *Fuller* ſays, there is ſomething of Solitarineſs in his Name, nothing remaining memorable of him in all our Accounts of Times or Men. But Dr. *Plot* hath given us a more full Account of him, *viz.* That he was the Son of a King of this Country, and a Scholar of S. *Guthlac*, with whom he tarry'd 'till his Death; after which, he begg'd the Iſland where the Town of *Stafford* now ſtands, called *Bethnei*, and there led an Hermit's Life for divers Years; 'till being diſturbed by ſome who envy'd his Solitude, he remov'd to ſome deſart and mountainous Places, where he ended his Life, leaving *Bethnei* to others, who built this Town upon it, near a ſhallow Place in the River *Sow*, which was paſſable with the Help of a Staff only, from whence the Town was called *Stafford*. To what Deſart S. *Bartelm* went, Hiſtories mention not; but Dr. *Plott* is of Opinion, that it was into ſome Grounds about *Ham*, becauſe he finds there, that one S. *Bertram* hath a Well, Aſh, and Tomb there, whoſe Name is corrupted from S. *Bertelin*, as *Capgrave* ſays, *Bertram's* in *Cheſhire*. If it be objected, (ſays he) that the Tomb is of too late a Date for his Time, not being at moſt above 300 Years old; he owns it, but anſwers, that ſuch great Mens Tombs were often rebuilt, eſpecially upon ſome ſignal Occaſion, ſuch as happen'd *Anno* 1386, when a wonderful Miracle was wrought at this Saint's Altar in *Stafford*, as *Capgrave* tells us, which might move the Devout of that Age to rebuild his Tomb, then thro' Age almoſt demoliſhed.

Edmund Stafford, Brother to *Ralph*, the firſt Earl of *Stafford*, and Son of *Edmund* Lord *Stafford*, born at his Father's Seat, the Caſtle of this Town. He was preferr'd to the See of *Exeter*, by King *Richard* II. and in King *Henry* IV's Reign, was for a Time Lord High Chancellor of *England*. He was a great Benefactor to *Stapleton's-Inn* in *Oxford*, in divers reſpects; for he changed the Name into *Exeter-College*, whereby he put, as it were, an Obligation upon his Succeſſors the Biſhops of *Exeter*, to be the unchangeable Patrons of it, as his Predeceſſor *Walter Stapleton* had been the Founder; adding two Fellowſhips, and ſettling Lands to maintain them; the Fellows to be choſe out of the Dioceſe of *Salisbury*; and having corrected the former Statutes made by Dr. *Stapleton*, obtain'd of Pope *Innocent* VII. the Confirmation of them. He alſo beſtowed upon the College in general, in Money 200 Marks, beſides Books and Ornaments; for which Benefactions, the Fellows, in the Year 1430, decreed him an Aniverſary to be for ever after celebrated for the Reſt of his Soul. He ſat 24 Years, and dying in 1419, was bury'd under an Alabaſter Tomb in his own Cathedral.

John Stafford, of the ſame Family, was born alſo in this Town. He was bred a *Franciſcan* Fryar, and was no contemptible Philoſopher and Divine, but was a more conſiderable Hiſtorian, and wrote an Hiſtory

Hiſtory of the Affairs of *England* in *Latin*. It is not certain when he flouriſhed, and therefore, becauſe *John Roſs*, who wrote about the Year 1480, in the Reign of King *Edward* IV. makes honourable mention of him, it is collected by the Learned, that he wrote about the Year 1380.

Henry Lord *Stafford*, Son of *Edward* Duke of *Buckingham*, beheaded for High Treaſon, by the Accuſation of *Knevet* his Steward, as is above obſerv'd. By this his paternal Misfortune, he loſt his Titles of Duke and Earl, but thereby gained Things of a greater Value, Learning and a true Honour; for having but a ſmall Eſtate, and a diminitive Title, he betook himſelf to his Studies, and became one of the moſt accompliſh'd Perſons of his Time, for true Vertue, Learning, and Piety. He was ſo great a Maſter of the *Latin* Tongue, that he wrote ſeveral Things in that Language, as well in Verſe as Proſe. He tranſlated into *Engliſh* a Book written by *Edward Fox*, Biſhop of *Hereford*, entitled, *De vera differentia, &c. i.e.* Of the true Difference of the Eccleſiaſtical and Civil Power, and what is the Extent of both; a Book thought well and ſeaſonably written, and no leſs neceſſary in our Times, wherein the Civil hath almoſt ſwallow'd up the Eccleſiaſtical Authority, contrary to the uſurped Power of the Church over the Civil Juriſdiction in Popiſh Times. If this, or any other Book, could ſettle the Balance, and ſo both God and *Cæſar* have their Due, 'twould much contribute to the Eſtabliſhment of Publick Peace, which hath been often broken, in this and other Nations, by the Struggle of thoſe two Powers, which neither of them can endure to be kept under the Uſurpation of the other long.

Martin Noel, who was born in this Town, was bred a Scrivener in *London*, and being a Perſon of Devotion, built a fair Hoſpital in this his Native Place, and bountifully endow'd it. This Gentleman's Charity is the more to be remember'd, becauſe 'tis ſaid, his Foundation was the firſt conſiderable Fabrick of that Nature in this County; but 'tis hoped his Zeal may provoke many, not only here, but in other Counties. He was living in 1660, and ſaw the Fruits of his Goodneſs with Comfort.

Hugh Hamerſley, the Son of *Hugh Hamerſley* of this Town, being bred an Haberdaſher in *London*, ſo proſper'd in his Trade, that he was choſen Lord Mayor of *London*, and ſerv'd in that Office for that City, in the Year 1627.

Dr. *Plot*, in his Natural Hiſtory of *Staffordſhire*, ſpeaking of Mens Statures, and producing Inſtances of Mens Bones of an extraordinary Size, tells us, that he receiv'd a certain Proof of this from an Alderman of this Town, who gave him the Jaw-bone of a Man or Woman, with a Tooth then remaining in it, near twice as big as thoſe that Men or Women ordinarily have, which was found in the South Chancel of the Collegiate Church of S. *Mary* in *Stafford*, where now lies the Graveſtone of *Anne* the Wife of *Humphrey Perry*, which (ſaith he) is enough to ſhew, that Mankind is no more abated in Stature, than it is in Age, as is above proved; the World ſtill affording us a *Goliah* now and then, (and they were never common) as well as of Old, of which he inſtances in *Walter Parſons*, *Edmund Malloons &c.*

Stone, a Market-Town, whoſe Market is weekly on Tueſday, and a Fair yearly on . It had its Riſe in the *Saxon* Times, upon this Occaſion: *Ulfald* and *Ruſin*, two Sons of *Wulfere* King of *Mercia*, under a Pretence of Hunting, often reſorted to S. *Chad*, an holy Hermit, who lived here, and being inſtructed in the Faith of Chriſt, received Baptiſm at his Hands. King *Wulfere*, their Father, who was then an Heathen, and an Enemy to the Faith, being informed of it, was perſwaded by one *Werehod* to follow them, that he might know the Truth of the Relation; which he accordingly doing, and finding them in the Oratory of that holy Man, in devout contemplations, ſlew them both there with his own Hands. The King afterwards repented of this inhuman as well as unnatural Murder, and becoming himſelf a Chriſtian, deſtroy'd all the Heathen Temples in his Kingdom,

and

and converted them into Christian Temples and Monastries. Upon this Change, the Christians, according to the Custom of the *Saxons*, gathered Stones, and heaped them up in the Place where *Wulphere* had slain his Sons, to preserve the Memory of the Place; which remaining some Time, Queen *Ermenhild* their Mother, turned them into a fair Tomb inclosing their Bodies; and thereupon erected a fair Church, with the Stones brought thither at first, and many others which she caused to be brought, over their Tomb. After this Church was built and Consecrated, a Town presently grew up, which the History of *Peterborough* (the Abbey whereof was finished by King *Wulphere*, after he turned Christian) tells us, was called *Stone*, from the Stones amassed together there, as is above mention'd. Queen *Ermenhild* is also said to have built a small Nunnery here, which was much enlarged by the Family of *Staffords*, as we shall shew in our Ecclesiastical History, and so shall now speak only of the Manor.

The Manor is not mention'd in Doomsday Book, we suppose because it was then in the King's Hands, as it had been from the Time of King *Wulphere*. The Conqueror gave it to one *Enasmus*, who held it 'till the Reign of King *Henry* I. and then it being forfeited to the King by his Son *Enysan de Walton*, who had kill'd two Nuns and a Priest, who had been settled in a small Oratory here, in Honour of *S. Walfade*, before murder'd there, was given to *Robert de Stafford*, who, out of great Devotion to that Saint, founded a Priory for Canons regular of S. *Augustine*, and after him, the Family made it their Burial-Place for *Robert* the Founder, and *Avice* his Wife; *Nicholas* I. who made it a Cell to *Kenilworth*, and *Maud* his Wife; *Robert* the third Baron, and *Anastasia* his Wife; *Hervey Bagot*, and *Milisent* the Heir of the *Staffords* his Wife, and their Son *Hervey*, who chang'd his Name to *Stafford*, and *Petronilla* his Wife; *Robert*, who obtained the Freedom of the House from *Kenilworth*, and *Alice* his Wife; *Nicholas* his Son; the Heart of *Hugh* the 2d Earl of *Stafford*, who dy'd at *Rhodes*, and *Philippa* his Wife, were all bury'd in this Abby; but *Edmund* the 4th, was bury'd in the Choir of the *Augustine Fryars* at *Stafford*, unto which Place, when the Priory at *Stone* was dissolved, all the former Lords were removed, and there interr'd, in Hopes that that House being not endow'd, but supported only by the Charity of Good People, might have been spared, and so their Bodies have rested there undisturbed; but at length their Plate, rich Shrines, and other Things of Value, brought Destruction on the *Mendicants*, and with others, that of this Priory, when the fair and costly Tombs of this Noble Family were torn to Pieces, and bury'd in an Heap of Ruins. Now the Priories of *Stone* and *Stafford*, together with the Deanery of *Stafford*, are in the Possession of *William Crompton*, or his Heirs, who have seated themselves there; his Father, *William Crompton*, a Merchant in *London*, *ex humili loco natus*, having purchased the Scite and Demesnes of them, soon after the Dissolution.

This is all that we observe of the Market Towns, and so proceed to the Villages.

Adbaston, a Manor, 20 *Conq.* held of the King by the Bishop of *Litchfield*, but not of his Barony. It is now the Seat of the *Brodocks*, who were originally *Cheshire* Men, and descended from the *Lostocks*, by their Daughter and Heir *Lætitia*, marry'd to one *Tabeleigh* of *Brodhock*, from whence they took their Name. This Conjecture is sufficiently prov'd by the Similitude of the Arms of *Brodock* and *Lostock*, and the Intermarriage of one of the Family of the *Brodocks*, in King *Edward* IV's Time, with the only Daughter and Heir of Sir *John Griffin* of *Cheshire*, as Mr. *Erdeswick* thinks.

Amington, the Lordship and Estate of *William Butler*, 9 *Edw.* 2. and some Time the Lands of *Ralph Præmonile*, or *Warmoure*.

Apedale, a small Village, famous for nothing but the Iron-Ore; which, tho' of the worst and leanest Sort, is made Use of, with other Ore to make it better, and then it serves pretty well for small Nails,

not

not above two-penny, and Sheeting Nails for Ships, which have broad Heads, and ſhort Shanks, to keep the Timber from Worms. It was anciently the Seat and Demeſne of the *Delves*, who enjoy'd it divers Succeſſions, were many of them Kts. and one of them, or more, named *John*, High Sheriffs of this County, 14 *Ric.* 2. 3 & 11 *Hen.* 4. and 3 & 8 *Hen.* 5. and Kts. of the Shire for this County, 3 *Hen.* 6. and 6 *Edw.* 4. Sir *John Delves*, the laſt Male Heir of his Family, left his Eſtate to *Hellen* his Daughter and Heir, who by Marriage tranſlated this Manor with her other Lands, to Sir *Robert Sheffield*, Kt. Recorder of *London*, in whoſe Poſterity it remained 'till *Edmund* Lord *Sheffield* ſold it, with all his Lands in this Shire.

Aſhley was antiently the Eſtate of *Warinus de Burwardeſſey* in *Shropſhire*; whoſe Son *Philip*, having no Iſſue, left his Eſtate to his three Siſters, among whom this Lordſhip was divided. They marry'd, the eldeſt Sir *Walter Bromley*, the ſecond to Mr. *Biſhiny* or *Bewſhine*, and the youngeſt to Mr. *Leyton*, whoſe Grandſon *Thomas* paſſed his Part to Sir *Thomas Biſhine*, Kt. ſo that the *Biſhines* became Owners of two Parts of this Manor. In this Family they continu'd ſome Succeſſions, 'till Iſſue Male failing in Sir *Walter Biſhine*, *Joan* his only Daughter and Heir, carry'd them by Marriage to Sir *Charlton Knight*, as his Daughter alſo did to *John Harwell* of *Wootton* in *Warwickſhire*, whoſe Son's Daughter did the like to Sir *Thomas Aſton* of *Aſton* in *Cheſhire*, in whoſe Family they are, or lately were. The third Part, which came to the *Bromleys*, as is above mention'd, for want of Male-Iſſue, paſſed thro' divers Families, *viz. Fradſhaw*, *Harſtall*, *Stanley*, and *Harp*; and at laſt came by the Marriage of *Stanley*'s Daughter, to Sir *Thomas Gerrard* of *Etwell*, Kt. who ſold it, with ſome other Eſtates, the ancient Lands of the *Bromleys*, to Sir *Gilbert Gerherd*, Kt. formerly Maſter of the Rolls, Father of Sir *Thomas Gerrard*, Knight Marſhal, who enjoy'd it in the laſt Century, and probably it is now, or late was, the Poſſeſſion of his Heir, or other Poſterity.

The Church of this Place was founded, or at leaſt rebuilt, by one *David Kenric*, a Native of it, who being a Soldier under *Edward the Black Prince*, notwithſtanding the general Prophaneneſs that Reigns in Camps, is a ſingular Example of Piety, worthy to be recommended to all Men, eſpecially Soldiers. There remains in this Church, to this Day, a Statue of him to the Shoulders; and againſt the Wall, within a Border, ſuch as is commonly put about the Sentences of Scripture in many Churches, this Inſcription, *in perpetuam Rei memoriam.*

Manubias Deo
David Kenricus (Pietas ejus memoriæ)
Hoc virtutis Præmiolum dicavit.

Mira cano, Pietas ſævis reperitur in Armis
Ædificat bellum ſternere quod ſoleat.
Hanc ſacram ſtruxit Miles memorabilis Edem
Principe ſub nigro, quem meruiſſe ferunt.
David Kenricus, *Davide* beatior illo
Templum cui ſuperis ædificare nefas.

In *Engliſh* thus.

The Spoils of War to God,
David Kenric *(let his Memory be ever bleſſed)*
Hath erected this Monument of his Virtue.

Wonders I ſing; in Arms there's Piety;
War builds a Church, which 'tis wont to deſtroy.
A worthy Soldier built this holy Place,
(With the Black Prince, for ſuch 'tis ſaid he was)
David Kenric, *than* David *happier,*
For he cou'n't build one, 'cauſe a Man of War.

Dr. *Plot* mentions, among ſuch Perſons as were remarkable for their Old Age, one *Anne Scot*, who was above an hundred Years old, when he was in this County, collecting Matter for his Hiſtory in the Year 1680, and was then living.

Audley, or *Aldithley*, the Manor and Eſtate of the ancient and noble Family of *Verdon*, (whoſe chief Seat was at *Alton-Caſtle*, in the Northern Part of this Hundred) for we find in an ancient Record in the Tower, that *Nicholas de Verdon*, 16 *Hen.* 3. or thereabout, gave this Manor of *Aldithley* to one *Henry*, whoſe Anceſtor had been before ſeated in that Place, as ſeems evident from an ancient Manſion there, Northwards from the Pariſh-Church ſomewhat leſs than a Furlong, and upon a fair Aſcent, with a Moat about it. This Perſon was a Man much admired; and as tho' he deſerv'd as much Wealth and Greatneſs as could be heap'd upon a Man, *Ranulph* Earl of *Cheſter* and *Lincoln*, who was the greateſt Subject of *England* in his Time, made him a Grant of the Lordſhip and Caſtle of *Newhall* in *Cheſhire*, the Manor of *Aſtonfield* in this County, and the Rents of *Tunſtall*, and divers other Lands in other Places; *Hugh de Berley* gave him the Caſtle and Town of *Heighley*, with the Park thereunto belonging; and others divers Lordſhips and Eſtates; all which Lands and Eſtates, King *Henry* III. confirmed to him and his Heirs, by a ſpecial Charter, and gave him ſeveral Lands and Eſtates beſides. He took his Name from this Place, becauſe his chief Seat was here, and became Founder of the ancient and noble Family of the Lords *Audley*, whoſe Poſterity, by the Female Branch, is ſtill in Being.

This *Henry* was of a very active and warlike Genius, and as he had adhered to King *John* in all his Conteſts with his rebellious Barons, ſo he was had in ſpecial Confidence with King *Henry* his Son, under whom, and by whoſe Favour, he was employ'd in many Offices of Truſt, as Sheriff for this and *Shropſhire*, Governor of *Cawardin* and *Cardigan*, *Salop* and *Bridgnorth*, *Cheſter* and *Beeſton* Caſtles; and ſo continu'd to his Death, which happen'd 31 *Hen.* 3. or thereabouts, when he left his Son *James* Heir of his Eſtate and Honour. This Lord obtained the King's Charter of Free Warren for this Manor, and divers others in this County, and elſewhere. He enjoy'd ſeveral of his Father's Places, as Conſtable of *Newcaſtle under Line*, Sheriff of *Shropſhire*, *&c.* and lived many Years in good Eſteem with his Prince, but unfortunately broke his Neck, 56 *Hen.* 3. and left his Eſtate to *James* his Son and Heir, who dy'd without Iſſue, 1 *Edw.* 1. leaving his Inheritance to his Brother *Henry*; but his Widow *Maud* ſurviving, ſhe obtain'd of him for her Dowry, this Lordſhip, with the Caſtle

Caſtle, and Advowſon of the Church, and ſome others. *Henry* had Iſſue *James*, who alſo had Iſſue *James*, whoſe Son *Nicholas* dying without Iſſue, his Siſters inherited his Lands, and this Manor coming to *John Touchet* by Marriage, he and his Poſterity in Right of his Wife, became Lords *Audley*.

This Place having given a Title of a Barony, as well as a Surname, to this noble Family of *Audleys*, we ſhall ſet down their Succeſſion.

Henry de Aldithley, of whom we have ſpoken above, was the firſt Baron.

James his Son ſucceeded him. He was in great Favour with *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, and was with him at *Aquiſgrane*, when he was crown'd King of *Almain*. He being one of the Barons of the Marches of *Wales*, did great Service in repreſſing the *Welch*, who frequently made Incurſions upon thoſe Borders. He viſited S. *James* of *Compoſtella*, 51 *Hen.* 3. and went into the *Holy-Land*, 54 *Hen.* 3. He unfortunately broke his Neck, 56 *Hen.* 3. and was ſucceeded in Honour, by

James Lord *Audley*, his Son, who dying without Iſſue, 1 *Edw.* 1. left his Honour to

Henry Lord *Audley*, his Brother, but he alſo dying without Iſſue, 4 *Edw.* 1.

William his Brother ſucceeded him: He attended that King in his Expedition againſt *Wales*, and the King receiv'd a great Defeat from that rough People, wherein he loſt no leſs than fourteen Banners, and many brave Men, this Lord was ſlain with them; and

Nicholas de Aldithley, or *Audley*, ſucceeded him. He attended King *Edw.* I. in his Expedition into *Gaſcoigne* in *France*, and the Earls of *Warwick* and *Warren* againſt *Scotland*, where they obtain'd a great Victory at *Dunbar*, 25 *Edw.* 1. but dy'd ſoon after, *viz.* 27 *Edw.* 1. leaving by *Catharine*, the Daughter of *Maud Longſpe*, for his Heir,

Thomas de Aldithley, Lord *Audley*; but he dying before he was of Age,

Nicholas his Brother was Heir of his Honours and Eſtate, which he attain'd to 7 *Edw.* 2. and then marry'd; but dying within little more than three Years, left

James his Heir, very young. He prov'd a very brave Man, and was much in Favour with the Warlike King *Edward* III. who made him Governor of *Berwick upon Tweed*, and took him along with him in divers Expeditions into *France*, in which he took by Aſſault the Fortreſs of *Chaven* in the Vale of *Sarſoun*, and ſeized the Caſtle of *Huchee* in *Valois*, for which Actions the King ſettled on him an Annuity for Life of 500 *l. per Annum*. He dy'd 9 *Rich.* 2. leaving three Daughters, and one Son,

Nicholas his Heir. He was in the Wars in *France* with *James* his Father, 3 *Edw.* 3. and was made, 5 *Rich.* 2. Juſtice of *South-Wales*; but dy'd without Iſſue, leaving *John Tuchet*, the Son of his eldeſt Siſter *Joan*, and *Margaret* the Wife of Sir *Roger Hillary*, Kt. his next Heirs. The Barony fell to

John Tuchet, as Son of the eldeſt Siſter, ſo he became Lord *Audley*, and was ſummon'd thereupon to Parliament under that Title. He was aſſociated, 5 *Hen.* 4. with *Thomas Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, to defend the Lordſhip, Town and Caſtle of *Brecknock* in *Wales* for one Year; which being ended, he return'd Home, and dy'd 10 *Hen.* 4. leaving the Heir of his Honour and Eſtate,

James Lord *Audley*. He was in the Wars of *France* ſeveral Times with K. *Henry* V. but being ſent by Queen *Margaret*, Conſort to King *Henry* VI. to encounter *Richard Nevil*, Earl of *Salisbury*, he was ſlain on *Blore-Heath* in *Shropſhire*, and bury'd in the Abby of *Derley* in *Derbyſhire*. Upon the Heath there is a Stone ſet up in Memory of him, ſhewing, that there fell with him in that Battle two thouſand four hundred Men.

John his Son and Heir ſucceeded him in his Honour and Eſtate. He went with the Duke of *Somerſet* into *France*, and being taken Priſoner, and carry'd into *Calais* by the *Yorkiſts*, he join'd himſelf with that Party, and found ſuch Favour with King *Edward* IV. for the Services he did

him, that he made him Steward of all his Lands, and Warden of all his Foreſts in *Dorſetſhire*; and having ſworn Fealty to Prince *Edward* in Parliament, was conſtituted Treaſurer of the King's Exchequer; and dy'd *Anno* 1491, 6 *Hen.* 7. leaving

James his Son and Heir. He attended King *Henry* VII. to the Seige of *Boloine*, and had Summons to Parliament 'till the 12th of that King; when being diſcontented at a Subſidy granted by Parliament, he joined with the *Corniſh* Men in an Inſurrection, and being taken Priſoner in a Battle at *Black-Heath*, was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, *June* 22, 12 *Hen.* 7. and bury'd in *Black Fryars*.

John his Son and Heir ſucceeded him, and attended King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 5. at his taking of *Terouene*, and was one of the Lords that repreſented it to Pope *Clement* VII. that if he did not conſent to the King's Divorce, his Supremacy would be in great Danger; in which Things he ſo pleaſed the King, that he had a ſpecial Livery of all the Lands his Father dy'd poſſeſs'd of. He dying, was bury'd in St. *Saviour's* Church in *Southwark*, leaving

George his Son and Heir, who by *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *Bryan Tuke*, had

Henry his Succeſſor. He accompany'd *Robert* Earl of *Leiceſter* into the *Netherlands* with the *Engliſh* Auxiliaries, 28 *Eliz.* He had Iſſue *James* and

George, who ſucceeded him in his Barony. He was Governor of *Utrecht* in the *Netherlands*, and was at the Battle of *Kinſale* in *Ireland*, where he purchaſed a Victory with many dangerous Wounds. He was created Earl of *Caſtlehaven* in *Ireland*, 14 *Jac.* 1. and having marry'd *Lucy* the Daughter of Sir *James Mervin*, left for his Succeſſor,

Mervin his Son and Heir, who was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, 7 *Car* 1. leaving Iſſue,

James Lord *Audley*, who by Letters Patents bearing Date 10 *Car.* 1. was reſtor'd to the Title and Dignity of Lord *Audley*, and Earl of *Caſtlehaven*, but dying without Iſſue, the Honour by Courſe of Inheritance had fal'n upon *George* his next Brother, but he being a *Benedictine* Monk at *Doway*, was incapable of it; and ſo it paſſed to

Mervin, the youngeſt Brother, who marry'd *Mary* the only Daughter of *John* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, and by her left Iſſue,

James his Son and Succeſſor, who by *Elizabeth*, Grandaughter of *Charles Villiers*, Earl of *Angleſea*, left one Son, his only Child,

James now Lord *Audley*, and Earl of *Caſtlehaven*. He is the 2d Baron of *England*.

Bagnall was the Lordſhip of *Robert de Stafford*, 20 *Conqueſt.* but yet it appears, that in King *Stephen's* Days, or King *Henry* II's *Ivo de Pantune* was the Owner of ſome Part of this Village, which he gave to *Ada de Aldithley* and her Heirs, to hold of him in Fee, in King *John's* Reign. Indeed this Village, though of late it hath had no Perſons of Note inhabiting in it, yet we find in an ancient Deed before King *Henry* III's Time, one of the *Bagentials*, or *Bagnals*, who took their Name from this Town, placed among, and put before ſome of the Chief Men of this Shire; but in later Times it became a Name among the meaner Sort of People only, 'till the Beginning of the laſt Century, or before, when two Brethren of that Surname, Sons of *John Bagnall* of *Barlaſton*, were for their Valour knighted; and the Son of the younger of them, treading in his Father's Steps, enjoys the ſame Dignity, *viz.* Sir *Henry Bagnal*, Son of Sir *Nicholas*. There is alſo in this Village an Houſe called *Greenway*, which hath been poſſeſs'd ſome Years, by a Race of Gentlemen of that Name.

Bagots-Bromley, ſo called, not only for Diſtinction from other Villages of the Name of *Bromley*, but from the Lords of it, the *Bagots*, who have been Owners of it ever ſince the Conqueſt; for it is recorded in Doomſday-Book, that one *Bagot* held this *Bromley* of *Robert de Stafford*; and in King *Henry* II's Time, one *Simon Bagot* was Owner thereof. This Family hath continu'd ever ſince, in and near this Place, in great Reputation, ſeveral of them

them were Knights, as Sir *Hugh*, Sir *John*, and Sir *Ralph Bagot*, in more ancient Times, and Sir *Lewis* and Sir *Henry* in later. Some of them were Knights of this Shire, as *John Bagot*, 21 *Edw.* 3. and another *John Bagot*, 15 *Rich.* 2. and 8 *Hen.* 5. and divers of them Sheriffs for the County in ſeveral Reigns, as Sir *John Bagot*, 4 *Hen.* 6. *Richard Bagot*, 18 *Hen.* 4. Sir *Lewis Bagot*, 22 *Hen.* 7. *Richard Bagot*, Eſq; 19 *Eliz.* and *Walter Bagot*, 41 *Eliz.* Sir *Henry Bagot* was living in this Place, in 1656, and had then a Son *Edward Bagot*, who was Owner of *Blithfield*, and had many Children.

Balderley, or *Baulterley*, the Manor and Eſtate of *John* Lord *Audley*, who dy'd poſſeſs'd of it, 10 *Hen.* 4. leaving it to his Son *James* Lord *Audley*.

Barleſton, the Inheritance of the Barons of *Stafford*, who were Lords of it about King *Henry* III's Reign; but it was ſold in the laſt Century, by the preſent Baron. *Helgot* held it of the Lord *Stafford*, 20 *Conq.* and his Poſterity had it, 9 *Edw.* 2. The Counteſs of *Shrewsbury* purchas'd it of the Lord *Stafford*, and was in Poſſeſſion of it about 1598.

Beech is of Note for nothing but a Quarry of Building-Stone, pretty white and hard; but having Streaks of Redneſs here and there, and ſometimes marked with a yellowiſh ſort of Vein.

Blithbury, the Seat anciently of the *Maveſtons*, or *Maſons*. It was pleaſantly ſituated; but it ſeems they left it, and removed more to the *Trent* Side, to *Maveſton-Ridware*, but they were ſtill Lords of it. *Thomas Buckland* had a Tenement in it, which he paſſed over to them; but Sir *Robert Maveſton* and Dame *Margaret* granted three Plats of Land, formerly *Nicholas Hill*'s, to *William* the Son of *Robert Hill*.

Blithfield, a Village, which takes its Name from the River *Blyth*, which paſſeth by it. At the Conqueſt, one *Hermanus* was Owner of it. He had Iſſue two Sons, *Almericus* and *John*; but he gave this Lordſhip to the younger of them, who thereupon call'd himſelf *John de Blithfield*. He had Iſſue Sir *Henry de Blithfield*, whoſe Son was Sir *John*. His Poſterity for divers Succeſſions inherited it in the Male Line, 'till Iſſue Male failing in *Richard Blithfield*, who had only a Daughter and Heir *Elizabeth*, who became the Wife of Sir *Ralph Bagot* of *Bromley*, this Manor paſs'd by her to the *Bagots*, who are now, or lately were, Lords of it, as is above ſhew'd, in *Bagots-Bromley*. From this Family were alſo deſcended the ancient Barons of *Stafford*, afterwards Dukes of *Buckingham*.

Bridgford was held by *Godericus*, 20 *Conq.* of *Robert de Stafford*, yet was the Eſtate of *William de Nowel*, about the Reign of King *Henry* I. who left it, and many other Lordſhips, to *Thomas* his Son, who having only Daughters, his Eſtates were divided between them, and this Manor was given to *Johanna* his younger Daughter, who was marry'd to *William Dunſton*. He had no Male Iſſue by her, and ſo this Lordſhip paſſed thro' the Families of *D'oylies* and *Luke Mores*, to the *Harcourts*, which is as far as we can trace it; but we find it in the Family of *Staffords*, 4 *Rich.* 2. but how they came by it we can't diſcover.

Biddulph, a Village ſtanding upon the Confines of *Cheſhire*, is divided into ſeveral Hamlets, *viz. Over*, *Middle*, and *Nether Bidulphs*, and *Kniperſley*. The Manor was in the Conqueror's Hands *Reg.* 20. but ſoon after, one *Ormus* was Lord of it. *Ormus* had Iſſue ſeveral Sons, and this Manor was given the eldeſt, who having only Daughters, it paſſed by them into other Families thus, *viz. Middle-Biddulph* was given by *Aliva* to *Roger* her Couſin, her Uncle *Edward*'s Son, who took upon him the Surname of *Biddulph*, and in his Poſterity it continued to 1598: And *Over-Biddulph* to *Thomas* the Son of *Ormus* another of her Uncles; but *Nether-Biddulph* went by *Amaritia*, who marry'd *Henry Verdon*, to the *Bogleys* and *Manwarings*, who now do, or lately did enjoy it.

Dr. *Plot* relates a Story of a Thing thought miraculous by the People here, That three Field Mice, two alive, and one ſawn in two by Workmen, were found in the Body of a ſolid Oak, in all Parts ſound, upon Examination.

Knipperſley,

Knipperſley, the other Hamlet in this Pariſh, was given by the ſaid *Aliva* to *Alvred* her other Uncle, whoſe Deſcendent *Robert*, taking upon him the Name of *de Kniperſley*. This Place hath been long poſſeſſed by a Race of Gentlemen, who took their Name of the Place about the Reign of King *Henry* III. and continu'd to the Reign of King *Edward* II. or ſome Time after, when *William Kniperſley* leaving only a Daughter *Catharine*, ſhe, by Marriage of *Robert Boyer*, 11 *Rich.* 2. carry'd it into his Family. He at firſt bore the Arms of the *Kniperſleys*; but in the Beginning of the laſt Century, his Deſcendents took a new Coat.

Boſwick, a Manor belonging to the Biſhop of *Litchfield*, but not of his Barony.

Bradwell, a Lordſhip of *Nicholas Verdon*, who gave it to *Henry de Audley*, to whom King *Henry* III. confirm'd it, with many other Lordſhips, as is above ſhew'd in *Audley*. It was in the laſt Century the Seat of *Ralph Snead*, the Son of Sir *William Snead*, whoſe Grandfather *William Snead*, a Citizen of *Cheſter*, whoſe Anceſtors had for ſome Years held it in Fee-farm of the Lords *Audley*, purchaſed it. This *Ralph* is the fourth Deſcent from the Raiſer of the Family, and hath by his Virtue, Affability, Lenity, and other good Means, much increaſed his Patrimony; which ſhews, that the firſt Advancer of this Family came to his Eſtate by good and laudable Ways; for otherwiſe we know God would puniſh the Sins of the Parents upon the Children, to the third and fourth Generation; and ſuch a Succeſſion would not have enjoy'd their Patrimony.

Buckenhall was held by one *Chetel*, before the Conqueſt, and after by the King, *Reg.* 20. but in the 9th of K. *Edward* II. *Theobald*, and *Vivian de Vernon*, were Lords of it. In the Reign of King *Edward* III. *Elizabeth* Lady *Burwart* was the Propietor of a Part of *Buckenhall*, and ſo continu'd for 20 Years, *viz.* from the 14th to the 34th of his Reign; but whoſe Daughter or Wife ſhe was, we don't know, but between the Conqueſt, and King *Edward* I's Time, one *Alanus de Buckenhall* was Lord of it, and from him the *Allens* of this County pretend to have their Original; and among them *Thomas Allen* of *Glouceſter-Hall*, *Oxford*, ſo well known for his Virtue, Knowledge, and Learning; being a great Antiquary, Philoſopher, and Mathematician; that it would leſſen him to attempt his deſerved Commendations.

Burſlem, was the Demeſn of *Robert de Stafford*, 20 *Conq.* and held of him by one *Tamo*. *Henry de Audley* was Lord of it in the Time of King *Henry* III. and it continu'd in the Poſſeſſion of his Family, to the End of the ſixteenth Century. It is now a Village of Note, only 1. For the Pottery, were Butter-pots of a Cylindrical Form are made, for putting up Butter according to an Act of Parliament made for that Purpoſe ſoon after the Reſtoration, for regulating the Abuſes in packing up of Butter. They are to be of a certain Size, and not to weigh above ſix Pounds at moſt, and yet to contain at leaſt 14 Pounds of Butter. The Occaſion of this Act, was to prevent the ſubtil Cheats of the People in the Moorlands here, where Butter is chiefly made; for before this Act, they would lay good Butter for a little Depth at the Top, and bad at the Bottom; and ſometimes they'd ſet their Butter in Rolls cloſe by each other at the Top, and hollow at the Bottom, and at a great Diſtance, which this Act prevents; yet the Factors uſe a Butter-borer, to pierce to the Bottom of the Pot, where they ſuſpect falſehood, otherwiſe they never weigh their Butter. 2. A Sulphur Water, which in Winter, and at ſome other Times, will ſtrike with Galls, but not in Summer; as there are ſome in *Oxfordſhire*.

Burſton, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of Sir *James Leigh*, Kt. about the 34th of King *Henry* III. In after-times, it was the Eſtate of the Family of *Marſhalls*, all the Names of whom were *Roberts*, a Thing much to be miſlik'd; becauſe, in Matters of Controverſy, which happen in moſt Families, 'twill be very hard to diſtinguiſh them one from another, and ſuch Confuſion may cauſe much Injuſtice to be done.

Dr.

Dr. *Plot* will have this Place and *Burweſton* to be the ſame; but Mr. *Erdewick* makes them two different Places; but both agree in their Account, *viz.* That there was a Chapel here, viſited for ſome Ages for Devotion, being the Place where *Wolphere* the Pagan King of *Mercia*, in his zealous Infidelity, ſlew his Son *Ruffinus*, becauſe he was become a Chriſtian, and had been baptized by S. *Chad*; as he had done his other Son *Walfadus*, at *Stone*, for the ſame Reaſon. It was then a Wood, into which the young Prince fled for Safety from his Father's Fury; but was ſoon found and ſlain there. There were ſome Remains of this Chapel ſtanding not many Years ſince.

Butterton, or *Bertherton*, the Lordſhip of *Robert de Stafford*, 20 *Conq.* but in later Times of *Bartholomew* Lord *Bourchier*, who leaving one Daughter, *Elizabeth*, his Heir, ſhe, by her Marriage with *Hugh*, a younger Son of *Hugh* Earl of *Stafford*, brought this Manor, and other Eſtates into his Family, and he was in her Right ſummon'd to Parliament by the Title of Lord *Bourchier*, 12 *Hen.* 4. He left no Iſſue, and his Wife ſurviving, marry'd to Sir *Lewis Robſart*, Kt.

Catculm, the Lordſhip of *William de Nowell*, whoſe Grandſon *Thomas* having only Daughters, who were his Heirs, *viz.* *Alice*, marry'd to Sir *William Harcoat*, Kt. and *Joan* to *William Dunſton*, this Manor was divided between them.

Charlton, the Lordſhip of the Barons of *Stafford*, held of them by one *Aſlem*, from whom it came to the *Swinertons*, of whom *Humphrey Swinerton* leaving only two Daughters, *Margaret* eldeſt marry'd to *Henry Vernon* of *Sudbury*, and the younger to *William Fitz-herbert*, this Manor was given to this laſt, and a little before King *Edward* I's Time, came to the *Broughtons*, as ſhall be more at large ſhewn in *Swinerton* below.

Chebſey, as appears from Doomſday-Book, was the Eſtate of one *Humphredus*, who held the ſame of *Henry de Ferrers*, who had ſix other Manors given him by the Conqueror in this County; but it ſeems not to have continu'd in his Poſterity long; for about King *Henry* II's Time, *Eutropius de Haſting*, as Heir to his Mother *Maud*, was Lord of this Place, and ſome other Towns in this County. In this Family it continu'd ſeveral Succeſſions, but at length *John de Haſtings* leaving only one Daughter and Heir *Catharine*, ſhe marry'd *Ralph Stafford* of *Grafton*, in whoſe Poſterity it continu'd divers Succeſſions, 'till Sir *Humphrey Stafford* ſold it to *Roger Harcourt*, Uncle to Sir *Walter Harcourt*, Kt. This is a large Pariſh, and contains the Villages of *Norton*, ſometime called *Delveſland*, becauſe *Richard Delves* was Lord of it in King *Edward* III's Time, as were his Poſterity afterwards, and *Shawford*, and *Half-hyde*. In the Church-yard here, is a tall Pyramidal Stone, which at firſt Sight ſeems to be only the Standard of a Croſs; but Dr. *Plot* tells us, that having found in other Church-yards three or four of them together, he began to think they might be ſome Funeral Monuments of the Dead; which agreeing with a Tradition of the People of *Checkley*, where there are three together in their Church-yard, That they are the Memorials of three Biſhops ſlain thereabout; he concludes they are ſuch, and of *Daniſh* Original, becauſe the like are ſtill remaining in *Denmark*; and Biſhop *Nicholſon* gives us an Example of ſuch an one at *Beaucaſtle* in *Cumberland*.

At this Place, on the Sunday before S. *James*'s Day, *Anno* 1659, there happen'd an extraordinary Storm of Hail, the Stones whereof were near as big as Pullets Eggs, which beat the young Apples and Leaves from the Trees, and the Cabbage Leaves from the Stalks, ſo that they appeared naked; nay, ſo violent it was, that it raiſed a Steam in the Streets, ſo thick, that they could not ſee croſs it; yet falling perpendicular, it broke no Windows. This Storm reached not above a Furlong about the Town.

Chell, a Manor given to *Henry Aldithley*, or *Audley*, by *Alice* the Wife of *Fugenulphus Greaſly*, when other Perſons of Eſtates pour'd their Gifts upon him; which was confirmed to him and his Poſterity, by the Charter of King *Henry* III. who at the

the ſame Time gave and confirm'd to him other Lordſhips and Lands of his own Donation.

Cheſterton under Lime, where Mr. *Cambden* ſays, he ſaw the ruinous and ſhatter'd Walls of an old Caſtle and Town. Mr. *Erdeſwick* ſays, that by the Remaining Rubbiſh of Stone and Lime, it might be perceiv'd, that the Walls had been of a marvellous Thickneſs; but Dr. *Plot* ſays, there were but ſmall Footſteps of them, when he was there, in 1680. It ſeems to have been a Place of Note before the Conqueſt, it going to decay ſo long ago as the Reign of King *Henry* III. King *John*, *Reg.* 17. granted it to *Randal* Earl of *Cheſter*, under whom it flouriſhed, 'till King *Henry* having granted *Newcaſtle under Lime* to his younger Son *Edmund* Earl of *Lancaſter*, that Earl built a Caſtle there (from whence the Town was called *Newcaſtle*, in Oppoſition to the old one at *Cheſterton*) and then this Caſtle fell into decay, and is now quite deſtroy'd; nor is there much more remaining of the New at this Time, than of the Old Caſtle.

Coats, a Village or Hamlet in the great Manor of *Eccleſhall*. It is the ancient Seat of the Family of *Coats* of *Woodwaite* in *Shropſhire*; for in the Reign of King *Henry* III. *Robert de Coths*, or *Coats*, was Lord of this Village. It ſeems, the *Coats* labour to derive themſelves from the *Knightleys*; which, unleſs they fairly can, they injure the latter by making Uſe of their Arms.

Creſwall, held of *Roger de Montgomery*, 20 *Conq.* by one *William*, whoſe Poſterity might call themſelves *de Creſwall*, for there dwelt here a Race of Gentlemen bearing that Name, many Succeſſions, and the laſt of them was a Knight. From the *Creſwalls* it came to *John de Wythers*, who call'd himſelf *Epſtone* alſo; whoſe Son *William Epſtones*, or *de Wythers*, having only one Daughter and Heir, *Alice*, ſhe marry'd *Ralph*, the ſecond Son of Sir *William Brereton*, Kt. and ſo carry'd this and her other Eſtates into this Family. Their Grandſon *Ralph* was Chamberlain of *Cheſter*, and his Grandſon of the ſame Name, a Knight, or his Poſterity, are ſtill Lords of it.

Culmſdon, a large Manor, containing no leſs than nine Villages or Hamlets. It was holden of *Robert de Stafford*, 20 *Conq.* by one *Holgate*. This Lordſhip belonged ſometime to the *Pantulfs*, and came to the *Truſſels*, by marrying the Heir of that Family. The *Verdons* became Heir of it by Perquiſition, and by their Heireſs it paſſed to the Family of *Stanleys*, who are now Earls of *Derby*.

Darlaſton, a Village ſituate on the Weſt Side of the *Trent*, where, on a goodly large ſteep Hill, be the Ruins of a very large Houſe, or rather, as is moſt probable, of a ſmall Town. The common Opinion amongſt the People is, that this Place was ſome Time the Habitation of *Wolpherus*, King of *Mercia*, and not at all improbably, becauſe that *Stone*, where he maſſacred his Son *Wolfradus*, is but about a Mile off. The preſent Owner of it is Mr. *James Collier*, whoſe Grandfather was firſt a Taylor, then a Draper, and laſt of all a Wooll-ſtapler, (in which Buſineſs many Men got conſiderable Eſtates) by which he got ſo much, as to purchaſe this Manor, almoſt all *Stone*, a pretty Market Town, and a goodly Farm two Miles from it, call'd *Earls-hyde*, being a Grange belonging to the Abby of *Combermere* in *Cheſhire*, but was given to it by Earl *Roger Montgomery*, ſoon after the Conqueſt, and contained only one Hyde of Land, and therefore went always by his Title.

Ellenhall was about *Henry* I's Time, the Eſtate of *William de Nowell* or *Noel*, whoſe Heir was *Robert de Noel*. He founded the Monaſtry of *Ronton*, near this his Seat at *Ellenhall*, for Canons regular of S. *Auguſtine*. He left two Sons, *Thomas* and *Philip*; but *Thomas*, who was his Heir, and had the Main of his Eſtate, left only a Daughter and Heir *Alice*, who marrying Sir *William Harcourt*, Kt. carry'd her Inheritance to his Family in the Reign of King *John*. This Manor was Part of it. The *Harcourts*, ſoon after their Marriage with the Heireſs of the *Noels*, aſſum'd their Arms; but the Male Line of the *Noels* ſtill continu'd in theſe Parts by *Philip* the younger Son; for from him are deſcended Sir *Andrew Noel* of *Dalby* in *Leiceſterſhire*,

Leiceſterſhire, Kt. a Gentleman Penſioner to Q. *Elizabeth*; *Edward Noel* of *Brook* in *Rutlandſhire*, made a Baronet 9 *Jac.* 1. and afterward a Baron, by the Title of Lord *Noel* of *Riddlington*. He having marry'd the Daughter and Heir of Sir *Baptiſt Hicks*, became, after his Death without Male Iſſue, Viſcount *Cambden*. He approv'd his Loyalty very much for K. *Charles* I. His Son *Edward* was created Earl of *Gainsborough*, by K. *Charles* II. and his Poſterity ſo remain. The Family of *Harcourts* are, we ſuppoſe, Lords of this Manor.

Enſon or *Enſtone*, a great Seat of the *Beresfords*. In this Manor is a Spring of a weak Brine, which riſeth gently out of the Earth, and frets away the Graſs and Earth about it. Such weak Brines (for there are the like at S. *Thomas*, and *Ingeſtre*) which ſpontaneouſly iſſue forth of the Ground, are thought by the Judicious to be Indications of a much ſtronger Salt deeper in the Earth, eſpecially at *Ingeſtre*.

Fulford the Lordſhip of *Richard Leigh*, 9 *Edw.* 2. but now or late, one *Gifford* is Lord of it. Here is a good Building-Stone dug, purely white, and of a fine Grain.

Frodſwell-hall, near which is dug a Courſe Sort of Alabaſter, which is uſed chiefly for Plaiſter for Floors, Ceilings, and the Walls of Needlework-houſes.

Gerards-Bromley, was anciently the Eſtate of the *Bromleys*, a Family of Note in this County; but coming by Purchaſe, or Marriage, to the *Gerards*, it had the Name of *Gerards Bromley* given it. Sir *Gilbert Gerard*, Maſter of the Rolls in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, bought it of Sir *Thomas Gerard* of *Etwell*, Kt. and built himſelf a ſtately quadrangular Fabrick of Stone, laying the Roof with Lead, and made it his principal Seat. He dy'd in 1592, and lies bury'd in *Aſhley* Church-yard, under a noble Monument erected to his Memory. His Son *Thomas* inherited this Lordſhip, and moſt of his other Eſtates, and being conſtituted Knight-Marſhal of the King's Houſhold for Life, 1 *Jac.* 1. was by that Prince advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Gerard* of *Gerards Bromley*. To him ſucceeded in his Honour and Eſtate, *Gilbert* his Son and Heir; who having marry'd *Eleanor*, the ſole Daughter and Heir of *Thomas Dutton* of *Dutton* in *Cheſhire*, Eſq; had by her two Sons, *Dutton* and *Thomas*. He dy'd in 1622, and was bury'd at *Aſhley*, as his Father before him had been. *Dutton* ſucceeded his Father, and dying in 1640, left his Son and Heir *Charles* for his Succeſſor; who dying in 1667, left his Son and Heir *Digby* Lord *Gerard* under Age, who, we ſuppoſe, dy'd without Heirs, and his Honour is extinct; yet the Lord *Gerhard* of *Brandon*, deſcended of *Ratcliff*, the younger Son of Sir *Gilbert*, continu'd longer; and *Charles* his Grandſon having approv'd his Loyalty to his Majeſty King *Charles* I. in a moſt ſignal Manner, was firſt created Lord *Gerard* of *Brandon* in *Suffolk*, and at length Earl of *Macclesfield* by King *Charles* II. but his Family alſo is now extinct.

Garſhall, or *Garringshall*, is an Hamlet in the large Manor of *Milwich*, of which *Hugo* was Lord in the Conqueror's Reign; but in K. *Henry* III's Time, it was equally divided between *Robert de Milwich* and *Geffrey de Nugent*, and in 9 *Edw.* 4. *Hugh de Okeover* had *Robert de Milwich*'s Part, and *Nugent*'s paſſed by Daughters to the *Hextalls*, *Bromleys*, *Gerards*, who ſold it to *Ralph Adderley*, and he to *John Orchard* of this Place, who parted with it to one *Hulbert*, whoſe Poſterity enjoy'd it in 1654.

Halas, before the Conqueſt, was the Demeſne of *Edwin* Earl of *Mercia*, as appears by Doomſday-Book; but he having forfeited it by his Rebellion, to the Conqueror, it was given to *Roger de Montgomery* Earl of *Arundel* and *Shrewsbury*, and 20 *Conq.* was held of him by *Reynald de Balginde*. The *Pantolfs*, or *Pantulfs*, became afterwards Lords of it; and in the Church there lies one bury'd, under an old croſs-legged Monument, which ſome ſuppoſe to be one of the *Pantolfs*; but others will not allow it to be ſo.

Half-hide, an Hamlet in the Pariſh of *Chebſey*, was in the Reign of K. *Henry* III. the Inheritance of *Robert Coſney*, and *Weſton Coſney*;

Cofney; and in 31 *Edw.* 3. *John* his Son, gave it his younger Brother.

Hallington, was held by *Robert de Stafford*, of the King, 20 *Conq.* by the Name of *Allughſtone*; but in King *Henry* III's Time, *Robert de Hallington* was Lord of it, and in 9 *Edw.* 2. *Thomas de Hallington* was Lord of it. Since, it is come into the Poſſeſſion of the Lords *Bourchier*, but by what Means we can't tell. It continu'd in that Family ſome Time; but the laſt Lord *Bourchier* leaving it to Sir *Ralph Bourchier* his Baſtard, he ſold it to *Ralph Snead*, Gent.

Hardwick, an Hamlet in the Pariſh of *Sandon*, in which dwelt one *Mary Woodward*, who loſing her Hearing about ſix Years of Age, by her extraordinary Ingenuity, and careful Obſervation of People's Lips that ſhe converſed with, could perfectly underſtand what any one ſaid, tho' they ſpake ſo low, that By-ſtanders could not hear them; as was frequently experienced by the Lady *Gerard*, and divers Neighbours living when Dr. *Plot* ſaw her, with whom ſhe would go to Church, and bring away as much of the Sermon as the moſt attentive Hearer there, and did it, not with Difficulty, but with ſo much Eaſe and Satisfaction, that if any one ſpake, and turned away his Lips from her, ſhe was much diſobliged. Nay, it was ſaid, ſhe was ſuch a perfect Miſtreſs of her Art, that in Bed, and in the Dark, ſhe could perfectly underſtand what any that lay with her ſaid, by putting her Hand, to their Lips, ſo as to feel the Motion of them; but the Doctor owns he had none to atteſt this Part.

Heckſtall, an Hamlet in the Pariſh of *Seighford*, of which, in the Reign of K. *Richard* I. one *William de Heckſtall* was the Owner. His Poſterity continu'd in the Poſſeſſion of it many Succeſſions; for in King *Henry* VI's Reign, *Hugh Heckſtall* was Owner of it; but his Son *William* having one only Daughter and Heir *Margaret*, *Richard Petid*, or *Paget*, by marrying of her, became Lord of it.

Heyley-Caſtle, built on a Rock, with the very Stone that was digged from the Ditches. It was given to *Henry de Audley* by *Harvay* Lord *Stafford*, and was confirmed to him by King *Henry* III. with the Gifts of others to him. Mr. *Cambelon* will have this Caſtle to be built by the ſaid *Henry de Audley*; but the Records aſſure us, that it was *William de Betley* that gave the whole Land of *Heyley* to *Henry*, and that *Harvey de Stafford* gave only ſome Lands bordering upon it. The Caſtle was built either by ſome of the Family of *Verdun*, who gave him *Audley*, or by the *Audleys* afterwards. From the *Verduns* ſprang the *Stanleys*, now Earls of *Darby*; but the Inheritance and Title of the *Audleys* went to the *Touchets* Lords *Audley*, and Earls of *Caſtlehaven*, as is aboveſaid.

Haywood, a goodly Manor, ſometime belonging to the Biſhops of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, but of late to the Lord *Paget*, who in King *Edward* VI's Time, got it from the preſent, by Exchange for Impropiations, as is above obſerv'd. In this Village was the ancient Seat of the *Aſtons*; for *Roger de Molend*, alias *Longeſpe*, Biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, in the Reign of King *Henry* III. gave it to *Roger de Aſton*, his Valet, or Servant. He was the Son of *Ralph Aſton*, and Father of Sir *John Aſton*, Kt. whoſe Poſterity enjoy'd this Manor and Seat 'till the latter End of the ſixteenth Century, or Beginning of the ſeventeenth, Sir *Edward Aſton* then being in Poſſeſſion of it. This Family, as they receiv'd their Eſtate in a great Meaſure from the Church, ſo they have always ſhew'd a particular Reſpect to Churchmen and learned Men. Sir *Walter Aſton*, Father of Sir *Edward*, was employ'd by K. *James* I. Embaſſador into *Spain*, and *Michael Drayton* the *Engliſh* Poet, owns them particular Friends to his Muſe.

Hickſon, the Lordſhip of one *Gilbertus*, in King *Henry* III's Days; but he having many Daughters, but no Son, this Manor, upon the Dividend of the Eſtate, came to *Amicia*, whoſe Daughter *Iſabel* brought it by Marriage to *Henry Kingſton*, or *Knifton*; from whom it paſſed to *Walter Blount* Lord *Mountjoy*, and from him, by the *Dracoats*, to the Lord *Ferrars* of *Chartley*, from whom it deſcended to *Robert* Earl of *Eſſex*; who dying without Iſſue,

Iſſue, it came, with many other Lands, to Sir *Robert Shirley*, who was living in 1654.

Hilcot, a Seat of one of the Family of *Noels*, who are deſcended from thoſe of *Eccleſhall*. The common Report is, that they were Barons, but from whence ſuch a Report ſhould ſpring, is not known; for we can't find that any of the *Noel's* Lands were a Barony, tho' moſt of them are manifeſt at this Day, and it appears by Doomſday-Book, that they were at the Conqueſt, held of the Biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*.

Hilderſton, the Demeſne of *Robert Bagot*, in the Reign of King *Henry* I. which he held of the Baron of *Stafford*; but it changed its Lord in the following Reign, for in 12 *Edw.* I. one *Vitalis* held this Manor of *Robert de Stafford*; and ſoon after, it came into the Poſſeſſion of one *Robert Hugglesford*, whoſe Family held it 'till the End of King *Edward* III's Reign. In after-times it became the Eſtate of Sir *John Delves*, whoſe only Daughter and Heir marrying to Sir *Robert Sheffield*, Kt. Recorder of the City of *London*, carry'd it into his Family. His Son was made a Baron of this Realm, but ſold this Manor to his Brother *Chriſtopher*, whoſe Son *John* was alſo a Lord, but transferr'd this Lordſhip to Mr. *Robert Collier*, whoſe Son *James* ſold it to Sir *Gilbert Gerrard*, Maſter of the Rolls, above mention'd, in whoſe Family we ſuppoſe it continues.

Horſley, the Eſtate of the *Perſhalls*, who had their Chief Seat at *Perſhall*. Of this Family was Sir *Richard Perſhall*, who among other Iſſue had a younger Son named *Adam*; who being about to marry one of the Daughters and Heirs of *John Caverſwall*, by reaſon whereof he was to have *Biſhops-Offley*, his Father, for his better Advancement, and to make him a Marriage fit for an Heir, gave him this Manor of *Horſley*, where he made his Seat; and his Son Sir *Richard Perſhall*, and Poſterity, continu'd there to the Beginning of the laſt Century, if not to this Day.

Huſwedon, a Lordſhip belonging to the Biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, as appears from Doomſday Book, and *Pigot* held it of him, whoſe Son *Nigellus de Pigot* ſtill held it, not long after the Conqueſt. It is now an Hamlet of *Chartley*.

Ingeſtre, or *Ingeſtry*, a Lordſhip ſituate on the Banks of the *Trent*, now the Seat of the *Chetwinds* of this Shire, was held, 20 *Conq.* of *Robert de Stafford*, by one *Hugo*, but who had it after him, we find not. The moſt ancient Owners that we meet with, are the *Mittons*, who were Lords of it about the Reign of King *Henry* II. and 'tis probable continu'd ſo 'till the Reign of King *Henry* III. about which Time Iſſue Male failing, it came by a Marriage of the Heir of the *Mittons*, into the Family of the *Chetwinds*; for *Philip Chetwind* is found to be Lord of *Ingeſtry*, 19 *Edw.* I. and in his Race it continues to this Day. Yet the *Mittons* in a younger Branch, ſtill flouriſhed in this County; for *William Mitton* was High Sheriff of this County, 36 *Hen.* 6. and *John Mitton*, 11 *Hen.* 7. and 4 *Hen.* 8. but whether they were the ſame, or different Perſons, we do not know certainly. But the Family of *Chetwinds* have been much more ſerviceable to their Country in that Kind; for in moſt of the Reigns from King *Richard* II. to King *James* I. one or more of them were Sheriffs, and in other publick Employments.

But that which will render the Perſon and Family memorable ſo long as Religion is eſteemed, is the pious Act of *Walter Chetwind* of this Place, Eſq; who being Lord of the Town, and Patron of the Church, then ruinous, and much decay'd, conſidering that it could not be repaired well, and that it ſtood incommodiouſly, obtain'd a Faculty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *Anno* 1673, to build a new Church in a more commodious Place, and pulling down the old Church, convert the Materials to that Uſe. The Foundation was thereupon according to the ſaid Inſtrument, laid in the ſame Year; mill'd Shillings, Half-pence and Farthings, coin'd that Year, being put in hollow Places, cut for that Purpoſe in the Stones of the Corner of the Tower or Steeple, by Mr.

Chetwind, and other Gentlemen, who came to ſee the Work; and in 1676 it was fully finiſhed, being built in the Form of our Pariſh-Churches, not very large, but elegant and Uniform. The Walls were all ſquared Freeſtone, the Chancel pav'd with Black and White Marble, the Windows adorn'd with the Arms of the *Chetwinds* in painted Glaſs, and the Cielings with the ſame in Fret-work, the Side Walls beautify'd with the Funeral Monuments of the Family, curiouſly carved in White Marble; the Bodies he cauſed to be brought from the old Church, and repoſited them in a Vault made under the Church, for a Dormitory of the Family. The Body of the Church he cauſed to be ſeparated from the Chancel by a Skreen of *Flanders* Oak curiouſly carved, the Pulpit and Seats being made of the ſame Wood, and all of equal Height; and a curious Font all of White Marble, ſtanding at the Entrance. Over the Portal at the Weſt End, on a ſmall White Marble Table, is this modeſt Inſcription.

DEO OPT. MAX.

Templum hoc

A fundamentis extructum

WALTERUS CHETWIND

(Walt. *fil.* Walt. *Equit. aurat. Nepos*)

L M

D D D

Anno Æræ Chriſtianæ

1676.

The Church being thus finiſh'd at Mr. *Chetwind*'s Charge only, was conſecrated *Anno* 1677, by the Right Reverend Father in God, *Thomas Wood*, then Lord Biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, by performing all the Sacred Offices in one Day; which done, the pious and generous Founder and Patron, Mr. *Chetwind*, offer'd upon the Altar the Tithes of *Hopton*, a Village hard by, of the Value of 50*l. per Ann.* as an Addition to the Rectory for ever; preſenting the Biſhop and Dean, who preached at the ſame Time, each of them with a Piece of Plate double gilt, as a grateful Acknowledgement of their Service, and entertaining the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry, who came to ſee the Solemnity, with a ſplendid Dinner at his Houſe, together with many of the common People.

What is further Memorable of this Place is, 1. S. *Eraſmus*'s Well, which is in the Grounds of the abovemention'd Mr. *Walter Chetwind*, a Sulphureous, Oleagenous Water, of ſo great Eſteem formerly for the Prevention or Cure of divers Diſtempers, that there was a Chapel built near it, and endow'd by ſome of that ancient Family, where the Offerings were ſo conſiderable, that the Rector of *Ingeſtre* (in whoſe Pariſh it is) pays at this Day for the Tenths of them, more than for the Profits of the whole Pariſh beſide; notwithſtanding, its Revenue, with all its Lands given to pious Uſes, were taken into the King's Hands at the Reformation, and the Chapel being demoliſh'd, all Applications to it are ceaſed long ſince, tho' there is no real Doubt, but that the Water remains as good, and might be as beneficial

as

as ever it was, if it were try'd. 2. The Quarry between this Place and *Salt*, out which is dug a Sort of Stone, pretty white and hard, but having a Caſt of Redneſs here and there, and ſometimes mark'd with a yellowiſh Vein. 3. The fine young Silver Firs at Mr. *Chetwind*'s in this Town.

Kniperſley, See *Biddulph* above.

In the Park here, near *Gawton-Stone*, there is a Well, the Water of which is ſaid to cure the King's Evil.

Laynton hath nothing of Note in it, ſave that here are found, tho' this County is at a great Diſtance from the Sea, the Trunks of large Trees bury'd under Ground, of which, tho' divers Accounts have been given by the Learned, yet no Certainty is yet arrived at.

Madeley, or *Magdalea*, a goodly Manor of ancient Times held by one *Ulviet*, 20 *Conq.* but belonging to the Barons of *Staffford*, of whom *Ralph* Lord *Stafford* having gain'd the Favour of King *Edw.* 3. by his brave and warlike Actions in *Scotland* and *France*, obtain'd of the ſaid Prince, *Reg.* 15. a Charter for a Market every Week upon Tueſday; and alſo two Fairs yearly, the one on the Eve, and Day of St. *George the Martyr*, and two Days following; and the other upon Eve, and Day of S. *Leonard*, and two Days after. The Market is diſcontinu'd, and we can't find, that the Fairs are kept up. This Lordſhip continu'd in the Family of *Staffords*, 'till *Edward* the laſt Duke of *Buckingham* of that Name, being attainted and executed for Treaſon, his Eſtate fell to the Crown, and was by the King given to the Lord *Bray*; from whom it came to the Lord *Wentworth*, who ſold it to Sir *Thomas Offley*, Kt. Lord Mayor of *London*, in whoſe Family it remains, as we ſuppoſe.

Mr. *Camden* here makes Mention of a Pool or Lake, out of *Gervaſe* of *Tilbury*, in theſe Words: 'In the Biſhoprick of *Coventry*, and County of *Stafford*, at the 'Foot of an Hill, which the Natives of 'the Place call *Mahul*, there is a Water 'ſpread abroad in the Manner of a Meer, 'in the Territory of a Village, which they 'term *Magdalea*, in which Meer there is a 'very clear Water, which hath ſuch an effectual Virtue in refreſhing of Bodies, that 'as often as Hunters have chaſed Staggs and 'other Deer until their Horſes be tired, 'if in the greateſt Heat of the ſcorching 'Sun, they taſte of this Water, and offer 'it to their Horſes to drink, they recover 'their Strength of Running again, which 'they loſt, and become ſo freſh, as one 'would think they had not run at all.' Mr. *Cambden* ſought in vain for this Hill and Lake, and no more could Dr. *Plot* do; but the Doctor ſeems to think, that the Hill, on which *Heley-Caſtle* ſtands, and has a Lake at the Bottom of it, agrees well with the Deſcription, and may be thought the ſame, becauſe it is ſo near *Madley*; and as to the refreſhing of tired Horſes, the Dr. thinks all the Pools in the County will do it.

Mere, or *Mear*, which takes its Name from the Meer, or Lake adjoining, and is the Head of the River *Tearne*, is famous for an old Fortification, called the *Bruff* (a Corruption as we ſuppoſe of Burgh) fenced at ſome Places with a double Trench and Rampire, the Agger above the Trench ſeeming in ſome Places to have been made up with Stone; the whole being of a very irregular Form, according as the Hill will admit: Over againſt this, on the Heath, there is a Place called the *Camphills* where it is ſuppoſed, there was anciently likewiſe a Camp, though there are no Signs of it now; only there are two round Hills which may paſs for Barrows, and many other longiſh Hillocks, like Graves, in which Form Sepulchral Monuments were ſometimes made: Betwixt the *Camphills* and the *Bruff* there is likewiſe a large round Conical Hill, which the People call *Coplow*, which 'tis probable, was the Sepulchre of ſome conſiderable Commander ſlain hereabout, when theſe Rampires were made and uſed. Dr. *Plot* owns, that it is very difficult to account for them at this Diſtance of Time, yet he thinks he may ſafely, and with Confidence anſwer, that this Fortification was here made in the Days of wicked *Oſrid*, King of *Northumberland*, about the Year 705, who (as *Henry Huntington* teſtifies) was ſlain at *Meer*,

Meer, as his Words ſhew: *Oſrid vero Rex belli infortunio juxta* Mere *pugnans interfectus eſt*; tho' he tells us not by what Enemy, nor on what Occaſion, yet he ſuppoſeth it muſt be by *Kenrid*, King of *Mercia*, whom he ſeems to have invaded, and not his Couſin *Kenred*, who ſucceeded him, as ſome Hiſtorians have aſſerted without any good Foundation, *Coplow* being the *Tumulus* in all Probability, under which the unfortunate *Oſrid* was bury'd, and theſe other Lows and Hillocks upon *Camphills* were for his Inferior Officers; and the *Bruff*, the Caſtle or Strong Hold, that *Kenred* had raiſed againſt him.

The Manor of *Meer* was held, 20 *Conq.* by *Oliwet* of *Robert de Stafford*; but afterward it was divided between *Robert de Stafford*, and *William de Meer*, among whoſe Poſterity *Edward de Meer*, and *Alexander de Meer*, this laſt Part was divided; Sir *William* ſtill keeps a Moiety of it. But theſe Subdiviſions produced an Alienation; for in King *Hen.* III's Reign, *Thomas de Hayleghton* was Lord of *Meer*, at leaſt that Part, which was divided among the *de Meers* before. *Stafford*'s Part was in that Family divers Succeſſions; for 9 *H.* 5. *Hugh Stafford*, Lord *Bourchier*, a younger Son of *Hugh* Earl of *Stafford* dyed poſſeſs'd of it, leaving it with his other Eſtates to *Humphrey Stafford* his Couſin and Heir; but it became at length the Eſtate of the *Macclesfields*, whoſe Poſterity are now, or late were the Owners of the greateſt Part of *Meer*; for we do find it was united under one Lord.

Milwich, a fair Lordſhip, of which one *Hugo* was Lord, at the Conqueſt, and one *Cotton* afterward. In King *Henry* III's Reign, it was divided equally between *Robert de Milwich* and *Jeffrey de Nugent*. In *Edward* II's Reign, *Anno* 9, *Hugh de Okeover* had *Robert de Milwich*'s Part by Inheritance; but *Nugent*'s Part after many Alienations, was ſold to *John Allen* of this Place, whoſe Poſterity ſold it to *Thomas Adſhed*, whoſe Son ſold it to *John Crompton*, ſecond Son of Sir *Thomas Crompton*, Kt. whoſe Poſterity do, or lately did enjoy it.

Muccleſtone, the Lordſhip of one *Jennings*, 20 *Conq.* but how it paſſed from him to other Owners, we do not diſcover: It was in the laſt Century ſold to Sir *Thomas Offley*, Kt. late Lord Mayor of *London*, in whoſe Deſcendants it now is, or lately was.

Mulnemeſe, the Eſtate of *William de Nowell*, or *Noell*, in King *Henry* I's Time. His Son *Robert* leaving only two Daughters, *Alice* and *Joan*, this Manor, upon the Partition, fell to *Alice*, who by her Marriage with Sir *William Harcourt*, Kt. carry'd it into his Family, in which it continu'd many Succeſſions. *Joan* marry'd one *Duſton*, and carry'd her Eſtate to him; but at length Iſſue Male failing in her Deſcendants, Sir *Robert Harcoate* marry'd their Heir *Ellenor*, and had this Manor given him, to render him a Match for her. *Robert* the Grandſon of this *John*, had no legitimate Iſſue; but having a Baſtard named *John*, he gave him this Manor with many other Lands. *Humphrey Harcoate* was his Heir, but what other Poſterity he had, we know not.

Mole-cop, or *Morocop-Hill*, is a Place, where are dug Mill-ſtones, as out of a Quarry, in this Manner: They cleave them from the Rock with a great Number of ſmall Wedges driven with as ſmall Strokes, leſt the Stone ſhould crack or flaw; when they have got it from the Rock, they preſently bind it round with a jointed Hoop of Iron, which they call a Rivet-Hoop, and this they ſtreighten hard about it alſo with Wooden Wedges driven in between it, and the Edge of the Stone, that it may not break in the Working, which notwithſtanding it oftendoes, ſo that there are few of them but are made up of ſeveral Pieces. They are ſeldom uſed to grind Wheat, but do it well enough for Rye, Barley, Malt, and Oat-Meal; yet it lies well enough in Building.

Norton, is ſituate on the *Trent*. *Valviet* held *Norton* of *Robert de Stafford*, 20 *Conq.* but it appears by another Record, That *Robert Fitz-Randulph* held *Norton* ſoon after the Conqueror's Time. This *Robert* founded

founded the Monaſtery of *Beauchief* in *Derbyſhire*, and left this Manor and other Eſtates to his Son *William* and his Poſterity, who were Barons of *Alfriſon*; but Iſſue Male failing, *Alice* the Heir General marrying *William de Chaworth*, carry'd this Eſtate into his Family. *Thomas de Chaworth* was their Heir; and, he being well affected to his Anceſtors Foundation at *Beauchief*, obtained a Licence of King *Edward* III. to grant unto the Canons there ten Toſts, eleven Oxgangs, fifty-eight Acres of Land, ſixteen Acres of Wood, and 2 *l.* 18 *s.* *per Annum* Rent, in *Norton*, *Grenehill*, *&c.* for the Maintenance of one Prieſt, to celebrate Divine Service daily in that Abbey for the Health of his own, *Joan* his Wife's, and all their Anceſtors Souls.

In the Church-yard of this Village, there are divers Monuments of Freeſtone, each of them having a Croſs engraven upon the Tombs, and under the Corner of the Croſs the Figure of an Arming-Sword, but Writing there is none, unleſs it be under the lower Part of the Stone. In theſe later Times *Norton* hath been the Inheritance of Sir *William Meer*; but after him it was divided, and one Moiety came to the Lords *Audleigh*, and the other to the Barony of *Stafford*, but the laſt Baron of *Stafford* ſold it, but to whom we are not inform'd.

Offleys, *Biſhops* and *High*, two adjoining Pariſhes. *Levenot* held *Offeleia* of the Biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, 20 *Conq. Wil. Chedleton* was after Lord of it, and gave it in Frank-Marriage with *Joan* his Daughter to *Thomas Caverſwall*, whoſe Son *Thomas* inherited it, as Heir to his Mother. He had only three Daughters and Coheirs, the eldeſt of which marry'd *Adam Perſhall*, and to him was this Manor allotted upon the Diviſion, in Right of his Wife; but it ſeems, that *Caverſwall* had not the Seignory of *Biſhops-Offley*; for we find that Sir *John Leybourne*, Kt. gave all his Lands, Tenements, Rents, and Services in *Biſhops-Offley* to the ſaid *Adam Perſhall*, 19 *Edw.* 3. from whence it is apparent, that Sir *John Leyburne* was till that Time chief Lord of that Manor. *High-Offley* was the Demeſne of *Robert Hallington* in King *Henry* III's Time, and his Son *Thomas Hallington* was Lord after him. It afterward came into the Poſſeſſion of the *Bourchiers*, but by what Means we know not, nor how long it remained in their Poſſeſſion; but we obſerve, that *Ralph* Lord *Bourchier* left it to Sir *Ralph Bourchier*, his natural Son, who hath ſold it to *Ralph Sneyd*.

At *Offley-Hay* in theſe Pariſhes, not far from *Hindon*, there happened a Tornado Wind or Typhon, which being not above 40 Yards broad, and not extending above three or four Miles in Length, was ſo ſtrong, that paſſing through a Wood, it tore up the great Oaks by the Roots, and made as it were a Viſta through it.

Oulton, where Dr. *Plot*, among the long-liv'd Perſons of this County, tells us, there did dwell one Goodwife *Eſtwick*, who at her Death was an 120 Years old.

Penkhull, or *Penchetel*, the Demeſne of *Algar*, Earl of *Mercia*, before the Conqueſt, as appears from *Domeſday-Book*, and left to *Edwin* his Son, who ſucceeded him in his Earldom. By *Edwin's* Rebellion, it was forfeited to the Crown, and how it was diſpoſed of afterward, we know not, but find it among the great Eſtates of *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaſter*, 36 *Edw.* 3. fal'n to him by his Wife's Siſter's Death, who was one of the Coheirs of *Henry* Earl of *Lancaſter*, deſcended from *Edmund* Earl of *Lancaſter*, a younger Son of King *Henry* III. to whom his Brother King *Edward* I. gave the forfeited Eſtates of *Simon de Montfort*, Earl of *Leiceſter*, of which *Newcaſtle under Lime*, and its Members, one of which this Manor was, was a conſiderable Part.

Perſhal, the Seat and Eſtate of a Family of Gentlemen of that Name, who are thought originally to be deſcended of the *Swinertons*, becauſe they bear their Arms. Sir *Richard Perſhall* had lately his Seat here. In his Family it continu'd divers Deſcents; 'till Iſſue Male failing in Sir *Hugh Perſhall*, his Daughter and Heir *Catharine*, marrying Sir *John Blount*, carryed it into his Family, and Sir *Geo. Blount* their Heir, inherited it; but left it to his Wife's Son *Richard Lacon*, Son

of

of *Richard Lacon*, her former Husband, in whose Posterity it is or lately was.

Raunton, or *Ronton*, the Demesne of *Goderick*, 20 *Conquest.* held by him of *Robert de Stafford*; but afterward of *William de Nowell* or *Noel*, whose Grandson *Thomas* having Issue two Daughters only, *Alice* and *Joan*, who marry'd *William Dunston*, and had for her Part this Manor of *Ronton*, which descended to her. *Campden* says, That the *Harcourts*, an ancient and noble *Norman* Family, receiv'd it by Inheritance from the *Noels*; but Mr. *Erdeswick* tells us, that Sir *William Harcourt* indeed marry'd *Alice*, *Noel's* eldest Daughter, but she had not this Manor for her Part, but her younger Sister *Joan*, who marry'd *Dunston*; but Issue Male failing in the Family of *Dunston*, this Lordship passed by the Heirs General, by the *Doyleys*, and *Lukemore*, to Sir *Robert Harcourt*, who marry'd *Lukemore's* Heir, *Ellenor*. In his Family it continu'd, 'till *Robert Harcourt* gave it and his other Estates to *John* his Bastard-Son, in whose Line it continues.

There was anciently an Abby in this Town built by the *Noels*, then Lords of it, (of which we shall speak in our Ecclesiastical History) which is, or lately was the Seat of the Family of *Copes*. Near it is found a Sort of Earth that is famous for giving a Blood-red Colour. Dr. *Plot* was curious to inquire into the Cause of it, and digging into it, found it an Hasle Mould, and conjectures the Cause to be this: That the Rain falling upon the Shingles of the House, which are made of Oak, receives from them a gallish Tincture, which coming down from thence upon the Earth, that is probably Vitriolick, the Water turns of this blood-red Tincture, just as Vitriolick Waters usually do upon infusing Powder of Galls in them, which are but the Fruit of an Oak. The same Doctor speaking of notable Pieces of Art, mentions a Sort of a Dial that he met with at the House of *Alexander Harcourt*, Esq; in this Place, made of three Boards representing a Book open'd, six Inches deep, with some of the middle Leaves standing up, between the Covers, and some other Leaves at Six Inches Distance on each Hand, all facing the South, and so elevated, as to stand parallel'd with the Axis of the World, the Figures are drawn on the Side of the Leaves, and the middle Leaves are the Gnomon on the East Side, and the Western Cover a Gnomon on the West Side; a Picce of Ingenuity not common, and so worth Notice. The Dr. also takes Notice of the *Ranton* Runnet for curdling Cheese, which we omit, because our Business is not with Housewives, and if it might come to them, we suppose they will not thank us for the Receipt, having perhaps better of their own, as they may think.

Riccardscoate, was, 20 *Conquest.* held by *Elenor* and *Robert*, of *Robert de Stafford*; how it descended afterward, we have no Account.

Salt, a small Village, whose Manor was held by *Gislebert* of *Robert de Stafford*, 20 *Conq.* but now the Family of *Chetwinds* claim it, as belonging to their Manor of *Ingestry*; but the adjoining Lords will not allow their Claim, challenging to themselves each of them their Part, as lying in their Manors; so that it is no entire Manor of it itself, but common to several Lords. Of the Stone-Quarry between this Place and *Ingestry*, we have spoken above.

Sandon, is a large Manor, and contains in it divers Hamlets, *viz. Great* and *Little Sandon*, *Hardwick*, *Small Vise*, *Dracote*, *Leighs-Newton*, and *Creswell*; yea, some Antiquaries suppose *Burweston* was also before the Conquest; but being now distinct from it, we have so treated of it above. Before the Conquest *Algar* Earl of *Mercia* was Lord of this Town, but at the Conquest, *Sandon* was in the King's Hands, but was presently after given to *Hugh* Earl of *Chester*, who passed it over to one of his Barons, *William* Baron *Malbank* (whose Seat was at *Wiche-Malbank*, now *Nantwich*) His Son *Hugh* founded the Abby of *Cumbermere* in *Cheshire*, and his Son *William* gave the Monks there this Church. This *William* had only Daughters, of which *Adilla*, who marry'd Sir *William Stafford*, had this Manor for her Purparty,

Purparty, who left it to her Son Sir *James Stafford*. He had Iſſue one Daughter only, named *Margaret*, who marrying *Thomas Erdeſwick*, brought this Manor into his Family. Both the *Staffords* and *Erdeſwicks*, had their Seat here; both ancient Families of Gentlemen. Of the laſt of them was *Sampſon Erdeſwick*, to whom this Manor came by Inheritance. He was a Perſon of great Eminency, and a very induſtrious Antiquary; yet not more memorable upon that Account, than for being directly in the Male Line deſcended from *Hugh de Vernon*, Baron of *Cheſter*, whoſe Seat was at *Shipbrock*, their Name being alter'd by their Change of Habitation, firſt into *Holgrave*, and then into *Erdeſwick*. The Pariſh Church for all the Hamlets of this Place, is and ever has been at *Great Sandon*, where is erected a goodly Monument of Freeſtone, for Mr. *Sampſon Erdeſwick* abovemention'd, who wrote the Hiſtory of *Staffordſhire*, to which we are indebted much for our Information in moſt Places of it. He dy'd in *April*, 1603, and on his Monument lies his Effigies in its full Proportion, cut to the Life, performed by himſelf in his Life Time, in the Church, which was before new glaz'd and repair'd by him.

Dr. *Plot* ſpeaking of the Growth of Rocks and Stones, gives an Inſtance of ſome Rocks in the hollow Way, at *Little Sandon* in this Manor, in the very Body of which, he ſays, Pebble Stones are plainly included; whence it muſt be gather'd, that theſe Pebble Stones muſt have had a Being before the Rock, and that the Rock itſelf grew to be ſuch ſince that Time; otherwiſe it is impoſſible they ſhould come there, being of a different Nature from the Rock.

Seighford, the Demeſne of *William de Nowel*, or *Noel*, whoſe Son *Robert*, inherited it; but his Grandſon *Thomas* leaving only two Daughters Coheirs, *Alicia* and *Joan*, the eldeſt had for her Part of *Noel*'s Lands, this, with ſeveral other Manors, which by her Marriage with Sir *William Harcourt*, were transferred into that Family. They were a good Family of Gentlemen, and have flouriſh'd in a long Succeſſion. Many of them were Knights Batchelors, and one of them, *viz.* Sir *Robert Harcourt*, was a Knight of the Garter. They are, or lately were, Lords of this Manor, and have almoſt ever ſince their Marriage with the *Noel* Family, aſſumed to themſelves the *Noels* Arms, which they ſtill bear.

Seybrooke, Part of the Eſtate which *Hugh* Earl of *Cheſter* gave to his Baron *William Malbanc*, or *Malbedeng*, and which he left to his Son *Hugh Malbanc*; but his Grandſon *William* leaving four Daughters for his Heirs, this Manor paſſed by one of them to *Warren Verdon*, whoſe Heir *Ralph*, a Prieſt, claiming as Heir Male at his Death, it was compounded, that this Manor, and a Moiety of the Barony, with the Honour, ſhould remain to him; and the Manor of *Leſtwick*, with the Moiety of the Lands before belonging to the Barony, ſhould be ſettled on his Siſter.

Shawford, an Hamlet in the Pariſh of *Chebſey* before mention'd.

Shutborough, antiently call'd *Sowborough*, a Village upon the *Trent* Bank, where there remain ſome of the Ruins of a goodly Houſe, belonging of old to the Biſhops of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*; but of late belonging to the Lord *Paget*, who was Lord of it, and divers other adjoining Towns, as *Canock* Town, and Foreſt, *Haywood*, *&c.* Between this Place and *Heywood*, is an Horſe-Bridge, longer than any Bridge in *England*, having near 40 Arches; yet much ſhorter than the Bridge over the *Drave* at *Eſſec*, which Dr. *Brown* tells us, is at leaſt five Miles long, and made all of Wood.

Shelton, a Manor in the Conqueror's Hands, *Reg.* 20. but in later Times belonging, with others, to *Newcaſtle under Lime*, which fell to *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaſter*, in Right of *Blanch* his Wife, by the Death of her Siſter *Maud*, the Widow of *William* Duke of *Bavaria*, 3 *Edw.* 3.

Slindon, a Village upon the Banks of the *Sow*, which was held 24 *Edw.* 1. by *Robert de Slindon*, but as Tenant to *Robert de Haſtings*, paying the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee; which Lordſhip, *Robert de Haſtings* held of the Biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*. Of the Tornado that happen'd

happen'd between this Place and *Offley-Hay*, ſee above, under this Latter.

Standon was at the Conqueſt the Lordſhip of one *Brian*, and in King *Henry* III's Time of one *Vivianus*, whoſe Daughter *Philippa* (his two Sons *Thomas* and *Vivian*, dying without Iſſue) was his ſole Heir. She marry'd Sir *Thomas Dutton*, Son of Sir *Hugh Dutton* of *Cheſhire*, and by him had Iſſue Sir *Robert Dutton*, who inherited this Manor, and his Mother's other Lands. His Grandſon *Vivian* was in Poſſeſſion of this Lordſhip, 23 *Edw.* 3. In After-times, the Family of *Eſſex* in *Berkſhire* was Lords of this Place, of whom the laſt Sir *Thomas Eſſex* ſold it in Fee-Farm to one *Viſe* and ſome others; reſerving to himſelf the old Rents, Herriots, Services, *&c.*

Stoak, was held before the Conqueſt by *Chetell*, but 20 *Conq.* by the King himſelf, and 9 *Edw.* 2. *Theobald* and *Vivia de Verdon* were Lords of it. The Parſon of the Pariſh is Lord of the Town. It was the good Luck of this Place, that notwithſtanding there were ſo many Religious Houſes in this Shire, it marvelouſly eſcaped the Coveteouſneſs of them all; inſomuch, that none of the Lands, nor the Church, were appropriated to any of them; and ſo the Church remains one of the beſt Parſonages in the County.

Stoak-Walton, or *by Walton*, to diſtinguiſh it from the former. It was anciently the Demeſne of *Robert de Stafford*, as we find in 20 *Conq.* Afterwards it came to be the Inheritance of the *Hinkleys*, a Race of Knights of this County; from which Family it paſſed to the *Leighs* of *Knightly*, but by what Title or Claim we can't diſcover. They held it but a few Succeſſions, when *Ellen* the only Daughter and Heir of Sir *James Leigh*, by Marriage, brought it into the Family of *Stanleys*; from whom, after a ſhort Stay, it paſſed by the Heirs general, to the *Moyles*, and then to the *Heninghams*, deſcended of the Family of that Name in *Suffolk*, in which it now remains, or hath lately been alienated.

Sugenhall, or *Sugential*, was at the Conqueſt held by the Biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, as a diſtinct Manor, having divers Members belong to it, *viz. Bromley*, *Tunſtall*, *Podmore*, *Swineſtead*, *Ellenhall*, *Walton*, *Adbaſton*, *Woodton*, and *Chimton*; but in later Times it hath been reputed a Member of *Eccleſhall*. About the Reign of Kng *John*, there was one Sir *Robert de Sugenhall*, Kt. who, 'tis moſt probable, was Lord of one or both the *Sugenhalls*. About the Time of King *Edward* I. *Reg.* 24. *Great Sugenhall* was divided between *Roger* the Son of *Stephen de Offley*, and *John* the Son of the ſame *Stephen*, and *John Marſell*, who had a quarter Part thereof, which he held of the Biſhop by a quarter Part of a Knight's Fee; yet we find that one *Henry Sugenhall* lived in the Time of King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 35. who doubtleſs was of that Family, though a collateral Branch. *Little Sugenhall* joins to this, and was held by *John de parva Sugenhall* to the Biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, for the eighth Part of a Knight's Fee, 24 *Edw.* 1. Of the Hurt done to a Coppice of Sir *John Perſhall*, in this Pariſh, by a *Tornado* Wind, ſee *Offley-hay* above.

Swinerton, a goodly and large Manor, poſſeſs'd by a Race of Gentlemen, who take their Name from it, many of whom were Knights, and Owners of this Manor. They were deſcended of one *Aſlam*, who held this Manor of *Robert de Stafford*, and at length took their Name from it. The firſt of the *Swinertons* as we read of, was *Roger de Swinerton*, who, in 34 *Ed.* 1. obtain'd a Charter of free Warren in all his Demeſne Lands in this Manor; and for keeping a Market here upon Wedneſday every Week, and a Fair yearly, upon the Feſtival of our Lady's Aſſumption. The Market is diſ-uſed; but the Fair, we ſuppoſe, continu'd. This *Roger* was a Man of great Eminency in his Time, being made Governor of *Stafford*, 11 *Edw.* 2. of the ſtrong Caſtle of *Hardelagh* in *Wales*, 14 *Edw.* 2. and of *Eccleſhall* Caſtle, 15 *Edw.* 2. during the Vacancy of the See of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, and at length being made Conſtable of the Tower of *London*, had Summons to Parliament, 11 *Edw.* 3. He left Iſſue Sir *Thomas* and Sir *Robert Swinerton*, Kts. but neither of them went

went to Parliament. Sir *Robert* had Iſſue *Maud*, who by Marriage carry'd great Part of *Swinerton's* Lands to *Humphrey Perſhall* or *Peſhall*, a third Son to Sir *Thomas Peſhall*, Kt. but this Manor deſcended to a younger Branch of the *Swinertons*, the laſt of whoſe Family, *Humphrey Swinerton*, left only two Daughters and Heirs, *Margaret* and *Elizabeth*; of whom, *Elizabeth*, who marry'd to Sir *William Fitzherbert* of *Norbury*, Kt. had this Manor of *Swinerton* for her Part in the Diviſion: She had Iſſue by him a Son named *Thomas*; but ſurviving her Husband, marry'd again to Mr. *Francis Gattarre*, to whom ſhe carry'd this Manor; but to whom ſhe left this Manor at her Death, we are not inform'd. The *Broughtons* are, and have long been in the Poſſeſſion of it, holding it of the Biſhop of *Litchfield's* Manor of *Eccleſhall*, by the third Part of a Knight's Fee, and other Services, *viz.*

1. To find fourteen Men at the Chace of *Padmore* for three Days, thrice every Year.

2. To find two Ploughs in Winter, and as many in Lent for two Days each Time, to plough the Lord's Demeſne, whereever the Lord pleaſes, in his Manor.

3. To find fourteen Men to reap in Harveſt, or to pay 5*s.* and 9*d.*

4. To keep Ward at the Caſtle of *Eccleſhall*, for the Space of forty Days, at his own proper Coſts and Charges. *Charlton* and *Swiſhead* were held by the ſame Tenure.

Dr. *Plot*, in his Natural Hiſtory of *Staffordſhire*, tells us, that he takes this Place, and the Hill Country between it and *Trentham*, (being freeſt from Waters, Mines, and Woods) to be the healthieſt Part of the County, which (he ſays) ſeems amply to be made out, by an Obſervation which the People have among them, *viz.* That they have three Chriſtenings for one Burial. He alſo ſpeaking of Soils proper for ploughing and manuring Land, ſays, that about this Pariſh of *Swinerton*, and the more Northerly Parts of the County, there is a ſtiff bluiſh Sort of Marl with Red Veins, and another Sort mixt for the moſt Part with Blue and Red, which is not ſo ſtiff as the former, and is much better for Corn. Here is alſo an harder, ſtony, flatty Sort of Marl, called by ſome Slat, and by others Dice-Marl, which muſt be dug with Pick-ax and Crow, and riſeth in great Blocks, as much as two Men can carry. It is White, Red, and Blue; and tho' very hard, yet by the Help of Froſts, Sun, and Rain, will diſſolve like Lime; and being ſpread upon the Ground, anſwer the Husbandman's Hopes, and much more their Labour and Charge, as well in Paſture as Corn.

Talke, a Lordſhip belonging to the Family of *Stanſley*, but obtain'd of them by way of Exchange, by *Adam* the Son of *Lydolphus de Audleigh*, who gave to *Adam de Standſley* all *Standſley*, and half the Town of *Bagnall* for it. This Hamlet lies upon the Road from *London* to *Carliſle*, and hath in it a convenient Inn or two. Mr. *Thomas Pool*, in a little Piece of Land in this Pariſh, left him by his Father, (who had twenty Years before dug for a Coal-mine with no Succeſs) found one, which, in the Years 1674, and 1675, yielded him 800 Pounds clear Profit. He was a Nonconformiſt, to whom it afforded a very comfortable Supply.

Terley, where are the Remains of a Caſtle; but Dr. *Plot* ſays, he could no where meet with any Account of the Original of it, but believ'd it to be of good Antiquity.

Tickſall, was held by *Roger de Montgomery* of the King, 20 *Conq.* and under him by *Henry de Ferrers*, but *Paganus de Gaſtenois* was Lord, about the Time of King *Henry* II. His Poſterity had their Habitation here for many Succeſſions, and in later Times took the Name of *Wartney*. Iſſue Male at length fail'd, and *Roger Wartney* left only one Daughter and Heir, *Ruiſia*, who was marry'd to Sir *John Maveſtone*; but having no Iſſue, this Manor, and ſome other of her Eſtates, paſſed to the *Littletons*; from whom it is come to the *Aſtons*, a Family which, for Antiquity and good Alliances, is one of the moſt eminent in theſe Parts. They have their Seat here; Sir *Edward Aſton* built it new; the firſt Story is well wrought

with Stone, and the reſt of Timber and Plaiſter. Sir *Walter Aſton* built before it a ſtately Gatehouſe all of Stone, curiouſly wrought, a Thing admirable in itſelf, but thought by ſome ſo ununiform to the Houſe, that it rather defaceth than beautifieth it. Sir *Edward Aſton* his Son, built a fair Lodge in his Park here, all of Stone, and cover'd it with Lead, but liv'd not to finiſh it quite. 'Tis now the Seat of the Lord *Aſton*.

Tillington, which at the Conqueſt was the Land of *Robert de Stafford*, was in the Reign of King *Henry* III. the Eſtate of *John de Peelton*.

Titterſor, or *Titneſovre*, or *Tittenſor*, the Inheritance of the Barons of *Stafford*, and held of *Robert de Stafford*. 20 *Conqueſt*. by one *Holgate*, as a Member of the great Manor of *Culmeſdon*. *Inode Titterſor* was Lord of it in King *Henry* III's Reign; but it came afterwards into the Poſſeſſion of the *Staffords*, by Eſcheat, or otherwiſe; for we obſerve that *Hugh*, a younger Son of *Hugh* Earl of *Stafford*, who by marrying the Daughter and Heir of *Bartholomew* Lord *Bourchier*, was made Lord *Bourchier* in her Right, dy'd poſſeſs'd of it, 9 *Hen.* 5. It was the Lordſhip of the *Pantulfs* afterwards, and then of the *Truſſels*, by marrying the Heir of the former. The *Verdons* of *Darbyſhire* became Owners of it, and the laſt of that Name, Sir *George*, leaving only Daughters, *Margaret* the eldeſt of them, marrying Sir *Thomas Stanley*, ſecond Son to *Edward* Earl of *Darby*, carry'd it into his Family, who are, or lately were, Owners of it. In this Town there is a Spring which ſerves the Mill of this Place, which, tho' it be always cold, yet never freezes in the hardeſt Weather; ſo that this Mill never ceaſeth going in the hardeſt Froſts, when others ſtand ſtill.

Thurſfield, was held, 20 *Conq.* by *Nigellus de Grieſley*, whoſe Poſterity held it 'till it became one of the Manors which King *Henry* III. confirmed to *Henry* Lord *Audley*, as of his own Donation, when he ratify'd the Giſts of the Nobility of both Sexes to him, who conſpir'd (as it were) together, to make him a great Man.

Trentham, heretofore called *Tricingham*, is of no Note for any Thing ancient, but a little Monaſtry, dedicated to the Holy and Royal Virgin, S. *Werburga*, and erected for Canons Regular of S. *Auguſtine*, (of which we ſhall ſpeak in our Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory) but in later Times it is remarkable for having ſo great a Share in the Will of the Charitable Lady, the Lady *Catharine Leveſon*, Daughter of *Alice*, Dutcheſs *Dudley*, who dy'd *Anno* 1673: For whereas ſhe had appointed an Hoſpital to be erected at her Lordſhip of *Balſal* in *Warwickſhire* for twenty poor Widows, to be choſen out of the Poor Inhabitants of that Town; if ſo many could not be found there, ſhe order'd, that the Number ſhould be made up in Part out of this her Manor of *Trentham*, each of them to have for their Maintenance 8 *l. per Ann.* and ſome other Advantages mention'd at *Lilſhall* in *Shropſhire*, which had the like granted the Inhabitants there.

To this Town of *Trentham* ſhe likewiſe gave four hundred Pounds, to purchaſe Lands of the yearly Value of twenty Pounds, for the Support of a School-maſter to teach the poor Children of the Pariſh, until they be fit to be put forth Apprentices to ſome honeſt Trade and Occupation. She alſo gave to the Poor of this Pariſh Fifty Pounds, to be diſtributed to them on the Day of her Funeral. She alſo gave the Yearly Rent of One Hundred and Twenty Pounds, for the Maintenance of Twelve poor Widows, whereof three were to be choſen out of this Town, by the Miniſter, Churchwardens, and Overſeers of the Poor, and to have a Gown of Grey-Cloth, with the Letters K L in Blue-Cloth fixed on it. As alſo One Hundred Pounds *per Ann.* to be paid out of her Rents and Revenues at *Foxley* in *Northamptonſhire*, for the placing out ten Boys Apprentices, two of them to be of this Pariſh, where ſhe dy'd in 1673, but was bury'd at *Lilſhull*, by her Huſband Sir *Richard Leveſon*. His Siſter and Coheir marrying Sir *Tho. Gower*, brought this Lordſhip into his Family, who made it their Seat; and his Grandſon, the Lord

Leveſon

Leveſon Gower, Baron of *Sittingham* in *Yorkſhire*, created 2° *Annæ*, hath his Seat here.

Tunſtall, another of the ſaid Manors, which, with the Daughter and Heir of *Nicholas* Lord *Audley*, *Joan*, paſſed in Marriage to *Thomas Tuchet*, who in her Right became Lord *Audley*; but in another Catalogue of the Benefactors to *Henry Audley*, this Manor is ſaid to be given him by *Eugenulphus Greaſly*.

In *Tunſtall* Field, in the Royalty of *Digby* Lord *Gerhard*, in digging for Iron-ſtone, the Earth thus turns up: The Workmen firſt meet with a ſmall Baſs, then a ſtrong Baſs, then a Sort of Stone called from its Colour, Blue-Cap, which is good for nothing; but under it is found the Iron-ſtone, of a darkiſh Blue Colour, which ordinarily lies here not above two Foot in Thickneſs.

Weſton-Cuny, or *Coyney*, as it is commonly called, anciently bore the Name of *Weſton ſub Carſmount*; but becauſe a Family of the *Cuny's* were Owners of it at the Conqueſt, and almoſt ever ſince, it changed its Name to that of *Cuney*, from the Lords of it, as was common in other Towns. They have continu'd a long Succeſſion here, and marry'd into ſeveral good Families; for in King *Henry* II's Reign, *Robert Cuny* was Lord of it, and his Deſcendant *John* marry'd the Daughter of *William de Erdington*. His Grandſon *Robert* marry'd *Hugoha*, one of the Heirs of *Edward Burnell* of *Eye* and *Langley* in *Shropſhire*, by whom he had *Robert*, who marry'd *Margaret*, the Daughter of *Robert Haleighton*. His Grandſon *Robert* marry'd *Alice*, Daughter of *Hugh Erdeſwick*, whoſe Son *Robert* marry'd *Dorothy Moverleſs*, and their Poſterity inherited this Eſtate in 1596, and may probably ſtill be Lords of it.

In this Pariſh of *Weſton*, the moſt conſiderable Things are the Brine-Pits belonging to the Lord *Ferrers* of *Chartley*, whoſe Seat is at a little Diſtance. Theſe Brine-pits are made by a Mineral Salt there, that their Waters paſs thro' not long before they riſe; which, tho' not very ſtrong, (by reaſon of the Poverty or Hardneſs of the Glebe of Salt; or perhaps, becauſe it is at too great a Diſtance from the Pits) yet they make as good Salt for all Uſes as any is in *England*, tho' not with ſo great Advantage as in other Places, *viz.* in *Cheſhire*, or *Worceſterſhire*, where the Brine, eſpecially at *Upwich*, and *Middlewich*, is ſo ſtrong, as to yield a 4th Part fully in Salt.

Walton, was in the Reign of King *Henry* II. the Eſtate of *Eutropius de Haſting*, as Heir to his Mother *Maud*, who, we ſuppoſe, was the Heir of *Humphredus*, who held the ſame of *Henry de Ferrers*, when the Conqueror's Survey was taken; but it ſeems to have been ſoon alienated, becauſe we find, that in the ſame Reign, *Walton* was held of one *Alicia de Walton*, who was marry'd to *Peter Giffard*, a Deſcendant from the *Giffards* Dukes of *Buckingham*, whoſe Poſterity had their Seat at *Chillington*, and *John Giffard*, Eſq; was living in 1596, Heir of the Family.

Weverſton, the Manor and Eſtate of the *Lukemores*, whoſe Heir *Eleanor* was ſecond Wife to Sir *Robert Harcourt*, by whom ſhe had *John Harcourt*, who, as Heir to his Mother, inherited this Manor, and ſome other Eſtates.

Wolſey, is famous for a Bridge, which paſſeth over the *Trent* there. It is the Seat and Eſtate of a Gentleman, who bears the Name of the Place. It is a Member of *Heywood*, and in the 20th of the Conqueror's Reign, *Nigellus de Grieſley's* paternal Anceſtor held it of the Biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*.

Whitmore, a Village and Manor lying on the Banks of the River *Sow*. It was ſome Time Foreſt Lands, and was anciently the Seat of a Family, who took its Name from it, being called, *De Whitmore*. The *Bohuns* had afterwards their Seat here, but in theſe laſt Centuries, the *Manurings* were Owners of it, by the Marriage of a Daughter and Heir of the *Bohuns* alias *Bonghyes*.

Wolſtanton, a Member of the Manor of *Newcaſtle under Lime*, which having been the Lordſhip of the Earls of *Lancaſter*, deſcended to the Heirs of the laſt of that Family, *Blanch* and *Maud*; and upon the Diviſion,

Diviſion paſſed to the latter, who marry'd to *William* Duke of *Bavaria*; but having no Child by him, and outliving him, left it, with many other great Eſtates to her Siſter *Blanch*, who being marry'd to *John of Gaunt*, Earl of *Richmond*, and at length Duke of *Lancaſter*, from whom it deſcended to their Son and Heir *Henry* Duke of *Lancaſter*, who was afterward choſen King, and by the Depoſition of King *Richard* II. was crown'd by the Name of K. *Henry* IV.

Wringford, an Hamlet in the Pariſh of *Madely*, which is the Inheritance and Seat of a Branch of the Family of the *Egertons*, who poſſeſs the ſame as Heirs to *Hellen*, one of the Daughters and Heirs of Sir *John Hawkeſtone*, Kt. and *Jeffrey* the Son of *Hugh Betley*. She was the Wife of *William Egerton*, deſcended from the *Egertons* of *Calwate* in *Cheſhire*. Her Poſterity liv'd at *Betley* in this County in the laſt Century.

Yarlet, a Village, near which was found the Braſs Head of a *Roman Venabulum*, or Hunting-Spear, from whence one may probably gather, that the *Romans* had at one Time or other, ſome Reſidence here, with Leiſure to follow ſuch Sports as the Country hereabouts would afford them.

V. The Hundred of *Totmanſloe*.

The Hundred of *Totmanſloe* is bounded on the Eaſt with the County of *Derby*, on the South with the Hundred of *Offlow*, on the Weſt with the Hundred of *Pyrehill*, and on the North with part of *Cheſhire*. The Fee of this Hundred is in the Crown, and the Government is under the High Sheriff and his Officers. The Market-Towns are,

Cheaddle, *Celle*, or *Cheddle*. *Robertus* held it of *Robert de Stafford*, 20 *Conq.* but 22 *Hen.* 2. it was the Poſſeſſion of *Osbert Baſſwine*, who gave it to *William Baſſet*, whoſe Poſterity being divided into divers Families, this Manor became the Seat and Lordſhip of the Family of *Baſſet* of *Sapcote*, ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from the other Families of *Baſſets* of *Hedendon* and *Wycomb*, all deſcended from the *Baſſets* of *Draiton*. *Ralph* Lord *Baſſet* of *Sapcote* in *Leiceſterſhire*, who was the laſt Heir-male of this Family, dy'd poſſeſs'd of it, 2 *Richard* II. leaving this Manor, and his other Eſtates to *Alice* the Wife of Sir *Laurence Dutton*, Kt. and *Elizabeth* the Wife of *Richard de Grey* of *Codnovre*, his Siſters and next Heirs, to which laſt this Manor came, upon the Partition. He was a very active Man in the Wars with *France*, in the Reigns of King *Henry* IV. and K. *Henry* V. and dy'd about 6 *Hen.* 5. leaving his Wife *Elizabeth* ſurviving, and *John* his Heir, in whoſe Poſterity Iſſue-male failing, their Eſtate came to the Lord *Zouch*, deſcended of the Female Heir. But this Manor being of her Inheritance, was with all her other Lands, before her Death, ſettled upon *John* Duke of *Somerſet*, and ſome others, to the Intent that out of the Revenues thereof they ſhould diſcharge her Debts, and Funeral Expences, which ſhe appointed to be at *Ayleſford* in *Kent*, by her Husband, and to find a Prieſt to ſing there for the Soul of her ſaid Husband, herſelf, and Children, for ſeven Years, and to pay to the Fryars, Preachers at *Stamford*, ten Pounds *per Ann.* for the like Services; which being perform'd, ſhe ſettled this Manor upon *John* the Son of *William* Lord *Zouch*. The Market is held here weekly on Thurſday, and Fair yearly on *Aug.* 10.

Leeke, or *Leike*, noted (ſays Mr. *Cambden*) for its Market, which now is on Wedneſday weekly, but hath nothing extraordinary, ſo far as we can find; and the Fair is on *April* 3, yearly. The Manor was the Eſtate of one *Algarus Ca*, before the Conqueſt; and in the Conqueror's Hands, *Reg.* 20. but it was, 6 *Steph.* the Eſtate of *Ranulph de Gernons*, Earl of *Cheſter*, a Great Man in King *Stephen*'s Time, in whoſe Reign, *Anno* 18, he dy'd. He was a Perſon of ſingular Piety in his Days; and among many other Benefactions to divers Monaſtries in other Counties, as, to the Nuns of *Cheſter*, Monks of *Geroudon* in *Leiceſterſhire*, *&c.* he gave the Tythes of his Mill in this Place, to the Monks of S. *Werberge* at *Cheſter*. His Heir and Succeſſor in his Earldom, was *Hugh*, ſurnamed *Kevelioc*, a Town in *Powis* in

in *Merionethſhire*, where he was born. He dy'd at his Seat in this Town, in the Year 1181, 27 *Hen.* 2. and was ſucceeded by *Ranulph* his Son and Heir, who gave this Manor to the Monks of the Abby of *Dieu le Creyſe* adjoining.

In the Church-yard of this Town is a Pyramidal Stone of a good Height, which hath much Fretwork, and ſome Imagery upon it. Dr. *Plot* ſays, he found ſeveral of theſe Pillars in other Churchyards, as at *Draycot*, *Chebſey*, *Ham*, and *Checkley*, which he took at firſt to be only the Standards of ſo many Croſſes (which in Popiſh Times were erected often in Churchyards, and in Highways) 'till finding ſometimes two and ſometimes three in one Churchyard, not far diſtant from one another, he alter'd his Opinion, and upon Enquiry, found them moſt probably to be Funeral Monuments of the Dead, brought into this Nation by the *Danes*, whoſe Cuſtom it was (and it ſtill continues in *Denmark*, as *Olaus Wormius* tells us) to erect over the Graves of all Perſons of Quality and Note, tall Pyramidal Stones; and the Inhabitants of *Checkley* have a Tradition, that thoſe in their Churchyard, were for three Biſhops, ſlain in a Battle fought in a Field called *Naked Field*, (ſo called, becauſe the Slain lay ſome Time there, naked and unbury'd) at a little Diſtance from their Church E N E.

Between *Blue-Hills* and *Cluſterberry-Edge*, in this Pariſh, is a Stream coming out of a Sough, belonging to the Coal-Mine in *Blue-Hills*, as ſalt as the Salt-Springs found in *Ingeſtre-Marſh*, or *Newbold* Grounds, which tinges the Stones and Earth all along as it runs, of a ruſty Colour, and dyes the Button-moulds of the poor People (who much employ themſelves in making Buttons) black in half an Hour's Time, eſpecially if they are made of Oak, and with the leaſt Infuſion of Galls, turns as black as Ink, which ſhews it to be a ſtrong Vitriolic Water.

Here are alſo vaſt Rocks, which ſurprize with Admiration, call'd the *Hen-Clouds*, and *Leek-Roches*. They are of ſo great an Height, and afford ſuch ſtupendous Proſpects, that one could hardly believe they were any where to be found, but in Picture. They are ſo bare, that they have no Turf upon them, nor indeed any Earth to produce it; which, whether they were ſo from the Creation, or were uncover'd by the general Flood, or waſhed clean by Rain, it is not poſſible to account for, unleſs we may ſuppoſe, that the Turf being taken off to burn, (as is uſual in this County) this latter ſhould carry off the Mould, and leave them bare; but as rocky as they appear, they certainly grow bigger, as have been made evident to Demonſtration, by Billets, Peeble-Stones, yea, a Man's Skull found in them.

Uttoxeter, or as it is called commonly, *Utceſter*, in *Saxon* Uttok ceꝛtep, and in old Writings, *Uttokeſhother*, is ſeated on an Hill of eaſy Aſcent, and rather rich by means of its fine Meadows ſtocked with many Cattle, than neat and handſom in reſpect of Buildings, ſays Mr. *Cambden*; but ſince his Time it hath ſuffer'd much by Fire, which, tho' it might much impoveriſh the Inhabitants, at leaſt, for the preſent, yet hath improv'd the Town. It hath a good Market weekly on Wedneſday, and a Fair on the Eve, Day, and Morrow of S. *Mary Magdalene*, yearly. The Market is ſaid to be one of the greateſt in theſe Parts of *England*, for Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Butter, Cheeſe, Corn, and all Proviſions. The Buildings are but ordinary, but the Town is pretty large, and the Market-place is very neat and convenient. Mr. *Cambden* was once of Opinion, that this Place was the *Etocetum* in *Antoninus*'s Itinerary, being induced thereto by the Affinity of the two Names, but he was afterwards better inform'd.

The Lordſhip of this Town was in the Conqueror's Hands, *Reg.* 20. but was ſoon after given to *Henry de Ferrers*, whoſe Poſterity were Earls of *Derby*, and inheriting it divers Succeſſions, procured divers Privileges for it. For *William de Ferrers*, Earl of *Derby*, 32 *Hen.* 3. obtain'd a Charter of free Warren to himſelf and his Heirs, in all his Demeſne Lands in this Town, and elſewhere, in this County and others. *Robert* Earl of *Derby* was his

his Son and Heir, but was ſo unfortunate as to engage in divers Rebellions againſt King *Henry* III. whereby his Eſtate being forfeited, after the Battle of *Eveſham*, it was given to *Edmund* Earl of *Lancaſter*, that King's younger Son, redemable upon the Payment of 50,000 *l.* at one Payment upon a certain Day; which the Earl not being able to do, his Eſtate was made over to the ſaid *Edmund*.

Edmund being thus in Poſſeſſion of that Earl's Eſtate, *Eleanor* the Daughter of *Ralph* Lord *Baſſet*, his Widow, commenced a Suit againſt *Edmund* Earl of *Lancaſter*, 7 *Edw.* 1. for her Dowry in her Husband's Lands, mentioning this, and many other Manors in this County in her Bill; but finding that ſhe ſhould gain nothing by her Suit, more than *Edmund* would freely grant her, ſat down contented with *Spondone* and *Chateſden* in *Derbyſhire*, and *Godmancheſter* in *Huntingtonſhire*. *Edmund* having at length attain'd quiet Poſſeſſion of this Manor, and the other Eſtates of *Robert* then Earl of *Derby*, left it to his Son and Heir *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter*. This Earl procured the Wedneſday Market above mentioned for it weekly, and a Fair on the Eve, Day, and Morrow of S. *Mary Magdalene*'s Day, *July* 21; but ſince, either the Fair is removed, or there are two other Fairs yearly, *viz.* one on St. *Mark*'s Day, *April* 25, and the other on the Nativity of the Virgin *Mary*, *Sept.* 8.

The Male Line failing in the Line of *Edmund* Earl of *Lancaſter*, *Maud* and *Blanch*, the Daughters of *Henry* Earl of *Lancaſter*, were Heirs to his Eſtate; and this Manor, with the Honour, fell to *John of Gaunt*, the 4th Son of King *Edward* III. by his Marriage with the youngeſt, who was thereupon created Duke of *Lancaſter*; and leaving it (with the reſt of the *Ferrers* Eſtate, which came to him by the Death of the elder Siſter *Maud*, who being marry'd to *William* Duke of *Bavaria*, dy'd Childleſs) to his Son *Henry*, afterwards King of *England*, by the Name of King *Henry* IV. all the *Ferrers* Land was turned into the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, as it ſtill continues.

In *Utceſter* is an Houſe of the *Myneres*, a very ancient Family of Gentlemen, for they were Truſtees to a Deed in King *Henry* III's or King *John's* Time, and were *Teſtes* to another in King *Henry* I's Reign; and one Sir *John Myneres* was a Knight, 6 *Edw.* 3. by which it appears, that the *Myneres* are both a very ancient Houſe, and have been of good Eſteem in this County. This Family of *Mineres* of *Hollingbury-Hall* in this Pariſh, ſeems to have been peculiarly addicted to the Sea; for *William Mineres* is ſaid to have ſailed to the *Eaſt-Indies* 11 Times, whither he hath been follow'd by Captain *Richard Mineres*, the Proprietor of the ſame Seat in the latter End of the laſt Century. He alſo ſignalized himſelf in our Engagements againſt the *Dutch*, and at Land againſt the Rebels, at the Siege of *Colcheſter*. Near *Utceſter* is an Houſe of the *Blounts*, called *Blount's-Hall*, of which, one Mr. *Blount* of *Leiceſterſhire* is Owner; but it is an Houſe of no great Account, becauſe it is but lately built, though called ſo by the Builder.

In this Pariſh of *Utoxeter*, at the Houſe of *Thomas Kinnerſley*, Eſq; in 1678, it then thundering and lightening, a Bolt falling, pierc'd the Roof of his new Stable, and cleaving the Timber in ſeveral Places, paſſed thro' two Floors, and thro' a Saddle that hung by the Walls into the Pavement; and though it never touch'd the Horſe of a Gentleman then in the Stable (that could be perceiv'd by any Mark upon him) kill'd him outright. This Effect might indeed be produced by the Bolt falling near the Horſe, tho' it did not touch him; but it is a greater Miracle, that Thunder ſhould be mortal to to ſome Animals, even where no Bolt hath fallen, or can be ſupoſed to fall; as it is to Lobſters, and Crevices by long Experience found to be by the Fiſhermen in *Queenborough* and other Places.

This Town is deſervedly famous for the Birth of Mr. *Thomas Allen*, a Perſon ſo admirable for his Learning, that he is called the Father of Knowledge and virtuous Induſtry, and an unfeigned Lover and Furtherer of all good Arts and Sciences.

ces. His Father was Lord of the Manor *Buckenhall* in this County: Being choſen Fellow of *Trinity-College*, *Oxford*, and not willing to enter into Orders, he remov'd from thence to *Glouceſter-Hall*, where by a cloſe Application to his Study, he became an eminent Antiquary, Philoſopher, and Mathematician. He was courted by Princes and Nobles, offered Preferments of many Kinds, as many, and great as he would deſire, but could not be drawn out of his beloved Retirement, ſave that he liv'd a little Time with the great Patron of Mathematicians, the Earl of *Northumberland*. He was highly reſpected by the moſt learned Men of his Time, as *Bodley*, *Campden*, *Savile*, *Selden*, *&c.* He was very induſtrious to collect MSS. of every Science, but chiefly of Hiſtory, Antiquities, Mathematicks, *&c.* He liv'd to a great Age, and dy'd in *Glouceſter-Hall*, *Sept.* 30, 1632; but was bury'd in *Trinity-College* Chapel. His incomparable Library was given to Sir *Kenelm Digby*, and by him the next Year depoſited in the *Bodleian* Library, where it ſtill remaineth; but ſome of the valuable MSS. were gotten from him for the *Cotton-Library*, by Mr. *James* and others, by Sir *Thomas Aylesbury*, Maſter of Requeſts, *&c.*

The Villages of this Hundred in which is any thing remarkable, are,

Abetone, the Lordſhip of *Edwin*, the laſt Earl of *Mercia*, as appears from the Conqueror's Survey; but being forfeited by his Rebellion, was diſpoſed of by that King among his Followers, probably given to *Robert de Stafford*, who had 81 Manors in this Shire.

Alton, *Alveton*, or *Elveton*, was held before the Conqueſt by one *Lunar*, but was in the Conqueror's own Hands, *Reg.* 20. In the Reign of King *Henry* II. *Anno* 22, *Bertram de Verdon* was Lord of it; and having founded the Abby of *Croxden* for *Ciſtercian* Monks, *Anno* 1176, among other Eſtates, endow'd it with the Church of *Alveton* (now called *Alton*) his chief Seat being in the Caſtle here. He dy'd at *Joppa* in the *Holy-Land*, 4 *Rich.* 1. and was bury'd at *Aſton*, leaving *Thomas de Verdon*, his Son and Heir, by *Rohefia*, or *Roiſa*, his ſecond Wife: This *Thomas* being a Minor at his Father's Death, *William Fitz-Richard* (a Great Man at that Time in *Warwickſhire*) had the Cuſtody of his Lands, and 7 *Rich.* 1. brought in among other Diſburſements an Account of Ten Pounds for the Maintenance of Soldiers and Servants in the Caſtle of *Alveton* for the preceding Half Year. His Poſterity continu'd their Seat here divers Succeſſions; and *John de Verdon*, 3 *Edw.* 2. dying at the Caſtle here, was bury'd with great Honour in the Abby of *Croxden*, the common Burial Place of the Family; as was alſo *Theobald de Verdon*, who dy'd in the ſame Caſtle. He left only three Daughters and Heirs, among whom, when his Eſtate was divided, this Manor and Caſtle fell to *Joan* the eldeſt, the Wife of *Thomas* the Son and Heir of *Thomas* Lord *Furnival*, called then Lord *Furnival* Junior.

This Manor and Caſtle, when it came into the Family of the *Furnivals*, had theſe Villages belonging to it, as Members of it, *viz.* *Bredeley*, *Farley*, *Coten*, *Wooton*, *Denſton*, *Taunton*, *Streingeſhul*, *Buckenhall*, *Fenton*, and *Balterdelyer*, as alſo (as is ſaid in another Catalogue of them) *Rammeſover*, *Spenne*, *Shene*, *Witſton*, and *Bedulf*. It continu'd two Succeſſions in this Family, and then falling to the Female Heir *Joan*, marryed to *Thomas Nevil*, Brother of *Ralf* Earl of *Weſtmoreland*: He was thereupon in her Right, created Lord *Furneval*, and inherited this Caſtle and Manor with her other Eſtates. He left by her only one Daughter and Heir, named *Joan*, who being marry'd to the famous *John Talbot*, afterwards made Earl of *Shrewsbury*, brought this Manor and Caſtle with her other Inheritance into his Family, in which it continu'd till the laſt Century, if it be not ſtill in it.

Aldrich, or *Alvidelege*, the Lordſhip of *Algar* Earl of *Mercia*, in King *Edward the Confeſſor's* Reign, as appears from the Conqueror's Survey. *Edwin* his eldeſt Son ſucceeded him in his Honour and Eſtate, but forfeiting it by his Oppoſition to the Conqueror, that King diſpoſed of it to his Attendants. *Alverdeſton*, a Lordſhip of the aforeſaid *Edwin* Earl of *Mercia*,

cia, in the Confeſſor's Time, and forfeited to the Conquerour, as his other Manors beforementioned were.

Anneſley, but properly *Houndſley* a Village, a Mile diſtant from the River *Dove*, the Eſtate of *Edward Manwaring* of *Whitmore* in this County.

Aſtonefield, or *Alſtonefield*, was held by *William de Malbane*, 20 *Conq.* of *Roger de Montgomery*, Earl of *Arundel* and *Shrewsbury*; his Poſterity enjoyed it ſome Succeſſions, and leaving it to Daughters, it came by Marriage to *Henry de Aldithley*, 11 *Hen.* 3. He left it with his other great Eſtates, 31 *Hen.* 3. to his Son and Heir *James*, who obtained a Charter of Free-Warren of that King for all his Demeſne Lands in this Manor, and ſeveral others in this County. He left it to his Son and Heir *James*, who was marry'd, but dying without Iſſue, his Widow *Maud* had this Manor with divers other Lordſhips for her Dowry, which deſcended to *Hen. de Aldithley*, his Brother at her Deceaſe: His Heirs enjoy'd it ſeveral Succeſſions, till *Nicholas* dying without Iſſue, his Eſtate was divided between his Siſters; *Joan*, marry'd to *John Tuchet*, and *Margaret*. This Manor came to the eldeſt Siſter, and *John Tuchet* her Son and Heir, who in her Right was made Lord *Audley*, inherited it. While the Lords *Audley* were chief Lords of this Manor, *Hugh de Spencer*, and divers others had petty Lordſhips under them; for this Place is a very large Seigniory, and hath many Hamlets belonging to it, which having of old been Foreſt Lands, have many Privileges belonging to them. The *Dove* runs three or four Miles together by the Side of this Pariſh. Moſt of the petty Lordſhips of this Place are come by Purchaſe to Mr. *Harper* of *Swareſton* in *Derbyſhire*; but the Head Manor is ſtill the Lord *Audley*'s.

Beresford, a ſmall Village, ſituate upon the *Dove*, near *Narrowdale*, ſo call'd from the Mountains which pent up the River into a ſmall Stream, famous for nothing but a Gentleman's Family, that bears the Name of the Place, and have had their Seat here ever ſince K. *Henry* VI's Reign.

Belſton-Tor, a Place about half a Mile North of *Throwley*, where the Rivers *Manifold* and *Hamps*, alias *Hans*, after they have run under Ground for about three Miles, break out, and meeting together, run to *Ham*, and fall into the *Dove*, near *Blore-Park*.

Blore, was held of *Robert de Stafford*, by *Edricus*, 20 *Conqueſt.* but 33 *Hen.* 3. *William de Blore*, who marry'd *Agnes*, the Daughter of *Peter Thornſon*, Chaplain of *Hugh* Earl of *Cheſter*, was Lord of it. *William*'s Heir by the ſaid *Agnes*, was *Clementia*, who marrying *William*, the Son of *Henry de Audley*, brought it into his Family. His Sons *John*, *William*, *Alan*, and *Hugh*, were ſucceſſively Lords of *Blore*, and the laſt of them leaving a Daughter and Heir, who marryed *John Baſſet*, carry'd it into his Family, which have inherited it almoſt ever ſince; for in the Beginning of the laſt Century they had a goodly Seat and Park here.

Bradnoppe, a Manor, given by King *Henry* VIII. to old Sir *Edward Aſton*, in Exchange for his Lands at *Eſtede*, *Michel*, *&c.* deſcended to him from his Anceſtors. It was Part of the Poſſeſſions of the Abby of *Hilton*, then lately diſſolved, and given Sir *Edward* for a Seat at the ſame Time.

Bromſhall, or *Bromſhulfe*, a Lordſhip, held of the King, 20 *Conqueſt.* by *Robert de Stafford*: His Poſterity enjoy'd it 'till Iſſue Male failing in *Robert de Stafford*, *Millicent* his Siſter became ſole Heir of his Lands and Eſtate. She marry'd *Hervey Bagod*, a Gentleman of an ancient Family in theſe Parts, whoſe Poſterity chang'd their Name to *Stafford*; and ſhe gave this Manor to Sir *William Stafford* their younger Son, in whoſe Name it continu'd 'till the 12th of King *Edward* III. when *Thomas Erdeſwicke* marry'd the only Daughter and Heir of Sir *James Stafford*. The *Erdeſwicks* from that Time, were Lords of it, 'till King *Henry* VII's Reign; when Sir *Robert Willoughby*, Lord *Brooke* and others claiming as Heirs of *Alice*, the Daughter of Sir *Humphrey Stafford*, deſcended from Sir *John Stafford*, 2d Son of Sir *William Stafford* of *Bromſhulf*, and younger Brother of Sir *James*, outed the *Erdeſwicks*. The Manor is now, or late

late was in the Family of Sir *Fulk Grevil*, as Son and Heir of Sir *Fulk Grevil*, Kt. and *Elizabeth* the Heir, after ſome ſome Deſcents to the abovemention'd *Robert Willoughby*, Lord *Brooke*, Steward of the Houſhold to King *Henry* VII. Son of *John Willoughby* and *Alice* abovemention'd. In this Village, in the Reigns of King *Henry* III. *Edward* I. and *Edward* II. the Family of *Verneys* had their Seat.

Butterton, the Eſtate of *Robert de Stafford*, 20 *Conq.*

Cauldon, or *Caldone*, one of thoſe many Lordſhips, of which *Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln* dy'd poſſeſſed, 5 *Edw.* 2. 1312, and left it to *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter*, who had marry'd *Alice* his only Daughter and Heir.

Careſwall, or *Caverſwall*, was, 20 *Conq.* held of *Robert de Stafford*, by *Ernulfus de Heſding*, but hath long been the Lordſhip of a Family of that Name, Ancient and Gentile, deſcended probably from him; for in the Reign of King *Richard* I. one *Thomas de Careſwall* was Lord of it; from him it deſcended to Sir *William de Careſwall*, Kt. whoſe Grandſon *William de Careſwall* erected a goodly Caſtle in this Place, the Pools, Dams, and Houſes of Office being all of Maſonry. His Poſterity enjoyed it 'till 19 *Edw.* 3. when by the Heir General it paſſed from the *Careſwalls* to the *Montgomeries*, and from them by the *Giffords* and Ports to the Family of *Haſtings*, Earls of *Huntington*, who were Owners of it in the laſt Century, and as we ſuppoſe, are ſtill. The Caſtle in the Beginning of that Century was in reaſonable good Repair, but was ſuffer'd to run into Decay (if not ruinated on Purpoſe) by one *Brown*, the Farmer of the Lands about it, leſt his Lord ſhould be at any Time in the Mind to live there, and take the Demeſne from him. It hath been ſince ſold to *Matthew Cradock*, Eſq; in whoſe Poſterity it was in 1655, but is ſince come to Captain *Packer*.

In the Church of this Place, is a Monument for *William de Careſwall* abovemention'd, the Builder of the Caſtle, with this Inſcription about it.

WILLIELMUS DE CARSWELLIS. *At the Head*;

And then about it this Diſtich:

Caſtri Structor eram, domibus, foſſiſq; cemento
Vivis dans operam, nunc claudor in hoc monumento.

In *Engliſh* thus:

I built this Caſtle with its Rampires round,
For the Uſe of th' Living, who am under Ground.

Cattſhill, a *Roman* Barrow, lying upon *Watlingſtreet*, the *Tumulus*, or Sepulchral Monument of ſome eminent Commander in the Wars, who dy'd hereabouts.

Checkley, was held of the King, 20 *Conq.* by one *Ocha*. It came afterward about King *John*'s Time to be a Parcel of *Ferrers*'s Barony; but how, and how long it continu'd ſo, we find not. At preſent the Parſon is the beſt Man in the Town, for he hath a fair Houſe, good Glebe, and Plenty of Tythes, yea, moreover is Lord of the Town, and yet one *Beke* and his Heirs have ever been Patrons of the Church.

In the Church (which is a goodly Country Church) is a fair Monument of the *Bekes*, which the Tenants of *Tayne* an adjacent Village, ſtudy all Ways to deface and ſuppreſs, by Reaſon they would conceal a Parcel of the Task due for *Beke*'s Lands, which is ſuppoſed to be his Demeſnes. There are alſo in the Glaſs divers fair Monuments of the S. *Maurs*, and others. In the Churchyard ſtand three Stones raiſed Spire-ways, two of which

have little Images upon them, and that in the Middle is the higheſt. The Inhabitants have a Tradition, that there was an Engagement between two Armies near this Place, one with Weapons, and the other without, and that three Biſhops were ſlain in one of them, for whom theſe Stones are Memorials. What Truth may be in this Story, we are not able to ſay poſitively, but as to the Monuments themſelves, we have given our Judgment above in *Leek*.

Chetelton, of which it is ſaid in *Doomſday-Book*, that one *William* held it of *Roger de Montgomery*, Earl of *Arundel*, &c. and that it belongs to *Werſley* in *Aſtonfield*, as it is now reputed a Member of it. In King *William Rufus*'s Time, one *Sirardus* was Lord of this Town, and had Iſſue *Peter*, whoſe Son or Grandſon *Peter* had a Son *William*, who being a Knight, took on him the Name of *Chetelton*; but his Son *Robert* was called *Robert Sirard*, Lord of *Chetelton*, yet his Poſterity kept the Name of *Chetelton*, and were not called *Sirard*. After ſome Deſcents, Iſſue Male fail'd in *William Chetelton*, who dy'd without a Child; and *Annabella* his Siſter being his Heir, marry'd *William Bromley*, and carry'd her Eſtate into his Family, but having only a Daughter of her own Name by him, marry'd to Sir *John Hawkſtone*, Kt. by whom ſhe had alſo a Daughter and Heir, *Ellen*, who marry'd *William Egerton*, her Eſtate paſſed into that Family, who were in the laſt Century, (if they are not now) Lords of *Chetelton*.

Crakemerſh, was before the Conqueſt, the Demeſne of *Algar* Earl of *Mercia*; but in the 20th Year of the Conqueror's Reign it was in that King's Hands. It afterwards became the Eſtate of *Ferrers*, Earl of *Derby*, of whom *Robert de Ferrers*, Earl of *Derby*, gave it with his Daughter *Maud* in Frank Marriage to *Bertam de Verdon*, from whom it deſcended to *Roiſia de Verdon*, the ſole Daughter and Heir of *Nicholas de Verdon*. She marry'd *Theobald de Butiller*, but kept her Sirname, and left it to her Son *John de Verdon*; after whom *Theobald de Verdon* dying without Iſſue Male, *Elizabeth* carry'd this Manor by her Marriage with *Bartholomew* Lord *Burgherſh*, into his Family. After them the Family of *Delves* poſſeſſed it; and from them it deſcended to the Lord *Sheffield*, whoſe Deſcendant ſold it to his Brother *Chriſtopher Sheffield*; but it is ſince gone out of that Family, being ſold to Mr. *Robert Collier*, and by his Son to Sir *Gilbert Gerhard*, Maſter of the Rolls, in whoſe Poſterity we ſuppoſe it to be now. It is in itſelf a goodly and a profitable Lordſhip, lying in a good Soil, between the *Teine-Water* and *Dove*, near their Meeting.

Croxden, *Crockſden*, or *Croxton*, was held of the King, 20 *Conq.* by *Alvaldus*; but it came into the Family of *de Verdon* in the Reign of King *Henry* II. *Bertram de Verdon* being then in Poſſeſſion of it; and 22 *Hen.* 2. building here an Abby for *Ciſtercian* Monks, Mr. *Erdeſwick* ſays, That *Roiſia de Verdon* built this Houſe, and the Author of the Additions to *Cambden*, makes *Theobald de Verdon*, a *Norman* Baron, the Founder; but becauſe *Dugdale*, whom we ſuppoſe, beſt acquainted with the Original and Endowments of Monaſteries, aſſerts, both in his *Baronage* and *Monaſticon*, that it was founded by *Bertram de Verdon*, we chooſe to follow him, leaving our larger Account of the Abby to our Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory. The Lordſhip continu'd in the Family of *Verdons* many Succeſſions; and tho' Iſſue Male failed in *Nicholas de Verdon*, who dying 15 *Hen.* 3. left only a Daughter and Heir *Roiſia*, who marry'd at the King's Requeſt *Theobald Butiller* (a Branch of the noble Family of *Butillers* in *Ireland*) yet ſhe did not change her Sirname, but retain'd her own, and left it to her Poſterity, her Son being called *John de Verdon*, and his Poſterity had the Chriſtian Name of *Theobald* from his Father. The Burial-Place of the Family of *Verdons* was in this Monaſtry.

After the Suppreſſion of the Abbeys, a younger Brother of the *Fuljambes* of *Walton* in *Derbyſhire*, obtain'd the Site of this Monaſtry, and left it to *Godfrey Fuljambe*, his Baſtard Son, who hath ſold it, and all the other Eſtates his Father left him. The Grange belonging to this Monaſtry, called *Muſden-*

Muſden-Grange, was given by King *Henry* VIII. to the Earl of *Shrewsbury* for his Life, and from and after his Deceaſe, it was given 1 *Edw.* 6. to Sir *Richard Cotton*, Kt. for Term of his Life.

Cunſal, the Lordſhip of the *Cheteltons*, of whom *William de Chetelton*, in the Reign of King *John* gave it to *Philip Dracote*, in whoſe Poſterity it was the laſt Century, *John Dracot* being then Owner of it.

Denſton, held before the Conqueſt by one *Lunar*, and by the Conqueror himſelf, *Reg.* 20. It being a Member of the great Manor of *Aſton*, went along with it, both when it was the *Verdons* and *Furnivals* Eſtate. One Mr. *Madeley* has a pretty Houſe here.

Dieu le Creyſe, or rather *Dieu Encres*, now commonly called, *Deulacres*, where was an Abby built by *Ranulf*, the laſt Earl of *Cheſter* (of which we ſhall ſpeak more largely hereafter) and at the Diſſolution, given with moſt of its Appurtenances, to Sir *Ralph Baggenholt*, by King *Edward* VI. for his Advancement; but Sir *Ralph* (Goodfellow-like, as our Author ſays) diſpers'd it abroad, and gave it partly to the Poor, for he ſold it almoſt all to the Tenants, who held it, to every one his own, at ſo ſmall a Price, that they were able to make the Purchaſe, and then ſpent the Money Gentleman-like, leaving his Son nothing, but his natural Endowments, which prov'd ſufficient to raiſe him to an equal Dignity with his Father; and 'tis likely to as good or better an Eſtate; for he was for his Valour knighted at *Cales*, *Anno* 1596.

Dillorn, or *Dulverne*, was held 20 *Conq.* of *Robert de Stafford*, by one *Wulbertus*: In King *Henry* III's Time, *Ralph de Dulverne* was Lord of it; and 9 *Edw.* 2. *Richard de Caverſwall* was poſſeſs'd of it, and from him it paſſed to the *Montgomeries*, *ut ſupra*.

Dracot, or *Draycot*, a Manor, held 20 *Conq.* of the King, by *Nicholas de Ferrers*, but ſoon after the Conqueſt by *Hugh* the Son of *Nicholas de Draycot*, who was the Son of *Philip*, Brother of the firſt *William* Baron of *Malbanc*; for *Hugh* the Son of the ſaid Baron, confirmed it to him to hold of him by half a Quarter of a Knight's Fee. *Philip*, Son of *Hugh de Dracot*, was Juſtice of *Cheſter*, 23 *Hen.* 3. *Richard Dracot*, 16 *Edw.* 3. was Lord of this Town. He was a Foreſter in *Needwood*, as appears by his Seal, which had about it engraven, *S. Ricardi de Draycote*, having on it his Arms, a Feſs between three Billets; yet in *Cheadle* Church, his Arms, with his Name over it, are, Gold, three Piles, and over it a Bend Ermine, to ſhew he was a Lawyer. The Family of *Dracots* were Owners of this Lordſhip in the Beginning of the laſt Century. Mr. *Erdeſwick* ſets down two *Dracots*, the one in the *Morelands*, and the other in this Hundred, and makes two Families of *Dracots* Lords of them; but we find no ſuch Diſtinction in our *Villares*, and therefore we treat of them as one Family.

In the Churchyard of this Place is one of thoſe Pyramidal Stones, which are ſuppoſed to be ſet up over the Graves of Great Men, after the Manner of the *Danes*, of which we have ſpoken at *Leek*, *Chebſey*, and *Checkley*, and need ſay no more here.

Eccleſton, hath nothing remarkable, but that *William Tayler*, Son of *John Tayler* of this Place, of the Company of *Grocers*, *London*, was Lord Mayor of that City, in 1468.

Ellaſton, a Village, ſituate on the River *Dove*, whoſe Manor was given by the Conqueror among others, to *Robert de Stafford*, and held of him by *Woodman*, and *Alfi*, 20 *Conq.* but about the latter End of King *John's* Reign, *William de Audley cum perticibus ſuis*, held it with other Eſtates of the ſaid *Robert de Stafford*; and in King *Henry* III's Time, *Nigellus de Longford* held it of the then Baron of *Stafford*; his Deſcendant *Nicholas de Longford* continu'd Lord of Part of it, the 9th of *Edward* II. but Part of it was alienated to *Theobald de Verdon*, from whom by *Joan* his eldeſt Daughter, it paſſed in Marriage to *Thomas* Lord *Furnival*, and his Heirs.

Endon, *Enedone*, or *Horton*, is ſaid in *Domeſday-Book*, to be holden of the King, 20 *Conq.* (Mr. *Erdeſwick* ſuppoſeth *Hortebury*

bury in the ſame Book to be *Horton*) one *Duning* held it before the Conqueſt, and one *Rogerus* held it of Earl *Roger de Montgomery*. In the Reign of King *Henry* III. it came into the Poſſeſſion of the *Audleys*, but then went under the Name of *Horton*, and *Henry de Audley* obtain'd that King's Charter of Free-Warren for this Manor, with his other Eſtates in this County. In this Line it continu'd 'till Iſſue Male failing, it was divided between the two Siſters of *Nicholas* Lord *Audley*, *Joan* marry'd to *John Tuchet*, who became in her Right Lord *Audley*, and *Margaret* marry'd to Sir *Roger Hillary*. One third Part of it hath in theſe latter Times deſcended to the Family of the late Earls of *Bath*, who were in Poſſeſſion of it in the laſt Century; and the other two Parts remain'd in the Family of the *Tuchets*, 'till about the Beginning of the laſt Century, when the Lord *Audley Tuchet* (who inherited one third Part from his Anceſtors the *Audleys*, and the other third Part from his Coparcener *Hillary*) ſold it to *Egerton* of *Wall-Grange* and *Wedgewood* of *Heracles*. It is a large and goodly Manor; and becauſe it lieth in a barren Country, is called *Horton-court*, and taketh up almoſt all the Ground between *Endon-Water*, and the River *Charnet*, which are at a conſiderable Diſtance.

Field was, in King *Henry* II's Time, given by one *Jeffrey*, Abbot of *Burton*, to one *Andrew*, in Fee-Farm, for the Rent of 20*l. per Ann.* but afterward, *Nicholas* Abbot of the ſame Houſe, gave the ſame, with the Homages and Services (*Jeffrey S. Maure* being then the Farmer thereof) to his Brother *Bertram de Verdon*, in Exchange for certain Lands of his in *Stepenhall*, of which one *Roiſia (Margaret)* was Heir, being the Daughter and Heir of ſome of the *Staffords*; ſhe had for her 2d Huſband Sir *Thomas Pipe*, and by him had Sir *Robert Pipe*, Kt. ſhe had two other Sons by Sir *Thomas Pipe*, *John* and *Thomas*, who took on them the Name of *S. Maur*. *Thomas*'s Son *William* paſſed all his Lands to Sir *James Pipe*, the Son of Sir *Robert*, by which Means, in King *Richard* II's Reign, this Manor came into the Poſſeſſion of Sir *John Bagot*, whoſe Heirs were Owners of it in 1659. The River *Blithe* runs thro' this Village.

In this Pariſh grew a prodigious Witch-Elm, fell'd by Sir *Harvey Bagot*, in whoſe Ground it grew, and who was the Proprietor of it; the Bigneſs of which, being ſo well atteſted by the Surveyor of it, and other living Witneſſes, in 1680, doth well deſerve a Deſcription.

1. Two able Workmen were five Days in felling or cutting it down.

2. It was an hundred and twenty Feet, or forty Yards in length.

3. The But-End was 17 Yards in Circumference, *i. e.* five Yards two Foot diameter.

4. It was 25 Foot and an half in the Middle, by Girth-Meaſure.

5. Fourteen Load of Firewood, as much as ſix Oxen could draw, broke off in the Fall.

6. There was 47 as large Loads of Firewood cut off from the Top afterwards.

7. Two Saws were join'd together, and three Men put to each End, to cut the Body aſſunder.

8. There was 80 Pair of Nathes for Wheels cut out of it firſt; and out of the Remainder,

9. Eight Thouſand Foot of ſawn Timber in Boards and Planks, at ſix Score *per Cent.* which came to, for the Sawing only, twelve Pounds.

Theſe Things being at that Time ſuppoſed ſo extraordinary, that Poſterity could not believe it, were drawn up in Writing at the Time it was fell'd, and was atteſted by all the People chiefly concern'd, as,

Sir *Harvy Bagot* the Owner.
William Cooper his Steward.
Roger Shaw his Bailiff.
Walter Dixon Surveyor.
Lawrence Grews, and *Humphrey Chetton*, who cut out and ſaw'd the Timber.
Francis Marſhall, and *Thomas March*, who ſtubb'd it, or cut it down.

Heaton, a Village bordering upon *Cheſhire*, in the North Part of this Hundred, is famous for Grinſtones of a greyiſh Colour, and a fine ſmall Grit dug there.

Grendon,

Grendon, a Lordſhip poſſeſſed by *Robert de Stafford*, 20 *Conq.* but held under him, as his other Manors were, by divers Tenants, of which we have no certain Account 'till King *Henry* III's Reign, when we find it held, with *Blore*, by *William Audley*, of the Baron of *Stafford*. But in the 9th of *Edw.* 3. *Joanna le Strange* was Lady of it, whom we ſuppoſe a Widow-Daughter, or Siſter of *Hugh Audley*, marry'd to Sir *Henry Brailiford*, whoſe Daughter and Heir *Joan*, marry'd Sir *John Baſſet*, deſcended from the *Baſſets* of *Chedle*. In this Family it hath continu'd almoſt ever ſince, *William Baſſet* being poſſeſs'd of it and *Blore*, in the Beginning of the laſt Century; but in the End of the ſame Century it belonged to *Chriſtopher* Duke of *Albemarle*, in whoſe Lady's Dowry, or his Heirs, we ſuppoſe it to be now.

In this Pariſh, Dr. *Plot* tells us, there is a Sort of Marble, exceeding any of its Species (as Artiſts informed him) which have been brought into *England* from beyond Sea, and that in ſo great Quantities, as whole Mountains of it. It is a Rance Marble, *i. e.* of a white, hard, and ſhining Grit, ſtriped red, which will receive ſo good a Poliſh, that it is fit for Chimney-Pieces, Monuments, *&c.*

Heiley, *Hethleg*, or *Heleigh*, the Eſtate of *Henry* Lord *Audley*, given him by *William de Betteley*, and confirmed to him by King *Henry* III. *Reg.* 11. He built the Caſtle here, and made it his Seat; whereupon his Poſterity were called Lords *Audley* of *Heleigh*. This Town and Caſtle, by Reaſon of the Minority of *James* Lord *Audley*, was under the Care and Guardianſhip of *Ralph* Lord *Camois*, 18 *Edw.* 2. but returning to him at Age, his Poſterity enjoy'd it, 'till Iſſue-male failing in *Nicholas* Lord *Audley*, it deſcended with the Honour to *John Touchet* his eldeſt Siſter *Joan*'s Son, in whoſe Family it ſtill remains; but they are now Earls of *Caſtlehaven* in *Ireland* alſo.

Horton, as to the Manor, is the ſame with *Enedon* above; but it being the common Name of the Place, we meet with ſome Things memorable in it, which we thought not fit to paſs over, *viz.* 1. That at Mr. *Edge*'s Houſe in this Place, there was found a live Toad included in a Stone, when clove by the Maſon to repair his Barn Wall; but it dy'd quickly after it came out. 2. That one *John Beſt*, a Man of 104 Years of Age, having marry'd a Woman of 56 Years old, had a Child by her ſo like him, that Nobody did or could doubt but he was the Father of it. 3. That at *Horton-hay*, an Hamlet in this Pariſh, there was, at one Goodman *Stanton*'s, four Generations, all living in the ſame Houſe, and all eating at the ſame Table.

Heracles, the Seat of Mr. *John Wedgwood*, who from a Freeholder's Eſtate, hath advanc'd himſelf to the Quality of a Gentleman. But Mr. *Erdeſwick* ſays, that his Son, ſeeking further to advance himſelf, hath enter'd into a contentious Courſe of Living, which he fear'd would not prove commendable, if ſucceſsful.

Hondbury, or *Handbury*, a Lordſhip, of which, in King *Henry* III's Time, Sir *Henry de Hondbury* was Owner. He marry'd the Daughter and Heir of *Houndhill* of

Houndhill, the adjoining Pariſh, and had by her Sir *Henry Handbury*, Kt. who thereby became Lord of both theſe Manors. He dy'd without Iſſue, and *Agnes* his Siſter became his Coheir, and marry'd *William Bowles* of *Ruſhall*, by whoſe Daughter and Heir, it deſcended to the Family of *Leighs*, who are now, or late were, in Poſſeſſion of the Moiety of them, the other Moiety being the Eſtate of the *Vernons*, who marry'd her Siſter, and Coheir with Sir *Henry Handbury*'s Wife.

Ham, ſometime the Eſtate of the Family of *Iſtſtones*, from whom it deſcended to the *Walkers*, in which Name it continu'd many Succeſſions; but was in the laſt Century ſold to *Lawrence Wright*, in whoſe Poſterity it is, or lately was.

This Place is famous for the Tomb, Well, and Aſh, of S. *Bertram*, or S. *Bertelline*, the Son of a King of this Countrey, and Scholar to S. *Guthlac*, who led an Hermit's Life hereabout, and lies bury'd here. It may be objected againſt the Tomb, that it can't be his, becauſe it

ſeems

ſeems not to be above 300 Years old, which is much too late a Date for his Death. This muſt be granted, but then it can't be deny'd but the Tombs of ſuch Men as were eminent for Piety and Charity in their Generations, were often rebuilt, if there were any great Occaſion adminiſtred to do it; as there was for this Saint in 1386, when there was a wonderful Miracle wrought at his Altar in *Stafford*, as *Capgrave* aſſures, which might poſſibly incline the People of *Stafford* to build his Monument anew, in the Form it now appears, as is obſerv'd in *Stafford*.

In this Pariſh alſo, near the Spring called S. *Bertram*'s Well, was found, not long ſince, an Inſtrument of Braſs, ſomewhat like, but larger than a Lath-hammer at the Edge End, but not ſo on the other; which our Antiquary took to have been the Head of a *Roman Securis*, with which the Pope, or Prieſts ſlew their Sacrifices, notwithſtanding it hath no Eye for the *Manubium* or Helve to paſs thro', the *Securis* or Ax itſelf, being ſometimes only ſtuck through it, as may be ſeen in the *Roman* Antiquities of *Bartolus* and *Bellorius*. Dr. *Plot* alſo mentions another Braſs Inſtrument, ſent him by Mr. *Cotton*, which he ſuppoſeth to be a *Roman* Reſt, uſed to ſupport the *Roman Lituus*, *i. e.* Crooked Trumpet, or Horn-pipe, uſed in the *Roman* Armies, which, he ſays, is a ſtrong Argument, that the *Romans* did advance their Arms into theſe Northern Parts.

The Rivers *Manifold* and *Hamps*, after they have run under Ground ſome Miles, break out at one Mouth, a little below Mr. *Port*'s Houſe near *Ilam* Church.

Ipſtones, held of the King by *Robert de Stafford*, 20 *Conq.* About K. *Edward* I. or his Son and Succeſſor, K. *Edward* II's Time, one Sir *John de Ipſtones*, Kt. was Lord of it. His Mother was a *Creſwall*. Sir *John* had Iſſue *William*, whoſe Daughter and Heir *Alice*, marrying to Sir *Ralph Brereton*, brought this Manor into his Family, which they held with *Creſwall*.

In this Pariſh, Ruddle, or Red-Oker, very good, is dug, and the Inhabitants obſerve, that it lies chiefly in their beſt Lands. At *Gaſton*, an Hamlet of this Pariſh, they have a Sort of Sand, which being firſt waſhed from the Dirt, and then dry'd and ſifted from the ſmaller Sand, and in another Sieve from the Peebles it hath among it; they uſe it, being ſtrew'd upon a greaſy Board, as an excellent Sand to whet their Scythes, from thence called Scythe-Sand.

Kinſton, famous for nothing but a Sort of Blue-marl, much like Fullers-Earth, found here by the learned Sir *Simon Deg*.

Longnore, a Village of ſome Note now, but being in ſo wild a Part of this Shire, is ſuppoſed to lie waſte at the Conqueſt, and not to have been inhabited a conſiderable Time after; for it is never mention'd in Doomſday-Book, nor in the Record called *Nomina Villarum*, taken in the Time of King *Edward* II.

Loxley, or *Lockſley*, the Lordſhip of the *Ferrers* of *Tutbury*, one of whom gave it his younger Son; for in King *Henry* III's Reign, one *Robert Ferrers* had his Seat in this Place. 'Tis ſuppoſed, that the *Kinnardſleys*, who now have their Seat at *Loxley*, came into this Eſtate by marrying the Heir General of the ſaid *Robert Ferrers*, or his Son; for *John Kinardſly* was Owner of *Loxley*, 18 *Edw.* 3. and they have a Seal of the like Date of the ſame Arms of the *Ferrers*, *viz.* a Feſs Verre, Gold and Red; but the three Eagles diſplay'd, do not appear to be *Ferrers*, but added by the *Kinardſleys*. The *Kinardſleys* continue Owners of this Lordſhip to this Day, or lately were.

Madeley, or *Madeley-Alphore*, or properly *Ulfac*, becauſe one *Ulfac* held it of *Robert de Stafford*, 20 *Conq.* and his Name was annexed to it ever after his Time, to diſtinguiſh it from the other *Madeley*, mention'd in *Pyrehill* Hundred. In the Beginning of King *Henry* III's Reign, *Ralph Baſſet* held it of *Robert* Lord *Stafford*; and not long after him, another *Ralph*, of the ſame Lord. But in the 9th of *Edward* II. it was in the King's Hands, by reaſon of the Minority of *Richard Baſſet*, to whom paſſing when he was at Age, it was, after ſome Succeſſions in his Family, alienated to the *Blounts* Lords *Montjoy*;

joy; from whoſe Deſcendants it came to the Lord *Windſor*, who are, or lately were, Lords of it.

Marbrook, a ſmall Village, where they have an Art of burning Fern green, which they do commonly on the Side of an Hill, lying to a freſh Gale of Wind, for which they alledge it as a Reaſon, that the Aſhes might not fly away, as they certainly would, if it was burnt dry; but the true Reaſon is, (ſays Dr. *Plot*) that there is an Oilineſs in green Fern, which remains in the Aſhes, when it is ſo burnt, which makes them fit for the Uſe they put them to, which is to waſh their Buckings with, becauſe Wood-Aſhes are not commonly to be had in this County, where Coal is the general Fuel for their Fires.

Mayfield, *Mathfield*, *Matherfield*, or (as it is call'd in Doomſday-Book) *Medeveld*, was before the Conqueſt, in the Confeſſor's Reign, the Demeſne of *Algar* Earl of *Mercia*, who left it to his Son *Edwin*, by whoſe Rebellion it came into the Conqueror's Hands, ſoon after his Settlement on the Throne. That King gave it to *Henry de Ferrers*, by whoſe Heirs it was given to the Monaſtry of *Titbury*, *in liberam Eleemoſinam*, and in their Poſſeſſion it continu'd to the Diſſolution of that Houſe; when it coming into King *Henry* VIII's Hands, that Prince exchanged it for other Lands with Sir *Edward Aſton*, for ſome of his Hereditary Eſtates, which had been given his Anceſtors ſoon after the Conqueſt, by *Randulphus filius Gulielmus Camerarii*, to *William de Mara*, whoſe Heir Sir *Edward* was.

Near this Place, in a Field call'd *Dalecloſe*, there hath been found ſometimes *Roman* Money; and in *Church-town-Field*, in *Upper Mathfield*, about 50 Years ago, was dug up a *Roman* Urn. There are alſo near this Town, particularly in *Harlowgreave*, and near *Colwich* Common, two Lows, which may be eſteemed *Roman*, eſpecially the largeſt, called *Rowlow*, which ſignifies, a Royal Sepulchre, in which perhaps ſome Petty King of theſe Parts was bury'd.

Marchington, a Lordſhip held of the King, at the Conqueſt, by *Henry de Ferrers*. It was then within the Bounds of the Foreſt of *Needwood*, though it now lies at ſome Diſtance from it. In King *Henry* III's Time, *William Chamberlen*, or *Cambden*, and *Robert Selman*, held it of *Ferrers* Earl of *Darby*, by the 10th Part of a Knight's Fee. In 9 *Edw.* 2. it was the Eſtate of *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter*, and from him deſcended to his Poſterity, who were created Dukes of *Lancaſter* by King *Edward* III. *Henry* the laſt Heir Male, left two Daughters and Heirs only, *Maud* and *Blanch*, who inherited his mighty Eſtate. *Maud* was marry'd to *William* Duke of *Bavaria*; and *Blanch*, by a ſpecial Diſpenſation from the Pope, to *John of Gaunt*, Earl of *Richmond*, King *Edward* III's fourth Son, to whom, upon the Diviſion of their Father's Eſtate, this Manor fell, and after her Deceaſe, to her Son *Henry* Duke of *Lancaſter*, (which Honour his Father had born in her Right) who was afterward King of *England*.

Moorlands, lie in the North Part of this County and Hundred, where the Soil riſeth gently into ſmall Hills, which begin here, and like the *Apennine-Hills* in *Italy*, run thro' the Middle of *England* in one continu'd Ridge, riſing higher and higher, as far as *Scotland*. Here they are called *Moorland-Hills*. The Ground here is unfruitful, and ſo rugged, foul, and cold, that the Snows continue undiſſolved on the Tops of the Hills almoſt all the Year. From theſe Mountains ſpring many Rivers in this Shire, which ſpread into divers Parts, as the *Dove*, *Hampſe*, *Chernet*, *Teine*, and *Blith*. The Inhabitants of this Tract obſerve, that the Weſt Wind always brings Rain, and the Eaſt and South Winds, which cauſe Rains in other Places make fair Weather here, unleſs the Wind ſhift about from Weſt to South. This they aſcribe to their Nearneſs to the *Iriſh* Sea.

But as barren as theſe *Moorlands* naturally are for Corn and Graſs, their Product for other neceſſary Uſes is not much inferior to that of the richeſt Soil; for they yield Plenty of Coal, Lead, Copper, Rance Marble, and Millſtones; and for the Breed of Oxen, it yields as goodly and

fair ſpread, as *Lancaſhire* itſelf;-yea, ſuch as the Graſiers ſay, will feed better, the warm Limeſtone Hills bringing forth a ſhort, but fine ſweet Graſs, tho' in an open cold Country, which they extreamly like; whence *Draiton* in his *Polyolbion*, ſpeaking of theſe *Moorlands*, gives this Deſcription of them:

She from her chilly Scite, and from her barren Feed,
For Body, Horn, and Hair, as fair a Beaſt doth breed,
As ſcarcely this great Iſle can equal. Song 12.

Nor doth this Northern Part of the Shire come much behind the South in breeding of Sheep, which are indeed but ſmall, have generally black Noſes, and their Wooll but Courſe; and (in theſe later Times) in producing of Corn; for tho' the Soil uſed in Tillage, is for the moſt part naturally poor, and unfruitful; yet, by the Induſtry of the Husbandmen in many Places, in marling, liming, and mixing Lime with Eſſe, and laying them together on their Heathy Grounds, they produce Corn of many Sorts, (according to the Condition of the Ground) plentifully enough. The black, mooriſh, and gouty Grounds of theſe Parts, with the beſt Helps, are fit, indeed, only for Oats, and Barley; but their Plenty makes amends for their want of Wheat, Rye, Peaſe, *&c.* which grow well enough in theſe northern Parts, but not in any ſuch great Quantities as in the ſouthern.

The Water and Air of theſe *Moorlands* are reputed generally unwholeſome, and that with no ſmall Reaſon; for the Inhabitants burning much Peet, their Pits are uſually fill'd by the frequent Rains brought by the Tropæan Winds from the *Iriſh* Seas; and the Water thereby being fated with a crude Sulphur, and ſtagnating beſides, emit ſuch contageous Vapours, as infect the Air with unhealthy Steams. Of theſe the *Black Meer* of *Morridge* is ſaid to be ſo bad, that no Cattle will drink of it, nor any Bird light on it, or drink of it; but this having been found a falſe Report of it, we muſt look upon the Waters no worſe than that in other Peat-Pits. Theſe would certainly render the Air in theſe Moorlands very unwholeſome, but that it is an open Country, lying high, and the Hills not being cover'd with Woods, or Buſhes, it is ſo liable to the ſmalleſt Breezes of Wind, that the noxious Exhalations, whenever they ariſe, (except in deep Calms) are always diſpers'd; which render the Moorlands, tho' full of Boggs, as healthful as any other Part of the County, as the Age and conſtant Health of the Inhabitants may prove; for in 1680, Mr. *Biddulph* of *Biddulph* in theſe Moorlands, had 12 Tenants, whoſe Ages together made a thouſand Years; and Mr. *Gower* five, that made 360, which muſt be above 70 Years apiece.

Needwood, a Foreſt, which was in the Poſſeſſion and Juriſdiction of *Robert* Lord *Beauchamp* of *Holt*, 46 *Hen.* 3. for we find, that in that Year, the ſaid Lord, by his Letters Patents, bearing Date at *Yoxall*, gave Liberty unto Sir *Walter de Raleg*, and his Heirs, inhabiting then at *Utoxeter*, to hunt and courſe the Fox and Hare within the Precincts of this his Foreſt of *Needwood*, with eight Braches, and four Greyhounds.

Michael Drayton, in his *Polyolbion*, ſpeaking of this Foreſt, (Song 12) tells us, that the Land of this Foreſt excels that of all the Foreſts in *England*, in theſe Words:

——— ——— Needwoood *doth ſurmount*
In Excellency of Soil, by being richly plac'd
'Twixt Trent *and Battening* Dove, *and equally embrac'd*
By their abounding Banks, participates their Store,
Of Britain's *Foreſts all (from leſs unto the more)*
For Fineneſs of her Turf ſurpaſſing. ———

In

In this Foreſt, Dr. *Plot* tells us, that he met with a Water purely Vitriolick, which with Oak Leaves, or Powder of Galls, turn'd of a faint Red like *Champain* Wine; and ſeemed to be much like that at *Aſtrop* in *Northamptonſhire*, and *Worton* in *Oxfordſhire*, only ſcarce ſo ſtrongly impregnated with the Mineral.

Okeover, a Lordſhip, of which, at the Conqueſt, *Ormus* was Lord, and from him deſcended a long Pedigree of Gentlemen, Owners of it, who call'd themſelves *de Okeover*, and have continu'd ever ſince, having in the laſt Age (as we ſuppoſe they have ſtill) a fair old Houſe, Park, and a goodly Demeſne thereunto belonging, which remains in the Name and Family; for tho' the Male-Iſſue fail'd twice in the direct Line, yet the ſurviving Heir wiſely conſidering, that by their Daughters their Seat would paſs into other Families, otherwiſe provided for them, and by marrying one of them to the Iſſue-male of the Collateral Branch, have kept this Manor and Seat in the Name and Family.

Near the Park Pale here, a quarter of a Mile Southward of *Okeover* Church, is a deep Intrenchment, of a ſquare Figure, call'd the *Hallſteds*, which is ſuppoſed to be ſome Caſtellated Manſion made in the Barons Wars, there being a Tradition here, that it was anciently the Seat of the Family of *Cockain*; but our Antiquaries not allowing them the Honour of being rank'd among Antiquities, we ſhall not inſiſt further on it, but paſs to thoſe which they give it to, with an unanimous Conſent; and they are the Lows, or Barrows, found in *Arbour-Cloſe*, two or three Bows Shoot Northweſterly from the ſaid Church, which is undoubtedly *Roman*. It is made, as divers others in this County, not of Gravel or Earth, but of Stones, which *Wormius*, *Mon. Dan. l.* 1. *c.* 7. terms, *ex lapidis in Saxoſis locis*, the beſt Materials that could be found.

Okey Moor, a Village, famous only for the Longevity of one *Ann Harvey* (born at *Ellaſton*, but) inhabiting in it, who dy'd at the Age of 120 Years.

Overholm, a Village, famous only for a Spring of a ſurprizing Quality, which being cold in itſelf, will never freeze in the hardeſt Weather. This Spring feeds the Millpool of this Place, whence it is, that in the ſevereſt Froſt, the Mill here never fails going.

Payneſley, a Seat of one of the Family of the *Draycots*, who kept (according to the Cuſtom of thoſe Times of keeping a Fool, or Jeſter) one *Richard Morſe*, who had ſuch a ſtrange Sagacity of diſtinguiſhing Times, as can no Ways be accounted for. For he would not only tell you the Changes of the Moon, the Times of Eclipſes, and at what Time *Eaſter* and *Whitſontide* ſhould fall, or any other movable Feaſt whatever; but at what Time they had fallen ſome Years before, and when they would fall at any Diſtance of Years to come. A Thing almoſt incredible, but was well atteſted to Dr. *Plot*. By what natural Means it could be done, is not poſſible to be found out, no more than it can be perform'd by any Thing that depends on Cuſtom, or Inſtruction; ſo that it muſt be referred to ſome remote and unknown Impreſſion, intimately ſeated in his Soul.

Ruſhton-James, the Lordſhip of one *Ulviet*, before the Conqueſt; but after it, held by the Conqueror himſelf. Near it is *Dun*, a great Mountain, which gives Name to a Brook that riſes near this Pariſh, and is called *Dunſmore* Brook. Above it Northward is

Ruſhton-Spencer, whoſe Name may dictate ſo much to us, that it was the Eſtate of ſome of the Family of *Spencers*, as the former was of one *James*; yet having no Authority for our Conjecture, we muſt determine nothing poſitively, and then can only add, that there is a Well call'd S. *Hellen*'s Well, which is fed by ſo plentiful a Spring, that (joined with another of equal Force) ſupply with Water an Overſhot Mill, not far diſtant from their Riſe, and have done ſo for many Years together; yet ſometimes it ſo comes to paſs, that this Well will grow dry, after a conſtant diſcharge of Water, as above, for eight or ten Years, and that not by Degrees, but altogether of a ſudden, as

well in wet as dry Years, and always at the Beginning of *May*, when the Springs are commonly esteem'd highest, and so it usually continues 'till *Martin-mass*, *Nov.* 12, following. The People imagine, that when this happens, there will soon follow some stupendous Calamity of Dearth, War, or other some grand Revolution and Changes. Thus they'll tell you it grew dry before the late Civil Wars, and again, before the Martyrdom of King *Charles* I. and again, against the great Dearth of Corn in 1670, or thereabouts; and lastly, in 1679, when the Popish Plot was discover'd, and many Disturbances follow'd thereupon. These rustick Observations pose our Philosophers, and therefore they resolve them, for Brevity sake, into Casualty and Credulity, rather than betray their own Ignorance.

Rowcester, or *Rowcestre*, the Demesne of *Algar* Earl of *Mercia*, in the Confessor's Time. He left it to his Son *Edwin*, who forfeited it by his Rebellion to the Conqueror, who gave it to *Robert de Stafford*, one of his Captains. One *Hervey* held it of *Robert de Stafford*, 20 *Conq.* Some of the *Staffords* of *Sandon* either founded the Priory here, or were great Benefactors to it, as we shall shew in our Ecclesiastical History. The Site of the House and Demesne was very pleasant, and profitable, for it stands between the *Dove* and *Charnet*. It is now the Seat of the Family of *Trentham*, whose Ancestor *Thomas Trentham*, being a Favourite of King *Henry* VIII. obtained this Monastry at that Time, and made it his Seat, which his Posterity enjoy. They derive themselves from the *Trenthams* of *Shropshire*, who in King *Henry* VI's Time, were Men of good Account there, as this Family was after their Settlement here; for *Thomas Trentham* was High Sheriff, 13 and 21 Years of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, and *Francis Trentham*, 34 *Eliz.* and 9 *Jac.* 1. and they still continue flourishing, tho' the Name is quite extinguish'd in *Shropshire*, from whence they came.

The Parish Church was Part of the Church belonging to the Monastry before the Dissolution of it, and in it there are divers Monuments of the Family of the *Staffords* remaining, but very few others. The *Charnet* falls into the *Dove* in this Parish a little below the Town.

Rudyard, a Village situate near the great Mountain *Dun*, antiently the Possession of one *Tettesworth*, (as Mr. *Somerset* the Herald tells us his Name was) whose Posterity have taken the Name of *Rudyard*, but for what Reasons we find not; probably from the Place, after they became Lords of it, as they have been a long Time; for *Ralph Rudyard* was Owner of it in King *Henry* VIII's Reign, and *Thomas Rudyard* his Descendant, was in Possession of it at the Beginning of the last Century, as 'tis probable his Posterity now is.

Ramsor, a Village, between which and *Panton* in the Dale are two Mountains, call'd *Ribden* and *Reeden*, from which, in all Land-Floods, the Waters run down violently, and are received into rocky subterraneous Passages; but what becomes of the Water afterwards, no Man knows. The Indraught at the Foot of *Ribden*, 'tis believed by some, to come out at *Cristage*, but not certain; however that be, the Water that comes from *Cristage* certainly falls in under a Rock at *Reedon*, and never is seen more. Near *Ribden*, 'tis said, that the Earl of *Shrewsbury* dug Lead Ore formerly; but those Works were never considerable, nor is it likely that any should be ever found hereafter, because, where there is much Coal dug, there is seldom or never any Lead.

Sabcote, the Lordship of *Ralph Basset*, who was Baron of *Sabcote*. In his Line it continu'd, 'till 2 *Rich.* 2. when *Ralph Basset*, Baron of it, having no Male-Issue, left it, and his other Estates, to his two Daughters and Coheirs, *Alice* marry'd to Sir *Robert Mutton* of *Peckleton*, Kt. and *Elizabeth* marry'd to *Richard* Lord *Grey* of *Codnore*; but how this Lordship was divided to them, we have no Notice.

Stanton, a Village, famous for the Birth of Dr. *Gilbert Sheldon*, late Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the munificent Founder of the Theatre of *Oxford*. The House where he was born, hath had many Visi-

ters

ters for his Sake; and in the Room where he drew his firſt Breath, Dr. *Hacket*, late Biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, who made a Journey thither on purpoſe to ſee it, left this Set of *Iambics*:

Sheldonus *ille Præſulum primus Pater,*
Hos inter ortus aſpicit Lucem Lares;
O ter beatam Stantonis *villæ caſam,*
Cui cuncta poſſunt invidere marmora.

Stepenhall, the Lordſhip of *Bertram de Verdon*, which he exchanged with his Brother *Nicholas de Verdon*, Abbot of *Burton*, for the Manor of *Field*, then held in Farm by *Jeffrey S. Maure*, with all its Homage and Services.

Stramſhall, or *Stranſhield*, a Village ſituate upon the *Tayne* Water, the Manor of which, 20 *Conq.* was held of the King by *Abricus*. *Roiſia de Verdon*, was afterwards Lady of it, and held it with *Crowden*, and *Crake-marſh* of *Ferrers* Earl of *Derby*. Here is a Low, or Tumulus, which ſeems to have been caſt up over ſome Great Man in the *Saxon* Times.

Stanſley, a Village in the Moorlands, from whence 'tis ſuppoſed that all the Families of the *Stanleys* take their Name. It is call'd ſo from the ſtonyneſs of the Soil, it being encompaſs'd with craggy Rocks. It was originally the Eſtate of the *Audleys*, for it was given them by *Adam* the Son of *Ludulph de Audley*, to *William* the Son of *Adam de Stanlegh*, his Uncle, in exchange for his Manor of *Talk*. Sir *Rowland Stanley*, of whom the Earls of *Derby* are deſcended, and other Families of the ſame Name, was Owner of this Lordſhip in the Beginning of the laſt Century, and probably his Heirs are ſtill.

Taynes, *Over* and *Nether*, gave the Name to a little Brook that runs by them, call'd *Tayne-Water*. *Robert de Stafford* held them both of the King, 20 *Conq.* About the Reign of King *Henry* II. *Robert Beke* was Lord of both *Taynes*. His Poſterity continu'd Lords of them divers Succeſſions, 'till Sir *Nicholas Beke*, Kt. left only one Daughter and Heir, *Hellen*, who marrying Sir *Robert Swinerton*, brought them both to his Family; but his Son leaving *Maud* his Daughter and Heir, who was firſt marry'd to *Peſhall*, and had Iſſue by him, *Richard Peſhall*, and then to Sir *John Savage*, by whom alſo ſhe had Iſſue Sir *John Savage*, there aroſe a great Contention between theſe her two Sons, for *Beke*'s Lands; but at length it was ſo compounded, that *Peſhall* had *Over-Tayne*, and *Savage Nether-Tayne*. *Peſhall*'s Manor after a few Deſcents, paſſed by the Female Heir to the *Blounts*, who gave it from the Male Line, to Mr. *Rowland Lacon*, a Siſter's Son, and *Savage*'s Part continu'd ſeveral Deſcents in that Family; but was at length ſold to Mr. *Wilburnham* of *Nantwich*, in whoſe Heirs we think it is. Between theſe two Pariſhes of *Over* and *Nether Teyne* or *Tayne*, on the Weſt Side of the River, in the Ground of Mr. *Wood*, is a Spring of a very unuſual Kind, call'd, *The Well in the Wall*. It riſes under a Rock, and produces all the Year round, except in *July* and *Auguſt*, ſmall Bones of different Sorts and Sizes, moſt of them, as the People think, like thoſe of young Sparrows or Chickens, ſome of them like Pinneon Bones, and others like Thigh Bones near two Inches long, but thoſe but few, moſt of them being not above an Inch, or Inch and half long; they break like Bones, and are moſt of them hollow, ſeeming to have had Marrow in them; and about the Fall of the Leaf they are ſo plentiful, that there are near half a Peck of them ſeen at a Time, as Mr. *Wood* averrs.

Throwley, a goodly Demeſne, with a fair ancient Houſe upon it, the Seat of the *Meverels*, a very ancient Family of Gentlemen, and of a good Eſtate, equaling the beſt Sort of Gentlemen in the Shire, tho' God hath not bleſſed the Heirs for two or three Deſcents, with the beſt Gifts of Nature. The Name of the Place is not found in any ancient Records, and therefore may be ſuppoſed an Hamlet of *Grindon*, or ſome other neighbouring great Manor; but that the Family of *Meverels* is ancient, appears from hence, that *Oliver de Meverel* liv'd in the fifth Year of King *John*'s Reign; and that *Thomas Meverel*, 2 *Edw.* I. marry'd *Agnes* the eldeſt Daughter of five, and one of the Heirs of

Gerebert

Gerebert de Gayton. The *Manifold* and *Hamps*, after they have ran under Ground ſome Miles, begin to join their Streams in this Pariſh, and paſſing by *Ham*, fall into the *Dove*.

Totmonſloe, a Village, once very conſiderable, otherwiſe 'tis hardly imaginable why the whole Hundred ſhould take its Denomination from it. 'Tis now a mean Village, famous for nothing, but for a Low or Tumulus of ſome great *Saxon* Commander, ſlain hereabout, ſaid to have been here, but now not extant; and for the Longevity of one *Ralph Lees*, a Shepherd, who counted himſelf 127 Years old, yet could give no Account, when examined by Dr. *Morton*, of any thing that had prolong'd his Life ſo much, but the Providence of God; tho' he attributed much to his never having taken Tobacco, or Phyſick, nor drank between Meals, alleviating his Thirſt by rolling Peebles in his Mouth, *&c.* all which could be little Satisfaction to the Doctor, who expected ſome ſuitable Reaſons.

Wallgrange, the Eſtate of the Anceſtors of Sir *Walter Leveſon*, inhabited by a Branch of the *Eggertons*, who have bought two Parts of *Enedon*, or *Horton*, of the Lord *Audley Tuchet*, who inherited them from the *Hillaries*, and his own Anceſtors, who inherited them by their Marriages with the Heireſſes of the *Audley* Family.

Warſlaw, an Hamlet in the Pariſh of *Aſton-field*, tho' four Miles from it, yet a diſtinct Manor of itſelf. In the 20th Year of the Conqueror, *William Malbanc* held it, with *Aſton Field*, of Earl *Roger Montgomery*.

Waterfall, ſo called, becauſe the River *Hans*, after it hath held its Courſe ſeven or eight Miles from its Spring, falls here into the Ground, and riſeth not again, 'till it meets with the River *Manifold*. The Village is of little Eſtimation at preſent, and ſeems not to have a Being many Centuries; for the Name is not met with in any ancient Records, except it was (when they were made) called by ſome other Name.

Wetton, a Village of Note, 1. for Copper Ore dug out of *Eſton* Hill in this Pariſh, in the Grounds of the Right Honourable the Earl of *Devon*. 2. For a Thurſ-houſe, or Thurſ-hole, as the People call the Hollow of a Rock, and ſometimes *Hobhurſt Cave*, near the Mill here, (where the River *Manifold* falls firſt into the Ground, on the Eaſterly Side of the dry Channel) which goes into a great Mountain, from the Mouth to the further Part, about 44 Yards, and is in the Middle (as near as can be gueſs'd) about 30 Foot high, the Roof being ſupported by a rough natural Pillar, which in a Manner divides it into ſeveral Partitions or Rooms, in which there appears an Effigies of a Man with a curled Beard, not very unlike, but purely caſual.

Wotton, ſeated at the Bottom of *Wever-Hill*, and ſo remote from the Sun, that the Neighbours have this Rhime among them, intimating, that the Inhabitants are almoſt out of the Reach of God's Providence; for thus they ſay,

Wotton *under* Wever,
Where God came never.

Here is an high pav'd Way, which Dr. *Plot* is of Opinion was a *Roman Via Vicinalis*, *i. e.* a By-way leading from one Town to another, becauſe the Ways are not dirty and wet by it.

None of our Nobility have taken their Title of Honour from this Shire, and therefore we proceed to the Baronets.

Sir *Walter Aſton* of *Tixhall*, Knight of the Bath, created *May* 22, 1611. —— Bar. 15
Since made a *Scotch* Baron, by the Title of Lord *Aſton*.
Richard Fleetwood of *Caldwiche*, Eſq; *May* 22, *ditto* —— —— Bar. 59
John Peſhall of *Horſeley*, Eſq; *November* 25, 1612 —— —— Bar. 85
William Skeffington of *Fiſherwick*, Eſq; *May* 8, 1627, now Viſcount *Mazarine*, Bar. 221
Harvey Bagot of *Blitheſield*, Eſq; *May* 30, *ditto* —— —— —— Bar. 233

Robert

Robert Wolſeley of *Wolſeley*, Eſq; *November* 24, 1628, —— —— Bar. 276
Edward Moſeley of *Rowlſton*, Eſq; *July* 20, 1640, —— —— Bar. 296
Walter Wroteſley of *Wroteſley*, Eſq; *Auguſt* 30, 1642, —— —— Bar. 411
Sir *John Bowyer* of *Kniperſley*, Kt. *September* 11, 1660, —— —— Bar. 559
Sir *Brian Broughton* of *Broughton*, Kt. *March* 10, 1660, —— —— Bar. 620
Richard Aſtley of *Patſhul*, Eſq; *Auguſt* 13, 1662, —— —— Bar. 704
John Chetwind of *Okeley*, Eſq; *April* 11, 1700, —— —— —— Bar. 936

Gentlemen of Note, Natives, or Inhabitants of this Shire, at Places unknown.

Edmund Stafford, Brother to *Ralph*, firſt Earl of *Stafford*, and Biſhop of *Exeter*. He was a great Benefactor to *Stapleton-Inn*, *Oxford*, in a triple Reſpect, 1. In changing its Name to *Exeter-College*, and ſo putting it, as it were, under the Protection of the Biſhop of that See. 2. Settling Lands on it to maintain two Fellows. 3. In altering and amending the Statutes much for the better. He ſat 24 Years, dy'd in 1419, and was bury'd under an Alabaſter Tomb in his Cathedral.

Sir *Thomas Littleton*, Kt. Son of *Thomas Weſtcote*, Eſq; and *Elizabeth Littleton*, Heireſs of *Thomas Littleton*, Eſq; who bringing her Husband a great Inheritance, made it a Condition of Marriage, that her Children by him ſhould bear her Name. He was bred up to the Law in the *Inner-Temple*, and afterward became Serjeant, Steward of the *Marſhalſea*, one of the Judges of the Common Pleas, and Knight of the Bath. His Book of Tenures is counted Oraculous in its Kind, eſpecially with Sir *Edward Coke*'s Comment. He left three Sons, Founders of ſo many Families. *William*, ſeated at *Frankley* in this County. *Richard*, at *Pillerton-Hall* in *Shropſhire*; and *Thomas*, in *Worceſterſhire*. He dy'd *Aug.* 23, 21 *Edw.* 4. and was bury'd under a fair Monument in the Cathedral of *Worceſter*.

Sir *Thomas Bromley*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, which he held but a Year, and then left it; but whether deprived, or relinquiſh'd, is uncertain.

Richard Caldwall, Doctor of Phyſick, a Perſon ſo highly valu'd for his Learning and Skill in that Science, that he was admitted into the College of Phyſicians, *London*, and choſe Cenſor of it, then one of the Elects, and laſtly Preſident. He wrote ſeveral Things relating to his Profeſſion; and having given a Salary to *Linacres* Chirurgical Lecture, tranſlated the Tables of Surgery, briefly comprehending the whole Art and Practice of it, written by *Horatio More*, a *Florentine* Phyſician, and printed at *London*, 1585, in *Folio*. He dy'd in 1585, and was bury'd in the Church of S. *Bennet Paul's Wharf*, the College of Phyſicians being then in *Knight-Rider Street*, near that Church, *London*.

The Natural Hiſtory of this COUNTY.

THIS being a Midland County, ſituate at ſome Diſtance from the Sea on all Sides, can't be ſuppoſed to be liable to any of the Inconveniencies either in Air or Water, that ariſe from it, as many Counties ſituate by the Sea Shore are; and therefore the Advantages or Diſadvantages of it are purely natural, and as they ariſe in itſelf, terminate in itſelf. To give, then, ſome brief Deſcription of it, we ſhall follow our former Method, and ſpeak of the four Elements, Air, Water, Earth, and Fire, and ſhew what they are in this County, and how they ſerve for the Benefit of the People.

1. The Air of the County is generally good; and tho' it may have ſome Bogs and Pools, which emitting noxious Va-

pours,

pours make those Places that lie near them unhealthy, yet these are so few, that like some small Spots, or Moles in a beautiful Face, they do but set it off the better; for in most other Parts it is hilly, which being exposed to the Eventilations of the Wind, what noxious Vapours do arise from the Rivers, or Valleys, (as there do some in all Counties) are soon dispersed, without any Prejudice to the Inhabitants. But as good as the Air generally is in this County, some Parts of it are said much to excell others, particularly all the Hill-Country between *Beach* and *Trentham*, being void of all those Things which render the Air unwholesome, as plenty of Woods, Mines, Waters, and Bogs, which the People prove to themselves by this Observation, that they have three Christenings to one Burial; and the worst Air is near the Coal, Iron, and Copper Mines, which yet, if they happen to be found upon a rising Ground and Hills, are not near so bad, as those found in Valleys, or more depressed Grounds. But since the Healthiness or Unhealthiness of the Air, depends so much on the Goodness or Badness of the Waters, we shall come to treat of our second Head.

2. The Waters of this County, of which, if we will take this Rule along with us, *viz.* That it is the best Water that comes nearest the Nature of the Air, is in continual Motion, and hath neither Colour, Taste, nor Smell in itself, as being altogether free from Salts, and Sulphures, or having as little of them as may be; and on the contrary, that Water to be the worst, that comes nearest the Nature of Earths, that is, stagnant, muddy, and full of Terrestrieties of many Kinds, we may be able to judge exactly of the Waters of this County; and then we can't but have a good Opinion of them, because it is almost entirely supply'd with Water by the following Rivers, *viz.*

1. The great River *Trent*, which riseth in the Northern Part of this County, out of *New-Pool*, a Spring in the Grounds of Sir *John Bowyer*, Bart. and two other Springs near *Molecop* and *Norton-hay*, and runneth almost quite cross the County in the Middle, being increased on the Northern Side by many Rivulets and Brooks, which, with the *Sow*, *Ecceshall* Water, and other Waters that fall into them, supply the Hundred of *Pirehill* excellently with good Waters for constant Uses. These Rivers have a quick and rapid Motion, which renders their Water much more wholesome, as being free from many standing Pools, which Rivers of slow Motion are subject to; for the swifter the Current of any River is, the steeper their Fall, and shallower their Channel. These Rivers afford Plenty of Fish of many Kinds, and *Trent* is famous for good *Salmon*.

2. The *Dove*, which with a large Stream, separates this County from *Derbyshire*, and being increased in its Descent through the Hundred of *Totmonslow*, with the smaller Streams of *Manifold*, *Hamps*, and *Charnet*, a River itself of a considerable Bigness, receiving *Dunsmore* Brook, and *Yendon* Water, and the *Teyne*, with many other nameless Rills, supply the Hundred of *Totmonslow* abundantly with excellent Water and *Fish*. The *Dove* falls into the *Trent* just at its leaving of this County, when it enters into *Derbyshire*.

3. The *Penke*, which rising in *Cuddlestone* Hundred, is near its Rise augmented with several lesser Streams from divers Parts of the same Hundred, and plentifully supplies the Inhabitants with wholesome Water, in those Parts, upon which the *Sow* and *Trent* do not touch; for they bound it on the North Side, and East End, where they receive divers little Brooks.

4. The *Tame*, *Smestall*, and *Stour*, which last only toucheth upon this County, yet is of great Use to that Part of *Seisdon* Hundred which borders on it. The *Tame* hath its Original in the Hundred of *Seisdon*, where being joined with *Walsal* Water, it receives other lesser Brooks, and plentifully supplies all the Eastern Parts of this Hundred, which it leaves at *Oldbury*, and crossing *Offlow* Hundred at the South End, passeth into *Warwickshire*. But here we are to observe, that this River *Tame* is not that *Tame*, that joining the *Isis* about *Oxfordshire*, makes the *Thames* that runs down

down to *London*; for this *Tame* empties itſelf, as we anon ſhall ſhew, into the *Trent*, near *Abrewas* and *Wichnore*. The *Smeſtall* riſes at the Neathouſes, near *Wolverhampton*, and running croſs *Seiſdon*-Hundred, Southward, waters all the Weſtern Parts of that Hundred, which by theſe Rivers, is thus plentifully ſupply'd.

5. The *Tame* returning out of *Warwickſhire* enters this County at *Drayton-Baſſet*, runs by *Tamworth*, which takes its Name from it, and ſo paſſeth near the Borders of *Offlow* Hundred, 'till it falls into the *Trent*, being increaſed by the Black Brook, and other ſmall Waters by the Way. The City of *Litchfield* is in this Hundred, and is ſupply'd by a Rivulet, which ſeparates the City from the Cloſe, and runs from thence into the *Trent* at *Alrewas*: All which being conſider'd, make it evident, that almoſt all the County is furniſh'd with running Waters, which according to our Maxim laid down at firſt, are moſt wholeſome and healthful.

Indeed in ſome ſmall Parts of the County there are the eaſieſt Supplies of Water from Meers, Ponds, and Lakes, of which there are ſeveral in this County, as *Ladford* Pool, which contains about 60 Acres, *Cockmeer*, and *Eccleſhall-Caſtle* Pools, *New* and *Mare* Pools, with divers others, which according to our former Maxim, are unwholeſome, becauſe ſtagnating, as their Name implies; but even that Reaſon is in Part remov'd in this County, becauſe all of them either have Rivulets continually paſſing through them, and mixing with them, or they are as conſtantly fed with living Springs, and plentifully ſtock'd with Fiſh, which perpetually moving the Waters, keep them always free from Stagnation; inſomuch, that in a Manner, they ſend out as few noxious Exhalations as the Rivers themſelves.

As to ſuch Waters as are not of common Uſe, but may be accounted Medicinal only, though we have mentioned ſome of them in the Places where they are found, yet it may not be improper to ſpeak of them, or ſome others under theſe Heads,

1. Waters mixed with Bitumen. 2. Salts. 3. Sulphur.

1. Waters mix'd with Bitumen, or with a Spirit of Nitre, prepared in the Bowels of the Earth with a natural Chymiſtry, are ſuch as will not freeze in the hardeſt Froſts, but are tepid and warm: Such are the Springs near *Beresford-Houſe*, called, *Warm-Well*, becauſe in Froſt and Snow it will ſmoak like a Boiling-pot, and another at *Hynts*, of the like Nature, near Mr. *Floyer*'s Houſe.

2. Salt-Springs; of theſe there are divers in this County, ſome of a ſtronger Brine, as the Brine-Pits at *Chertley*, which tho' they afford not Salt in ſo great Quantities as thoſe at *Upwich* and *Middlewich* in *Cheſhire*, yet make as good white Salt for all Uſes as any in *England*; others are of a weaker Brine, as thoſe about *Epſon*, *Penſnet-Cloſe*, and a Sough iſſuing out of a Coal-Mine in *Blewhill* in the Pariſh of *Leeke*, which tinges the Stones and Earth it touches, with a ruſty Colour. Theſe laſt Springs are the Cauſes of Petrifications in ſome of their Currents, and therefore we put not petrifying Waters under a different Head, and ſo ſhall proceed to

3. Sulphureous Waters; which are moſt properly Medicinal, and are often taken inwardly, or apply'd outwardly; ſuch is the Well of St. *Eraſmus* at *Ingeſtre*, another near *Codſal* Wood; but the Water, that carryeth with it the moſt rectify'd Sulphur, is the Well at *Willough-Bridge* Park, which is hardly viſible in the Water itſelf, but being put in a Glaſs, leaves a bright Oylineſs upon it, and with Sublimate turns yellow. Of theſe Sorts of Springs, there are no leſs than 60 in the ſaid Park, in a little Compaſs, and as there has been many unaccountable Cures done by them, ſo there might be ſtill, if ſuch as uſe them would firſt take the Advice of ſome able Phyſician, to fit their Bodies for them. There are other Waters in this County not reducible to any of the former Heads, which do ſtrange Cures, of which we can give no Account from their Nature, as *Salters-Well*, near *Newcaſtle*

under Lime, which has a Reputation of curing the King's Evil; *Elder-Well*, near *Blimhill*, a good Water to cure ſore Eyes; and a Well called the *Spaw*, near *Wolverhampton*.

3. Earth or Soil, whoſe Produce may be reduc'd to theſe Heads; 1. Superficial, and 2. Subterraneal. The former is of theſe two Sorts. 1. Paſture, both Upland and Meadow; and 2. Arable, or Plough'd Land, which yield all Sorts of Grain and Herbs, of both which this County hath as much and good as any of its Bigneſs. As to the ſuperficial Product, *viz.*

1. Paſture, both Upland and Meadow; even the Moorlands, which being mountainous, is accounted the moſt barren, produce a ſhort but fine ſweet Graſs, by which they bring up and nouriſh, as goodly Cattle, large and well ſpeed, as *Lancaſhire* itſelf; and the Graſiers ſay, that they will feed better; and much more in the rich Paſtures and Meadows, which adorn the Banks of the *Dove*, *Trent*, *Blythe*, *Charnet*, *&c.* all in this Northern Part of the County. *Dovebank* is eſteem'd the beſt feeding Ground in *England*, which Mr. *Campden* attributes to its Limeſtone; but Dr. *Plot* to Sheeps Dung waſh'd down from the Hills, and caſt upon them by a Flood, after which the People count the Fertility of them, which they chaunt in theſe Verſes:

In April, Dove's *Flood*
Is worth a King's Good.

By theſe rich Paſtures and Meadows are the great Dairies maintain'd in this Part of *Staffordſhire*, that ſupply *Uttoxeter* Market with ſuch vaſt Quantities of Butter and Cheeſe; inſomuch that ſome Cheeſemongers of *London* have thought it worth their while to ſet up a Factory there for theſe Commodities, which are brought thither from this and *Derbyſhire*, in ſuch Plenty, that 'tis ſaid, the Factors lay out often 500 *l.* a Day in theſe Goods. Sheep alſo are fed in the Northern as well as Southern Parts in great Numbers; but they are but ſmall, and bear but a courſe Sort of Wooll: They generally have black Noſes, and their Wooll is ſomething finer in the South, than North. The Wooll is much of it manufactur'd in this County, in the Cloathing-Trade, and Felting, which are chiefly exerciſed about *Tamworth*, *Burton upon Trent*, and *Newcaſtle under Lime*.

2. Nor is the Arable Ground leſs fruitful and productive than the Paſture; for even in the Moorlands, which are deſervedly thought the moſt barren, the Husbandman by his Induſtry in Marling, Liming, and mixing Lime with Eſs Turf-Aſhes, and ſo laying them upon their Heathy Grounds, makes them produce good Oats and Barley; the laſt in leſſer Quantities indeed than in the South; but as good: And as to the Southern Parts, and ſome adjacent Pariſhes in the North, as *Marchington*, *Draicot in the Clay*, *&c.* they produce all Sorts of Grain, as Wheat, Rye, Barley, Peaſe, Beans, *&c.* In theſe Parts they ſow alſo Hemp and Flax in ſmall Proportions, whereby alſo they are furniſh'd with Linnens; ſo that this County, all Things conſider'd, may be called a Land, *ſuis contenta bonis*, *i. e.* that can ſubſiſt of itſelf, needing not the Help either of any Domeſtick or Foreign Country, as well as any in the Kingdom. So much of the Superficial Earths.

2. Come we now to the ſubterraneal; which chiefly are found in the barreneſt Grounds, *viz.* the Moorlands and Woodlands, which yield Lead, Copper, Iron, Marble, Alabaſter, Mill-ſtones, Coal, Salt, and what not? 'Tis of this Sort of Lands the Chaſe of *Canock-Wood*, and moſt of the Warrens and Parks of the Nobility and Gentry, (of which laſt, before the late Civil Wars, there were near fifty, and now are about thirty-four remaining) do conſiſt. In the more fruitful Part of the County there are alſo found other profitable Sorts of Earth, as Marles of ſeveral Sorts; as 1. a Sort red, fat, and earthy, with ſome blue Veins, found near *Ingeſtre*, lying two Foot under the Surface. 2. A ſtiff bluiſh Sort with red Veins, about *Swynerton*. 3. A third Sort, partly blue, and partly red, but not ſo ſtiff, and ſo better for Corn. 4. A blue Marle, much like Fullers-Earth about *Kinſton*. 5. An hard, ſtony

ſtony and ſlatty Sort of Marle, called, Dice-Marle, of which there are three Colours, white, red, and blue. They will diſſolve like Lime, by the Help of Froſts, Sun and Rains, and being ſo reduc'd to a fine Mould, which the Husbandmen prefer before the other Sort of Marles, becauſe they not only looſen their Lands, but ſeldom or never fail their Expectation in producing Corn or Graſs, and ſpending their Virtue leiſurely, laſt long upon the Ground. Of theſe Marles alſo, they make very good Bricks for Building, eſpecially of the reddiſh Clay Marle.

There are found in this County divers other Sorts of Earths very uſeful; as 1. Brick Earth, which burns blue, of which 'tis ſuppoſed, the *Romans* made their Urns, as thoſe found at *Newington*, and *St. Albans* ſhew. 2. Fullers-Earth found near *Stafford*. 3. Tobacco-pipe Clay pretty common all over the County; but the beſt of this Sort is found in *Monway* Field, between *Wednesbury* and *Willingſworth*. 4. Clay for Pots, uſed in the Glaſſes at *Ambleeot*, of which the beſt in *England* are made, for which Reaſon it is ſold at 7 *l.* a Buſhel, and ſent as far as *London*, *Briſtol*, *&c.* 5. Potters-Clay, for common Wares, found at *Horſley-Heath* in the Pariſh of *Tipton*. 6. Slip, a Sort of Earth of a reddiſh Colour, wherewith they paint divers Sorts of Veſſels, at *Wednesbury*. 7. Yellow and Red Ocres, the firſt found upon *Willenhall-Green*, and the other in the Pariſh of *Ipſton*, which they obſerve to lie chiefly in their beſt Lands.

The divers Sorts of Stones and Minerals produc'd in this County are now conſiderable Part of the Treaſure hidden under the Earth in this Shire: Of theſe there are ſeveral Kinds; as 1. Fireſtone, uſed for the Hearths of Iron Furnaces, Ovens, *&c.* found at *Whiſton-Moor*, near *Chedle*. 2. Limeſtone, of which there are many Rocks up and down the County, very uſeful for fertilizing their Heathy, Gorſy, and Broomy Lands, dug in great Plenty upon the Banks of the *Dove*, from *Bereſford* downward. 3. Ironſtone, dug at *Darlaſton*, *Apedale*, and many other Places. The beſt Sort of Ironſtone (for there are ſeveral Sorts not worth working) called *Muſh*, is as big ſometimes as the Crown of a Man's Hat, and contains in it a Pint of a ſharp and cold Liquor, very pleaſant to the Taſte, which makes it greedily catch'd at by the Workmen to drink. This Sort is found at *Ruſhall*, and of it are made the beſt Sort of Iron Wares; as Keys, and other fine Works. 4. The Blood-ſtone, or *Hæmatites*, found in the Brook *Trent*, which is very weighty, and being a little wet, will draw red Lines like Ruddle. 5. Copper Ore, or Stones dug out of *Eſton-Hill* in the Pariſh of *Wetton*; where there was a Mine wrought by the Earl of *Devon*, and ſome Gentlemen, but they ſoon left it off, becauſe Copper from *Sweden* could be bought cheaper than it could be made there. 6. Lead Ore dug in a yellowiſh Stone, with Cawk and Spar in *Towns-field*, on the Side of *Lawton-Park*. 7. Quarry-ſtone for Buildings, of divers Colours, as reddiſh, whitiſh and mixt, ſome of a courſer and ſome of a finer Grit, for Buildings, about *Lichfield*, *Newcaſtle*, *Leeke*, and almoſt in all Places, many of which grow harder by the Weather. 8. Grinding-Stones of divers Colours, and of a finer or courſer Grit, dug at *Biddulph*, *Heatan*, and *Bilſon*; which laſt is of ſo ſmall a Grit, that it is fit only for fine thin-edged Tools, as Raſors, Sciſſars, *&c.* 9. Millſtones, which muſt be hard and not ſweating in wet Weather. Theſe are made here out of great looſe Stones, or ſuch as are dug out of Quarries, the former are found on *Braden* or *Seiſdon* Heaths, and the latter are dug at *Mole-Cop*. 10. Loadſtone, as is ſuſpected, at *Rowley-Regis*. 11. Alabaſter, wherewith the Choir at *Lichfield* is laid jointly with Cannel Coal, in Imitation of black and white Marble, which with an incurious Eye paſſeth for ſuch. 12. Good Marble of ſeveral Kinds, ſome of which exceeds any brought from beyond Sea: Of this there are whole Mountains in the Lordſhip of *Grindon*, at *Yelperſley*, *Tor*, *Powke-Hill*, *&c.*

4. Fire, by which we mean, not the Element barely, but ſuch Things as have Fire concealed in them, and by a quick

Attrition with any other fit Body, will produce Fire, or by hard ſtriking, will ſend forth Sparks as it were of Fire, and ſuch Things as are a *Pabulum*, or Fuel, to Fire ſo produced. Of the firſt Sort, are all Sorts of *Pyrites*, as Sands, and Peeble-Stones made of Sand, of divers Colours, as red, ſpake, variegated with bluiſh Veins; which being poliſhed, equal the Achat, and the *Micæ aurea, & nigra*, the firſt met with near *Statfold-houſe*, and the other at *Sedgeley*; but our Buſineſs being chiefly with ſuch Things as are a *Pabulum* for Fire, we ſhall come to ſpeak of ſuch as this County affords of that Nature, and are chiefly uſed for that Purpoſe, Wood being ſeldom uſed for Firing here. They are,

1. Turf. 2. Peat. 3. Coal.

1. Turf, which is the upper Part of the Ground; which being full of Roots and Strings, Moſs and Graſs, is cut up with a kind of Plough, and dry'd for Uſe. This Sort of Firing is chiefly provided in the Moorlands, where the Soil is looſe, ſpungy, and full of Roots of Weeds, and Herbs of divers Sorts. The People there cut it up with a Puſh-plough, and being ſeparated from the under Soil, turn it up to dry; which, if the Weather be good, will be effected on the Outſide in eight, and on the other in four or five Days. When they are dry, if they are intended for Winter Firing, they pile them up on Heaps, and ſo let them remain all the Summer. But ſometimes they put this Turf to other Uſes, as 1. For manuring and improving their Land, and then heap up a good Quantity together, and ſet it on fire; which having conſumed to Aſhes, (which they call Eſs) they ſpread them upon their Meadows, Rye and Barley Lands, and are of Opinion, that it is better Mendment than Dung or Lime. 2. For ridging and heading, yea, ſometimes wholly covering the meaner Sort of Cottages inſtead of Thatch.

2. Peat is a Sort of Turf, made of a ſtringy and bituminous Earth, which lies under the uppermoſt Turf in mooriſh boggy Grounds. This they dig out of certain boggy Holes, which they call Peat-Pits; and having cut them (as they do in *Oxfordſhire*) into Pieces about the Bigneſs of Bricks, in *March* or *April*, lay them on the Graſs to dry; which, after turning once or twice, they pile up as Wheelwrights do their Felleys, leaving Spaces between, for the Air and Wind to paſs thro' and ſo fit them for the Fire. But this Sort of Firing being chiefly uſed by the poorer Sort, and in Places where Coal and Wood is either very ſcarce, or not at all to be had, we ſhall now come to that Sort of Fuel which is the moſt common, and that is,

3. Coal, which is very plentiful in this County, and affords good Firing. There are ſeveral Species or Kinds of it, which all of them come under the common Genus of *Lithanthrax*, or Stone-Coal; they being of a competent Hardneſs, and ſeeming only Bitumen indurated by ſubterraneal Heats, tho' all of them not equally. They are known in this County by theſe three Names, chiefly, 1. Cannel-Coal. 2. Peacock-Coal, and 3. Pit-Coal, which are brought to the Fire with ſuch Difference.

1. Cannel-Coal is the hardeſt, and of ſo cloſe a Texture, that it will take a tolerable Poliſhing, as appears from the Pavement of the Quire of *Litchfield* Cathedral before mention'd. It is alſo cut into Salt-cellars, Standiſhes, Candleſticks, and Coats of Arms; and is indeed the beſt Sort of Coal in this or any other County where it is found. But notwithſtanding this, the chiefeſt Uſe that is made of it is for Firing, wherein they obſerve the Grain of it; for if they would have it burn ſlow, they lay it flat ways, as it lay in the Bed; but if they would have it burn quick, and with a clear Flame, they ſet it Edgeways, by which Means it cleaves preſently, and flames as bright as a Candle, from whence probably it took its Name, *Canwill* in the *Britiſh* Language ſignifying a Candle, as ſupplying the Place of a Candle in the Dark.

2. Peacock

2. Peacock Coal, which is dug upon *Hanley-Green*, near *Newcastle under Lime*, is much softer than Cannel, and is divisible into much more sensible Plates, or *Scalæ*, about half an Inch thick, upon which Account it is not capable of polishing. It is call'd Peacock-Coal, because it lively presents to the Eye all the Colours of the most glorious Feathers in a Peacock's Train; and that not emphatically as in a Prism, but so genuinely, that turn it which Way you will, the Colours appear the same, though not so brightly, when turned from the Light. It is in its Nature of an open Texture, and the great Variety of the Protuberances not only cause the Variety of Colours, but of its burning so swift, and so is better for the Use of Smiths, than for burning in the Kitchen, which is much better supply'd by what they call,

3. Pit-coal, which is in most common Use, especially that about *Wednesbury*, *Dudley*, and *Sedgeley*. This is a fat shining Coal (preferr'd by some before Cannel Coal itself) having a pretty open Grain, and burning away with a sweet bright Flame, and into white Ashes, leaving no such Cinder as the Coal brought from *Newcastle upon Tine*. Of this Sort of Coal there is so great Plenty in this County, that most commonly there are twelve or fourteen Colleries, and twice as many out of Work within ten Miles round, which affords from two thousand to five thousand Ton yearly, insomuch that Coal is now become of general Use (the Wood being almost every where spent) in Glass-Houses, Salt-Works, Brick-making, and Malting; which last it will not be serviceable in, 'till it is charr'd, when it is freed from all its unpleasant Fumes, and render'd fit, not only for drying Malt, but the Winter Firing of Ladies Chambers. The Coal thus prepar'd, is call'd Coak, and casts as good an Heat in Fires, as Charcoal almost. This Pitcoal often takes Fire in the Pit, and the Cause is not commonly known, wherefore Dr. *Pot* resolves it into the Bitumen in the Coal, which being put into a Ferment by Water, produceth Fire, and so the Pits take Fire of themselves. Having thus sufficiently enlarged upon the Natural History of this County, we conclude with

A Catalogue of such rare Plants as grow wild in this Shire, with some Additions to Mr. Ray's, *from Dr.* Plot's *Chapter of Plants.*

Mr. *Ray* tells us, That the Mountainous Part of this County, call'd, The *Moorlands*, produceth the same Plants as the *Peak* of *Derby*; and the Level Part, with *Warwickshire*; to which last he refers us for them, and adds only some few, peculiar to this County, *viz.*

Abies Fœmina. The Female, or Yew-leav'd Fir-tree, about *Worton* in this County. He seems to doubt whether this Plant be a Native of this County, and seems to suppose it transplanted hither; but Dr. *Plot* gives some probable Reasons for the former, from their excessive Height, and some old Stumps of them found in Pools.

Sorbus Pyriformis. The Pear-like Service, in the *Moorlands*, in divers Places; he thinks it nothing but the common Service-Tree; but Dr. *Plot* gives such a Description of it, as to the Flowers and Fruit, which last, he says, are as big as a small Jeneting Pear, and eats like a Medlar in *October*, that it is a different Sort.

Sambucus fructu albo. White-berry'd Elder, growing plentifully in the Hedges near *Cambridge*, which differs not in other Things from the common Elder.

Tripolium vulgare minus. The lesser Sea Starwort, thought only to grow by the Sea Shore, and delighting in Salt-water; yet found in this Inland County, 50 Miles from the Sea, at *Ingestre*, about two Miles from *Stafford*; but not out of its natural Aboad, for it grows in a Marsh, where a Salt Water breaks out and frets away the Grass. To these Dr. *Plot* adds,

Muscus multiformiter pyxidates capitibus coccineis. Scarlet headed Chalice-Moss, a beautiful Plant in its flourishing Condition. It grows thick upon Molehills in *Cank-wood*, and elsewhere. The Cups are set round with Scarlet Eminencies, about as big as Pins Heads.

Fungus

Fungus Ramosus candidissimus ceranoides. This white branched Finger-formed Mushroom, is found plentifully in *Chartley* and *Ingestre* Parks.

Fungus Pulverulentus, cute membranacea, &c. the Powder-bearing Mushroom, cover'd with a tough membranaceous Skin, and the Substance within much resembling a Spunge both in Texture and Colour, the Cavities of which, when ripe, are fill'd with a fine Powder, or dust.

Vicia Silvestris, sive Cracca. Wild Vetch, call'd in this County Tar-Grass, in divers Meadows, which has been observed to advance in Flesh all starv'd weak Cattle, above any Thing yet known.

Fraxinus S. Bertrami. S. *Bertram*'s Ash, which grows over the Spring of that Saint, in the Parish of *Ham*. It hath a narrower and sharper Leaf than other Ashes, and the Common People superstitiously believe that it is very dangerous to break a Bough from it, so that it is taken great Care of to this Day.

Abies conis sursum spectantibus. The Fir, whose Cones, or Apples, always stand upright. The Male Fir-tree of *Bellonius*, found at *Layton*.

With these Plants and Herbs, Dr. *Plot* joins several common Trees, which afford something very extraordinary in their Bigness or Bearing, as, 1. an Holly Shrub edg'd with yellow, at *Hammerwich*. 2. The lesser Maple, curiously striped, at *Ingestre*. 3. A large Ash, whose Leaves are some of them White, others Green striped with White, at *Field*; and an Oak of the like Nature in Sir *Walter Bagot*'s Park at *Blithfield*. 4. An Apple-tree at the Parsonage House at *Leigh*, that spreads 17 or 18 Yards across, and 54 in Circumference, so that 549 Footmen may be shelter'd under it from Rain or Sun. 5. A Pear-tree at *Culmore*, which puts forth its Blossoms at *Christmas*, tho' in Frost or Snow. 6. Another Pear-tree at *Hainstall-Kildware*, that blossoms and bears Fruits twice in the Year, the first Crop being ripe in *July*, and the other at *Michaelmas*. 7. And as to the Plenty and Variety of common Fruits, the Gardens and Orchards of Mr. *Okeover* of *Okeover* are most remarkable; for in 1680, he had then growing sixty different Sorts of Apples, twenty Sorts of Pears, sixteen Sorts of Cherries, 35 Sorts of Apricots and Plumbs, and seven Sorts of Nectarines and Peaches.

The Ecclesiastical History of STAFFORDSHIRE.

Of the Bishops of Litchfield.

THIS County being part of the *Mercian* Kingdom, which was the largest of the Heptarchy, follow'd the Pagan Idolatry with the rest of the Counties contained in it, 'till *Penda*, one of the most powerful and zealous of the *Mercian* Kings, was conquer'd by *Oswy* King of *Northumberland*, the Brother and Successor of S. *Oswald*. *Penda* was so flush'd with Success, that *Oswy* dreading his coming against him, would purchace a Peace at any Price; but that being refus'd, he was forced to come to a Battle in Defence of his Kingdom, and by the Assistance of God, rather than any Power of his own, slew King *Penda*, and utterly discomfited his Army. *Oswy* by this Victory became King of the *Mercians*; but since *Peada* the Son of *Penda*, had, in his Father's Days, and by his Father's Permission, govern'd the Middle Part of *Mercia*, and was not engag'd in the Expedition against *Oswy*; he was, after his Father's Death, by the Gift of *Oswy*, appointed to govern all the South Parts of the *Mercian* Kingdom, from the River *Trent*, upon Condition, that he should marry King *Oswy*'s Daughter, which he accordingly did. Things being thus composed, *Oswy* set himself to convert the *Mercians* to the Christian Religion, in which, *Peada*,

da, who soon after his Marriage was baptised, concurr'd; and, as he began a Monastry at *Medeshamsted* (i. e. *Peterborough*) to shew his personal Respect to Religion; so he agreed with King *Oswy*, in setting up a Bishop over the *Mercians*, *viz.*

Dwina, or *Diuna*. He had before been very diligent with *Cedda*, (afterwards Bishop of *London*) *Addi* and *Betti*, to convert the *Mercians*, and was therefore appointed the first Bishop of the *Mercians*, *Anno* 655. The Bishop's See at this Time seems to have been fixed at *Leicester*, which was the chief City of the *Mercian* Kingdom; but they having no certain Dwelling-place, contented themselves to live in the Monastries. He rul'd but about two Years, and then left his See to

Cellach, who was a *Scotchman* by Birth, as his Predecessor was, who was ordain'd (as *Diuna* had been before him) by *Tinanus* Bishop of *Northumberland*; for *Mercia* was still subject to *Oswy* King of *Northumberland*; but when the *Mercians* the same Year, took up Arms against *Oswy*, and freeing themselves from his Power, set up *Wulphere* the Brother of *Peada*, their King; this Bishop, who was set up by the *Northumbrians*, was forced to retire out of *Mercia* into *Northumberland*. Bishop *Godwin* says, he voluntarily resign'd his Bishoprick, and went into *Scotland*; but the former Cause of his Recess is the more probable; but whatever was the Reason, this Vacancy is thought to have happen'd about the Beginning of the Year 659, *Wulphere* having with much Difficulty, and a long Series of War, removed the *Northumbrian* Governor, and made himself King of *Mercia*, constituted in the Room of *Cellach*,

Trumhere, Bishop of *Mercia*. He was an *Englishman* by Birth, but educated in *Scotland*, and had been the Abbot of the Monastry of *Ingethling*; but tho', at his Entrance upon his See, there were fierce Wars between the *Mercians* and *Northumbrians*, this Bishop of the *Mercians* was forced to obtain his Consecration from *Tinanus*; for *Mercia* being converted to the Christian Faith, either by the *Scots*, or by such *Englishmen* as had been taught the *Scots* Discipline, observed the ancient Constitutions of the *Britains* in Church Matters, particularly in celebrating *Easter*; and on that Account, the *Mercian* Bishops and Priests would not hold Communion with the *Kentish* Clergy, who follow'd the *Roman* Customs. He dy'd about the Year 662, and was succeeded by

Jarumannus, call'd in the Language of his Country *Gearoman*, was, for the same same Reason, consecrated by the *Scotch* Bishops of *Northumberland*; for the Synod at *Streneshall*, wherein it was decreed, that all *England* should follow the Discipline of the *Roman* Church, and observe *Easter* after the *Roman* Manner, *Anno* 664, had not yet met. This Bishop regained the East *Saxons*, who had apostatized from the Christian Faith, to the Profession of it again. While he presided in this See, the Cathedral Church at *Litchfield* was begun to be built, *viz.* in the Year 666. He dy'd in the following Year, *viz. an.* 667, and the See was vacant two Years; but the Care of the People was committed to *Wilfrid*, who having been deprived of his Bishoprick of *York*, for his long Absence in *France*, because it was feared he would not return again, and *Cedda* put in his Place, retired to the Abby of *Rieval*, from whence he was often sent for by *Wulfere*, to perform Episcopal Services among the *Mercians*; but at length he obtain'd his own Bishoprick; for upon his unexpected Return, *Cedda* relinquish'd his See, and returned to his Monastic Life at *Lestingay*, where he remained 'till the Year 669, when *Wulfere* King of *Mercia* made

Ceadda Bishop of the Church of *Litchfield*, by the Advice of *Wilfrid*. He was the Brother of *Ceddi* the Priest, who was one of those that first preached the Gospel to the *Mercians*, and was afterwards made Bishop of *London*. He was a Person of admirable Piety, as will be evident to any one that reads his Life, written by *Bede*. He dy'd *March* 2, 672, when he had sat two Years and six Months, and was bury'd in his Church.

Winfrid, or *Wulfrid*, succeeded S. *Cedde*. He had been S. *Cead*'s Deacon, and was appointed to be his Successor by him.

Theodore

Theodore Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who had depriv'd *Ceadda* of the See of *York*, becauſe he had another's Right, and was conſecrated by Biſhops of another Communion, *viz.* *Wina* Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, and two other *Britiſh* Biſhops; as he had made *Ceadda* afterwards Biſhop of this See, ſo he accepted and conſecrated *Winfrid* his Succeſſor, *Anno* 672. He was the ſame Year preſent at the Synod of *Heradford*, now *Hertford*, wherein it was decreed,

1. That no Biſhop ſhould have ought to do in another's Dioceſe.
2. That no Biſhop ſhould moleſt the Monaſtries, or take any Thing from them.
3. That Monks ſhould not go from one Monaſtry to another, without the Permiſſion of their own Abbot.
4. That no Clergyman ſhould forſake his own Biſhop, nor be receiv'd any where, without Letters of Commendation from his Dioceſan.
5. That ſuch Biſhops and Clerks as are Strangers, do not execute any Office of a Prieſt, without the Permiſſion of the Biſhop of the Dioceſe.
6. That Synods and Convocations be held but once a Year, on the firſt of *Auguſt*, at the uſual Place call'd *Cloveſhooh*, i. e. *Abbington*.
7. That Biſhops ſhall take Place according to the Time of their Conſecration, and not ambitiouſly prefer themſelves one above another.
8. That the Number of Biſhops be increaſed, ſince the Number of Believers is greatly multiply'd, and grows daily greater.
9. That no Man commit Adultery, or Fornication, or forſake his Wife, but for Adultery; and if any Man puts away his Wife on that Account, let him continue ſingle, or be reconciled to his Wife again.

According to the 8th Canon of this Synod, Archbiſhop *Theodore* divided the Biſhoprick of the *Eaſt Saxons* into two, and attempted to do the ſame to this Dioceſe of *Litchfield*; but *Winfrid* would not yield to it, which ſo provoked *Theodore*, that he depoſed him for not paying him canonical Obedience. *Winfrid* being thus remov'd, retir'd firſt to the Monaſtry of *Adberwe*, and afterward paſſed into foreign Countries ('tis thought, to go to *Rome*.) At the ſame Time *Wilfrid* Archbiſhop of *York*, being alſo depriv'd, went to appeal to *Rome*; and King *Egfrid*, to prevent him, ſent ſome into *France*, to ſeize him in his Journey. Theſe Men miſtaking the Name, apprehended *Winfrid* for *Wilfrid*, and having robb'd him of his Money, kill'd many of his Attendants, and left him naked on the Ground; but he recovering himſelf, return'd again to his Monaſtry, and there ſpent the Remainder of his Days religiouſly. He was depoſed, *an.* 674, and his Dioceſe being divided into two, *viz.* *Litchfield* and *Sidnaceſter*,

Saxulfus, or *Seaxwulf*, was made Biſhop of this See, by *Theodore* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. He had been Abbot, and a great Promoter of the Building of the Monaſtry of *Medhamſtead*, now *Peterborough*, by perſwading King *Wulferus* to finiſh what his Father *Peada* had ſo piouſly began, and was from thence promoted to this See: Biſhop *Godwin* ſays, after the Diviſion of it; but other ancient Hiſtorians tell us, that this Diviſion was not made 'till ſome Years after, when *Aldwin* his ſecond Succeſſor, was Biſhop; but Mr. *Wharton*, in his Comment upon *Cheſterfield*'s Hiſtory of the Biſhops of this See, determines this Controverſy thus, from *Ranulph* of *Cheſter*, and the *Cotton* Copy of his Hiſtorian, That *Theodore*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, call'd a Council of his Biſhops to *Hartford* (*Hatfield* falſe printed) when *Ethelred* was King of the *Mercians*, at which Time *Saxulfus* ruled the whole Province, and divided it into five Sees, *viz.* *Leiceſter*, *Worceſter*, *Litchfield*, *Sidnaceſter*, and *Dorcheſter*. *Saxulfus* governed this See 20 Years, and dy'd, according to the *Saxon* Chronicle, *Florence*, and *Weſtminſter*, *an.* 705. But Mr. *Wharton*, by the Authoriry of *Heddius*, a Writer above Exception (as he calls him, *teſtis*

teſtis omnibus major) relates, that *Wilfrid* being again depriv'd of the See of *York*, (or *Northumberland*) *an.* 691, fled to *Ethelred* King of *Mercia*, his Friend, and was put into the See of *Saxulfus*, who was then newly dead; and with it was Biſhop of *Leiceſter*, which, by the Death or Ceſſion of *Cuthwin*, was come under the Juriſdiction of *Saxulfus*. While *Wilfrid* lay under his Suſpenſion, and was Biſhop of the Midland *Engliſh*, he conſecrated *Oſtforus* Biſhop of *Worceſter*, and *Suidbertus* Biſhop of the *Friſians*, *an.* 693, ſo that *Saxulfus*'s Death muſt be placed in 691. He dy'd poſſeſs'd of two Sees, as we obſerve above, which tho' *Wilfrid* govern'd a ſhort Time,

Hedda was the ſame Year conſecrated Biſhop of *Litchfield*; *Leiceſter* being ſtill left under the Government of *Wilfrid*, who enjoy'd it but a ſhort Time after; for in the Year 703, he was ejected by the Synod of *Nid*, and *Hedda* poſſeſſed himſelf of the Juriſdiction of it, and ſo was Biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Leiceſter*. The Church of *Litchfield* was built, or rather dedicated by this Biſhop *Hedda*, *Dec.* 30, 700; which when he had done, he removed the Body of S. *Cedda* into it. He ſurvived his Dedication of his Church 21 Years, and dy'd *an.* 721.

Aldwine, or *Eadwine*, who was alſo called *Wor*, ſucceeded him. He ruled both Dioceſes of *Litchfield* and *Leiceſter*, and ſo continu'd 10 Years; for in 731, he was one of thoſe Biſhops that ordained *Tatwin* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, as *Bede* tells us, and was then Biſhop of both Dioceſes; for that Hiſtorian reckoning up the Biſhops of all the Dioceſes in *England*, mentions not any Biſhop of *Leiceſter*. He govern'd both theſe Dioceſes during his Life, which he ended *an.* 730, as *Cheſterfield* tells us; but it ſeems rather that he did not die, 'till *an.* 737, as *Hoveden* and the other ancient Hiſtorians unanimouſly aſſert. After his Death, the Diviſion of this Dioceſe into five Sees, as is before noted, was confirm'd, and *Leiceſter* being taken from this Biſhop, he govern'd from henceforth *Litchfield* only. In the Time of this Biſhop, liv'd *Beda*, the ancient Hiſtorian.

The Biſhops of *Litchfield* only, after this laſt Diviſion, are, *viz.*

Witta, or *Wicta*, who ſucceeded *Aldwin* in 737. He was preſent at the Synod of *Cliveſhoo*, celebrated by the Command of *Cuthbert* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *an.* 747. The Place, indeed, where this Synod met, is in Diſpute, ſome holding it was at *Cliff* at *Hoo*, near *Graveſend* in *Kent*; others, at *Abbington* in *Berkſhire*; and others, at *Cliff* in the Kingdom of *Mercia*: But the Canons being made for the Province of *Canterbury*, wherever they were made, they are every where in Force there, and therefore we ſhall take Notice of a few of the Canons, as of moſt Concern, tho' the reſt were then needful, *viz.*

1. That Prieſts learn themſelves, and teach their People to know the Creed, Lord's Prayer, and Words of Conſecration of the Maſs or Euchariſt, in the *Engliſh* Tongue. Surely Learning in the Prieſts, and Knowledge in the People, was at this Time at a low Ebb.
2. That the Lord's Day be honourably obſerved: Not that the keeping of that Day depended upon human Authority; but that the Church might remedy the Neglect of carnal Men, who fear uſually the Power of Men, more than the Wrath of God.
3. That the Sin of Drunkenneſs be avoided, eſpecially by the Clergy, who, it ſeems, at this Time, were ſo guilty of it, that the Biſhops themſelves were not free; as *Boniface* Archbiſhop of *Mentz*, in his Letter to that Archbiſhop, obſerves; which might be ſome Cauſe of making this Canon, if not of calling this Synod.
4. That Prayers be publickly made for Kings and Princes; which, if not done before, or now neglected, S. *Paul*'s Advice, 1 *Tim.* 2. 1. was not regarded as it ought.

He dy'd in 752, after he had ſat 15 Years, and was ſucceeded by

Hemel, *Hemele*, or *Cemele*, who govern'd this See 15 Years, and dying *an.* 764, left this Biſhoprick to

Cuthfrid, or *Cuthred*, who ſucceeded him the ſame Year. He governed this Dioceſe three Years (or as others, four) and dy'd 768, if we may believe the *Litchfield* Regiſter.

Berthunus ſucceeded him, and govern'd four Years (it ſhould be 17 Years) for he dy'd *an.* 785, there being ſo many Years between his Death and that of his Predeceſſor.

Higibert, or *Sigibert*, was choſen into his See; and ſoon after, the Synod at *Celichith* met, in which King *Offa*, then an uncontroulable Monarch, requir'd, that his Country ſhould be govern'd by an Archiepiſcopal Power, and that the Biſhop of *Litchfield* ſhould become an Archbiſhop. *Jambert*, or *Lambert*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, oppos'd his Requeſt, as much as he dare, but could not prevent it. However, *Higibert* dare not take upon him an Archiepiſcopal Power, becauſe his Title was not confirm'd at *Rome*, nor the Pall obtained from thence, and ſo he ſubſcrib'd himſelf only Biſhop of *Litchfield*. It is true, that there are divers Papers and Grants, ſign'd by this Council, which have *Higibert*'s Name put to them, with the Title of Archbiſhop; but 'tis by the Forgery of the Monks, for *Higibert* dy'd before he was confirm'd in his Archiepiſcopal Dignity by Pope *Adrian*, or the Pall was ſent him *an.* 786, and was ſucceeded by

This See made an Archbiſhoprick.

Aldulphus, whom Pope *Adrian* created Archbiſhop, at the Requeſt of King *Offa*, whether out of Fear or Gratitude, (for *Offa* made him many rich Preſents) is not determinable; but certain it is, that the Pope confirmed him, and ſent him the Pall; after which, he was conſecrated by *Eanbald* Archbiſhop of *York*, *Tylbert* Biſhop of *Hagulſtadt*, and *Higbald* Biſhop of *Lindisfarn*. The Suffragan Biſhops aſſigned to him were, *Worceſter*, *Hereford*, *Leiceſter*, *Sidnaceſter*, and the Biſhops of the Eaſt Angles, *Elmham* and *Dunwich*; and ſo *Aldulph* was called Archbiſhop of *Litchfield*. *Canterbury* was thus much eclipſed, tho' not altogether changed from an Archbiſhop's See; four Biſhopricks were ſtill ſubject to it, *viz.* *London*, *Wincheſter*, *Rocheſter*, and *Salisbury*. But during *Offa*'s Life, all Things continu'd in this Settlement, and *Aldulph* had his Metropolitical Seat at *Litchfield*.

But after *Offa*'s Death, *Egbert* his Succeſſor, deſigned to reſtore the Metropolitical Dignity to *Canterbury*, but was prevented by Death, which happen'd the ſame Year. *Kenulf* ſucceeded him, and ſoon after the Year 795, ſent his Letters to Pope *Leo*, *Adrian*'s Succeſſor, earneſtly deſiring him to vacate the new Dignity of the See of *Litchfield*, and reſtore it entire to the See of *Canterbury*. The Pope return'd an Anſwer, that the Dignity of a Metropolitan was conferr'd upon the See of *Litchfield* by his Predeceſſor *Adrian*, by the Conſent, and at the Requeſt of the Kings and Biſhops of *England*; and he could not ſee any preſent Reaſon to reverſe it. This Anſwer ſeemed delatory, rather than poſitive; whereupon, Archbiſhop *Ethelard* undertook to make a Journey to *Rome* about it, *an.* 799, and the King ſending other Letters by him to the Pope, with a bountiful Preſent, deſired earneſtly the ſame Thing. The Pope being thus prevail'd with, by the King's Gifts, and *Ethelard*'s Repreſentations, abrogated for ever the Metropolitical Dignity of the See of *Litchfield*, and reſtored it entirely to the See of *Canterbury*. *Alcuin*, in a Letter to Archbiſhop *Ethelard*, congratulates his Succeſs; but begs of him, that *Aldulfus*, ſo pious a Father, ſhould not be ſtripp'd of his Pall, ſo long as he liv'd; but *Ethelard* would take no Notice of *Alcuin*'s Requeſt, but in a ſhort Time after his Return into *England*, took away his Archiepiſcopal Croſier, and made all the Dioceſes in *Mercia* ſubject to himſelf. Hence it is, that in the Acts of the Synod of *Cliveſhoo*, held *an.* 803, *Aldulph* ſubſcribes himſelf Biſhop of *Litchfield*.

In this Synod, *Ethelard* took Care to rivet the Archbiſhoprick ſo faſt into the City.

City of *Canterbury*, by denouncing heavy Penalties to any that ſhall hereafter endeavour to divide them, that it ſhould be as eaſy to diſſolve the Archbiſhop's See, as to remove it. In this Council alſo, a Controverſy between Biſhop *Aldulf* and *Werebert*, Biſhop of *Leiceſter*, about the Extent of their Dioceſes was put to an End. How long this Biſhop lived after this Synod, we do not find, but conjecture that he dy'd about the Year 812, becauſe his Succeſſor, who ſat five Years, dy'd in 817.

Herewin ſucceeded *Aldulf* in this See of *Litchfield*; where having ſat five Years, he dyed, *Anno* 817. He was conſecrated by *Wilfred*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and was preſent at the Synod of *Celichyth*, *Anno* 816, as the Acts of the Council ſhew. The Canons of it are moſt of them ſo ſlight and ſuperſtitious, that we forbear to ſet them down ſave theſe two: 1. That the Catholick Faith be kept, and ancient Canons obſerv'd. 2. That all in Chriſtian Charity mutually love one another. What is decreed about baptizing of Infants, *viz.* That the Prieſts pour not Water upon the Heads of Infants, but immerge them in the Font in Imitation of Chriſt, who was thrice ſo waſhed in *Jordan*, might have been mentioned as a Precedent for baptizing Infants, had not the Synod alledged, without any Warrant from Scripture, that Chriſt was immerged thrice in *Jordan*; for though our Criticks ſeem to prove that Baptizing ſignifies Dipping, as well as plunging the whole Body in Water; yet ſince our own Church enjoyns the laſt, except in Caſe of Illneſs, and the Scripture is moſt clear for it, it ought to be practiſed where it conveniently may. Biſhop *Godwin* ſays, that this Biſhop was alive in 833 from an Inſtrument ſet down in *Ingulphus*, ſubſcribed by him in that Year; but Mr. *Wharton* charges that Writing with Forgery, becauſe *Eanbald* Archbiſhop of *York*, *Wilred* Biſhop of *Dunwich*, and *Godwin* Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, are join'd with him in the Subſcription, who were not Biſhops of thoſe Sees at that Time. To him ſucceeded

Athelwald in this See of *Litchfield*. He was conſecrated by Archbiſhop *Wilfred*, *Anno* 818; *Malmsbury* writes him *Herkenwald*. He firſt inſtituted Prebendaries in his Cathedral Church of *Litchfield*, in the Year 822, when *Ceolwolfe* was King of the *Mercians*, making *Huida* their firſt Provoſt. The Number of the Prebendaries was then Nineteen, with the Provoſt or Dean; and of them eleven were Prieſts, and eight Deacons; yet the ſame Hiſtorian in another Place tells us, that the Prebends made by this Biſhop, were,

Of *Berkeſwich*.	Of *Tewen*.
Of *Weeford*.	Of *Gaya the Great*.
Of *Sallow*.	Of *Gaya the Leſs*.
Of *Hondeſom*.	Of *Longdon*.
Of *Tachebrock*.	Of *Stotfold*.
Of *Treford*.	Of *Prees*.
Of *Eccleſhall*.	Of *Golniche*.
Of *Biſhophull*.	Of *Brewood*.
Of *Ologton*.	Of *Alrewas*.
Of *Ichington*.	Of *Wolvey*.
Of *Curburgh*.	

He govern'd this See thirty-five Years, and dy'd, *Anno* 857.

Humbert, or *Hunberth* was choſe into this See after his Death. He was alſo conſecrated by *Wilfred*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, when he made a large Confeſſion of his Faith, and Declaration of his Canonical Obedience to that Prelate, which is ſtill preſerved in the Regiſter of that Church. He preſided over this See 20 Years, and dy'd *Anno* 867.

Kinebert, or *Kenferth*, govern'd this See after him, and ſat 29 Years, dying in the Year 890. Biſhop *Godwin* placeth one *Cumbert* his Succeſſor, which ſeems a Miſtake of the Scribe, becauſe the Name comes ſo near the former Biſhop's, it being written by *Malmsbury*, whom that Biſhop follows, *Cinebert*, wherefore we chooſe to follow our Author, who takes his Succeſſion from the Regiſter of *Litchfield*, and to place for this Biſhop's Succeſſor,

Tunbrith, *Tunbriht*, *Tunfrith*, or *Bumfrith* (for ſo many Ways is his Name written by Hiſtorians and MSS.) He govern'd

this See thirty Years, and was the Biſhop of it (as *Florence* tells us) in the Reign of *Burhed*, King of the *Mercians*, and *Alfred*, King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, but Mr. *Wharton* proves this to be a Miſtake, for *Berhed* dy'd *Anno* 874, 16 Years before *Tunbrith* entred upon this See; but *Alfred* dying in 901, and this Biſhop ſat from 890, to 920.

Æ la, or *Ælwinus* ſucceeded him. He rul'd this See in King *Æthelſtane*'s Reign, who was then the *Engliſh* Monarch, twenty-four Years, and dy'd 944.

Elgar, or *Alfgar* was elected into this See the ſame Year, and having ſat 16 Years, dy'd *Anno* 960, leaving this See to

Kinſius, who was Biſhop of this See 14 Years, in which Time he is ſaid to have ſubſcribed the Charter of King *Edred*, granted to the Abby of *Crowland* in *Lincolnſhire*, and another granted to the ſame Monks by King *Edgar*, in *Ingulphus*, but by ſome Writers they are look'd upon as Monkiſh Forgeries. He dy'd *Anno* 974, and

Winſius ſucceeded him. He is ſaid to have confirm'd King *Edgar*'s Charter, called, the *Golden Charter*, granted to the new Monaſtry at *Wincheſter*, *Anno* 966 (which is found in *Selden*'s *Spicileg. ad Eadmer.* p 160) He preſided over this Dioceſe 18 Years, and dy'd in the Year 992; after whom,

Ælfegus, *Elfeth*, or *Elfeh*, was ſoon elected Biſhop of *Litchfield*. His Name is found affixed to two Charters of King *Ethelred*, dated, *Annis* 995, and 998. He govern'd this Dioceſe 15 Years, and dy'd 1007, leaving his See to

Godwin, who was Biſhop of it 13 Years, and dy'd in 1020.

Leofganus was his Succeſſor, and preſided only ſeven Years, dying in 1027.

Brithmarus was elected into this See ſoon after his Death, and govern'd it eleven Years, dying in 1038, or thereabouts; whereupon

Wulfius, or *Ulfius* was choſen into this See. He govern'd it 16 Years. In his Time, *viz.* *Anno* 1044, *Leofrick*, Earl of *Hereford* enlarged, and built the Monaſtry of *Coventry* anew almoſt, and endow'd it with very large Poſſeſſions, but ejecting the Nuns, who had there ſerv'd God from the Time of *Canute*, King of *Denmark* and *England*, who was the firſt Founder of it, put in Monks in their Place, making *Leofwin* their Abbot. This Biſhop dy'd in 1054, and Abbot

Leofwin, aforeſaid was made Biſhop of *Litchfield* by St. *Edward the King*, commonly called, *The Confeſſor*. He rul'd that See 12 Years, and dy'd, *Anno* 1066. At the latter End of this Biſhop's Life, *William the Norman* invaded *England*, and became King of it, and thereupon had the Nomination of Biſhops, of which,

Peter was by him appointed Biſhop of *Litchfield* in the firſt Year of his Reign, *viz.* *Anno* 1067. He tranſlated this See to *Cheſter*, when *Lanfranc* was Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, by whoſe Allowance and Authority it was done. Before this Time the Biſhop of *Litchfield*'s Seat was at *Litchfield*, and ſo had continu'd from the firſt Foundation of the Cathedral Church there, without an Union with any other Church; but this Biſhop removing to *Cheſter*, he was called Biſhop of *Cheſter* and *Litchfield*. He dy'd in the Year 1086, and was bury'd at *Cheſter*, the firſt of theſe Biſhops.

Robert de Lymſey ſucceeded him in the See of *Cheſter*, and was the ſecond Biſhop of that See. He was conſecrated together with *William* Biſhop of *Helmham* at *Canterbury*, by Archbiſhop *Lanfranc* the ſame Year. While he was Biſhop, it happen'd, that *Leowin*, Abbot of *Coventry* dy'd; and this Biſhop knowing, that Earl *Leofric* and *Godera* his Lady had given ſuch rich Treaſures to it, that the Walls were hardly large enough to hold them, out of a covetous Deſire of gaining the Riches of it, obtain'd that the Cuſtody of the Abby was conferred upon him by the King, and ſome Time after removed the See itſelf to *Coventry*: This was done in the Year 1095, and ſo he became the firſt Biſhop of *Coventry*, tho' he was ordain'd Biſhop of *Cheſter* only, by the Collation of King *William Rufus*; becauſe 'till theſe Times, the Kings conferred the Biſhopricks of *England* by inveſting them with a Ring

and

and Staff. He dy'd on *September* 1, 1116, and was bury'd at *Coventry*, where he had ſettled the See in 1102: After his Death this See was vacant near four Years, but others ſay two only; and then

Robert Pecthe, *Peche*, or *Peccam*, in *Latin*, *Peccatum*, as the Name in *French* ſignifies, was nam'd by King *Henry* I. Biſhop of *Coventry*. He was (ſays the Continuer of *Florence*) that King's Butler, but more truly his Chaplain. He was conſecrated at *Abingdon* by *Ralph* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *Mar.* 13, *Anno* 1121; and having ſat ſix Years, dy'd *Aug.* 20, 1127, and was bury'd in his Monaſtry at *Coventry*. His Succeſſor was

Roger de Clinton, Archdeacon of *Buckingham*, made Biſhop of *Coventry*, by King *Henry* I. He was the Kinſman of *Jeffrey* Lord *Clinton*, who was a Man of great Power and Intereſt, being Lord Chamberlain and Treaſurer to that King. *Dunelmenſis* ſays, he purchaſed it for 3000 Marks. But *Florence* (who is more to be believ'd) imputes it to the King's mere Favour, as though he had never ſought it, being only a Deacon; and therefore he tells us, that to fit himſelf for this Biſhoprick, he was ordain'd a Prieſt, *December* 21, 1129; and next Day was conſecrated Biſhop of this See by *William* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and in *January* following was put into Poſſeſſion at *Coventry*: He repair'd and much adorn'd the Church of *Litchfield* in ſome Places, from the Foundation, encreaſed the Number of Prebends there, encompaſſed the City with a Ditch, and fortify'd the Caſtle, giving a ſufficient Maintenance for a Garriſon of Soldiers; but this in the End proved a needleſs Expence, for there remains nothing of it at this Time. The Ditch about the Town is yet viſible, and the Yard where the Tower ſtood is yet called the *Caſtle-Field*. He took upon him the Sign of the Croſs to go into the Holy War, and being on his Journey to *Jeruſalem*, dy'd at *Antioch*, *April* 16, 1148, and was there bury'd. The Prebends which this Biſhop added to the Church of *Litchfield*, bear theſe Names, *viz.* The Churches of *Hardwick*, *Hinuton*, *Drinnerſton*, *Offchurch*, *Waſpreton*, *Sytham*, *Oleſton*, and *Trinity*, in *Coventry*. This *Roger*, then Biſhop of *Cheſter*, built a Monaſtery for *Ciſtercian* Monks at *Bildwaſh* in *Shropſhire*, which at the Suppreſſion, was valued at 129*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* King *Stephen* confirmed all the Revenues and Gifts to it, *Anno* 1139, which proves it muſt be this *Roger* that founded it; for we find no *Roger*, Biſhop of *Cheſter*, before him. 'Tis very probable alſo, that he founded the Priory of St. *John* at *Litchfield*, tho' we have not ſo good an Evidence for it as the former.

Walter Durdents or *Durdens*, ſucceeded him. He was raiſed from being Prior of *Canterbury* to the Biſhoprick of *Litchfield*. King *Stephen* over-rul'd this Election, becauſe the Monks of *Coventry* and Prebendaries of *Litchfield* could not agree in their Choice, tho' it was the firſt Time that they had a Liberty granted them to chooſe their Biſhop; and thereupon the King put in this *Walter Durdent*. He was conſecrated by *Theobald*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, at that City, *October* 2, by the Altar of Chriſt; theſe Suffragans being preſent and aſſiſting him, *viz.* *Robert* Biſhop of *London*, *Walter* Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, and *Nicholas* Biſhop of *Landaff*, having receiv'd in Writing according to the Cuſtom of thoſe Times a Profeſſion of his Subjection and Obedience to himſelf and Succeſſors, which is ſtill preſerv'd in the Archives of the Church of *Canterbury*. He dy'd in the Year 1161, and was bury'd at *Coventry*, having preſided over this Dioceſe twelve Years.

Richard Peche, the Son of *Robert Pecche*, Biſhop of *Coventry*, was by the unanimous Vote of the Monks of *Coventry*, and Prebendaries of *Litchfield*, by and with the Conſent of King *Henry* II. choſen Biſhop of *Coventry*. His Father had made him Archdeacon of *Coventry*, which Office he held till he was Biſhop. He was ſent over into *Ireland*, *Anno* 1181, one of the Juſtices; but returning the next Year, weary of the Troubles of Life through old Age, put on the Habit of a Canon-Regular of St. *Auguſtine* in the Church of St. *Thomas the Martyr* (as *Becket*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, was called in thoſe Popiſh

Popiſh Times) near *Stafford*, which he had founded while he was Biſhop. He dy'd *October* 6, 1183, and was bury'd in St. *Thomas's* Church there, having ſat 21 Years.

Gerard de Puella, in *French*, *La Pucelle*, by which Name our Writers commonly call him, ſucceeded *Richard Peache*, in this See of *Coventry*, *Litchfield*, and *Cheſter*; for as this Biſhop had thoſe three Seats, ſo he is called by thoſe ſeveral Names promiſcuouſly. *Robert Montenſis* calls him, a Man of great Learning and Honeſty. He was one of *Richard* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*'s domeſtick Chaplains, a Civil Lawyer, a Lover of Truth and Juſtice, and famous almoſt all the World over, for his Eloquence. *Betrus Bleſenſis* was his fellow Chaplain. By the Archbiſhop's Influence, he was choſen Biſhop of *Coventry*, *an.* 1182, and by the ſame Archbiſhop conſecrated *Septemb.* 25, 1183, but had ſat but 16 Weeks, when he dy'd at *Litchfield*, not without a Suſpicion of Poiſon, *January* 13, 1184; what ſignal Benefits he conferr'd upon the Church of *Canterbury*, we do not find; but certainly they were great, ſince in the *Obit* Regiſter at *Canterbury*, we find theſe Words: *On the Ides of* January, *dy'd* Gerard *Biſhop of* Coventry, *for whom the ſame Service ſhall be perform'd as for an Archbiſhop.*

Hugh de Nonant, *Nunant*, or *Novant*, a domeſtick Chaplain of *Thomas* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and Archdeacon of *Oxford*, a Perſon eminent for Eloquence and Piety, was elected by the Monks of *Coventry*, and Prebendaries of *Litchfield*, into his Place in 1185, but was not conſecrated 'till 1188, by *Baldwin* then Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. Between his Election and Conſecration, he was appointed by the Pope, to bear the Office of his Legate, and being endow'd with that Power, he went with his Mitre on, into the Church of *Canterbury*, the Archbiſhop himſelf being preſent. He was an inceſſant Adverſary to the Monks, whom he oppos'd with all his Might, all the Time he was Biſhop, and that deſervedly; for the Monks, who had got into moſt of the Cathedrals, vexed the Biſhops with their continual Conteſts and Quarrels; whereas on the contrary, the Seculars agreed very well with their Biſhops. *Anno* 1190, this *Hugh* having firſt obtain'd Leave of King *Richard* I. of diſpoſing of the Monaſtry of *Coventry* as he would, reſolved to remove the Monks, and put Secular Prieſts in their Place there; which Purpoſe, to put in Execution, he went to the Monaſtry, with a Company of armed Men; and when the Monks refuſed to obey his Order, made Way by the Sword to effect his Deſign, wounding ſome of the Monks, and putting the reſt to flight; by which, having got the Monaſtry into his Power, he placed Secular Prieſts in it; but it coſt him ſome Blood; for *Bale* ſays, he was wounded in the Conflict, as he was in the Church, ſtanding by the Altar.

Anno 1191, King *Richard*, who had been in the Holy War, and atchiev'd great Things againſt the *Turks* and *Sarazens*, was, in his Return Home, taken by *Leopold* Duke of *Auſtria*, and kept Priſoner above a Year in *Germany*. *John* Earl of *Morton*, the King's Brother, in the mean Time, ſought to eſtabliſh himſelf King, and this Biſhop joining with him, *Robert de Nonant* this Biſhop's Brother, was ſent to *Henry* the Emperor, who then kept King *Richard* Priſoner, with Letters from the King of *France*, and *John* Earl of *Morton*, to hinder the King's Releaſe. King *Richard* not knowing the Cauſe of his Coming, asked him to be an Hoſtage for him; which he denying to be, anger'd the King. After ſome Time, King *Richard* obtain'd his Freedom, and being return'd Home, immediately order'd this Biſhop *Hugh* to be depriv'd of his Biſhoprick, and his Brother *Robert* to be kept in Priſon as long as he liv'd. *Hugh* alſo was baniſh'd; but partly by Friends, but more by his Money, (for he gave 5000 Marks) he was within a Year recall'd and reſtored to his Biſhoprick; but hardly gain'd the King's Favour again.

Anno 1197. The Monks, who had been ejected by this Biſhop, were not all this while idle, to regain the Poſſeſſion of the Churches, from which they had been driven; for they, after Seven Years deprivation

vation, with a large Sum of Money obtained the Pope's Mandate, directed to *Hubert* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, to reſtore them to their former Manſions, which could not be put in Execution, without the King's Order: Whereupon, the Monks obſerving that the King was diſpleas'd with *Hugh*, they made their earneſt Suit to the King, that they might be reſtor'd, and obtain'd the King's Command to *Hubert*, then the Pope's Legate, to replace the Monks of *Coventry* in their Monaſtry, which was accordingly done, *an.* 1197. But tho' this Biſhop was forced to ſubmit to the King's and Pope's Power, which 'tis believ'd he would not have ſoon eaſily done, had he not been in *Normandy*, and ſo not at Hand to interpoſe for the continuance of the Seculars; yet after his Return, in 1198, he ſtill ſhew'd his Averſion to the Monks, in aſſiſting *Baldwin* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, ſtrenuouſly in repreſſing their Inſults, crying out in a ſolemn Convention, 'That the Monks 'ſhould be ſent to the Devil; and if 'they would follow his Advice, in a lit-'tle Time there ſhould not be one Monk 'left in *England*.

But as heavy a Scourge as he was to the Monks, yet in their Writings (and they only were the Hiſtorians of thoſe Times) they declare he made a very pious and religious End; and the Reaſon of it was this: As he was going to *Rome*, he fell into a dangerous diſeaſe in *Normandy*, and ſuppoſing himſelf near Death, he ſent for many religious Men, to whom he confeſt with much Sorrow, and many Tears, the Iniquities of his paſt Life, praying them to intercede with God for him in their Prayers. The Money, and what elſe he had in his Poſſeſſion of Silver or Gold, or other Houſhold Utenſils of Value, he beſtow'd upon the Religious Houſes, and the Poor: But that which pleaſed the Monks moſt of all was, That he acknowledged with great Grief, that of all the Wickedneſſes he had done, none troubled him ſo much as this, That he had forced the Monks out of the Monaſtry at *Coventry*, and put in Secular Clergy. To make Satisfaction for this great Crime, he could find no more proper per Penance, than that he might die in their Habit; and ſo he gave up the Ghoſt, in the Preſence of all the Standers-by, full of Hope of Happineſs, *Mar.* 27, 1199, at *Betherlevin* in *Normandy*, and was bury'd at *Caen*, in the Monks Cloyſter there. Biſhop *Hugh* being dead, the Monks of *Coventry* would loſe no Time to perfect their Buſineſs in caſting out them by whom they had been diſplac'd; and thereupon, by the Aſſiſtance of the Pope, procured the Seculars, which he had placed in their Monaſtry, to be turn'd out, and themſelves put in, and reſtor'd. Which having finiſh'd, they choſe one *Joibert* for their Prior; who, tho' he was a Prior of three Monaſtries before, *Daventry*, *Wenlock*, and *Bermondſey*, and by *Hubert's* Intereſt was now made a fourth, yet was accepted by the Convent, becauſe he was a Man well skill'd in ſecular Affairs, and ſo a very fit Man for thoſe troubleſome Times. Having thus ſettled Matters in Relation to their Monaſtry, they proceeded to the Election of a Biſhop, whom they were careful to have well affected to the Monks, that they might not again be diſturbed, and therefore choſe

Jeffrey de Muſchamp, by the Advice of *Hubert*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and the Pope's Legate, the Prebendaries of *Litchfield* concurring with them in their Election. He was conſecrated Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, by the ſaid Archbiſhop, *June* 21, 1199, having made his Profeſſion at uſual. King *Richard* I. then reigning. By this Biſhop, a Moiety of the Church of *Wolvey*, was made a Prebend in the Church of *Litchfield*. He dy'd *October* 5, 1208, and was bury'd at *Litchfield*, in the Time of the Interdict which the Pope had laid on the Nation, becauſe King *John* would not admit *Stephen Langton* to the See of *Canterbury*, whom the Pope had ſet up in Oppoſition to the King's Election of *John Gray*, Biſhop of *Norwich*. He govern'd this Dioceſe ten Years. After his Death, the Monks of *Coventry* alone, in the Time of the Interdict, choſe *Joibert* their Prior, Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, and ſent over their Deed of Election to *Stephan* Archbiſhop of

Canterbury, who was then beyond Sea, which when King *John* underſtood, he cauſed the Ports to be ſtopt up, and ſeized the Prior's Barony: But he recover'd that again, upon the Payment of three hundred Marks. While the Election of *Joibert* was thus depending, the Canons of *Litchfield*, by the Command of the King, choſe by themſelves *Walter Gray* their Biſhop. Biſhop *Godwin* placeth him in the Catalogue of the Canons of this See, from *an.* 1210 to 1214, when he was removed to *Worceſter*. But the Right of electing a Biſhop to this See, being in the Monks of *Coventry* and Biſhops of *Litchfield*, and neither of them having an Authority to elect a Biſhop ſingly, both the former Elections were in themſelves void; and to prevent any further Controverſy about either of them, *Pandulf* the Pope's Legate then in *England*, the Archbiſhop being beyond Sea, adviſed both Parties to proceed to a new Election, which they accordingly did, and by an unanimous Vote choſe

William de Cornhull, Archdeacon of *Huntington*, Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, and he was conſecrated, *January* 23, 1215, King *John* then reigning. He granted the Chapter of *Litchfield* a free Power of chooſing themſelves a Dean of the Church of *Lithfield*, out of their own Body; and this Privilege was confirmed to them by Pope *Honorius* III. Before this, the Biſhop was wont to elect the Dean, as he did the Canons. Upon this Grant, after the Death of *Ralph Nevil*, whom King *John* had made Dean of *Litchfield*, in the Time of the Interdict, the See being then void, the Canons of *Litchfield* call'd a Chapter to proceed to the Election of a Dean, and choſe canonically *William de Mancheſter* their Dean, whom *William* their Biſhop confirm'd, *anno* 1222.

This Biſhop dy'd *Sept.* 14, 1223, and was bury'd at *Litchfield*, when he had held this Biſhoprick eight Years. After his Death, there aroſe a Diſpute between the Churches of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, about the Election of a Biſhop to ſucceed him; and *Jeffrey* the Prior of *Coventry*, and *William* the Dean of *Litchfield*, were ſent to the King by their reſpective Bodies, to obtain Leave to chooſe their Biſhop. The King readily granted their Requeſt, which was deliver'd to them by *Hugh de Burgh*, then Juſtice of *England*, in theſe Words: *Our Lord the King* (Henry III.) *doth give Liberty to chooſe a Biſhop of* Coventry, *to thoſe that ought, and have been accuſtomed to chooſe him.* With which Words both Parties ſeemed to be content. This Grant being obtain'd, Dean *William* in the King's Preſence ſpoke to the Prior of *Coventry*, That if he believed that he himſelf or the Church of *Coventry* had any Share in electing the Biſhop, that both Churches would agree upon a certain Day and Place to treat about the ſaid Election. But the Prior rejected the Propoſal altogether. Whereupon the Dean having begged of the King, Nobles, and *Stephan* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who were all then preſent, to bear Witneſs of the Propoſal he had made to him, interpoſed an Appeal before the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, that he ſhould not admit, confirm, or conſecrate any Biſhop elect, choſen by the Monks of *Coventry* only. Both Parties, after this, returned to their reſpective Church; and the Convent of *Coventry*, without any Regard to the Chapter of *Litchfield*, choſe *Jeffrey* their Prior above mention'd, Biſhop; and having publiſh'd his Election in the Church of *Coventry*, preſented him, as by them elected, to be confirmed by the Archbiſhop, who deferr'd it, becauſe the Canons of *Litchfield* had appeal'd, and becauſe they had not obtained the King's Conſent. However, the Archbiſhop wrote to the King, to know, whether he would agree to the Election, or no. But the King, not being willing to meddle with the Conteſt, referr'd it to the Pope, that the Archbiſhop might not confirm the Elect; but he nevertheleſs ſummon'd both Parties before him at *Lambeth*; and being ſatiſfy'd, that the Canons of *Litchfield* ought to have been preſent at the Election of their Biſhop, the Archbiſhop proceeded to make void the Election, by Mr. *Alexander de Maltham*, his Official, in this Manner: *We, by the Authority of the Archbiſhop of* Canterbury,

Canterbury, *have thought fit to annul and make void the Election made by the Monks of* Coventry, *without the Canons of* Litchfield. Sentence being thus paſs'd againſt the Monks of *Coventry*, they appeal'd within ten Days to the Pope, and ſoon after, ſent their Deputies to *Rome*. The Canons of *Litchfield* alſo ſent their Proctors; and both Parties being heard, the Pope confirmed the Archbiſhop's Sentence, by which, the Election of *Jeffrey* the Prior of *Coventry* was made void by his Apoſtolical Authority; and being willing to put an End to the Controverſy, and provide a Paſtor for both Churches, he deſir'd the Election might be left to him; which was at length conſented to, not without much Oppoſition from both Sides, and ſo the Pope aſſigned

Alexander de Stavenby, or *Savensby*, Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*; and having ordained him a Prieſt on *Eaſter* Eve, conſecrated him with the Biſhop of *Paris*, upon *Eaſter* Day, *an.* 1224. He was a very learned Man, having, by his travelling to divers Univerſities, gather'd ſo much Knowledge that he was thought to excel, not only moſt of the Philoſophers, but of the Divines of his Age. He ſtudy'd ſeveral Years in *Bononia*, and was Rector of the Divinity School at *Thouloufe*. He is ſaid to have had many Viſions, and ſtrange Dreams, with which he was ſo much affected, that in his Sermons he much approv'd the growing Sects of Friers. He increaſed the Number of Prebends in the Church of *Litchfield*, by adding to them the Prebends of *Terven* and *Welington*, and enrich'd it in many Things profitable. While he ſat, the Controverſy about electing Biſhops for this See for the future, was depending in the Court of *Rome*, 'till after *Honorius*'s Death; which after *Gregory* IX. became Pope, all Parties being weary of the Touble and Expence, was by that Pope, with the Advice of his Cardinals, ended in this Manner: That the Election of their Biſhop for the Future, ſhould be one Turn made in the Church of *Coventry*, the Chapter of *Lithfield* being preſent; and another Turn in the Church of *Litchfield*, the Convent of Coventry, or their Deputies, being preſent; but in both Places, the Prior of *Coventry* ſhould have the firſt Vote. He had a great Intimacy with the Earl Marſhal, who creating diſturbances in the Nation, the King ſuſpected that the Biſhop was a Confederate with him; which, when the Biſhop knew, he (to free himſelf from any Suſpicion of ſo great a Crime) excommunicated all thoſe who had any Deſign of betraying the King, in the ſolemneſt Manner; by which he fully ſatisfy'd the King of his Fidelity. He built a Monaſtry at *Litchfield*, on the Weſt Side of the City, for Fryars Minorites, or *Franciſcans*, and dy'd at *Andover*, *December* 26, 1238, but was bury'd in his Church at *Litchfield*. After his Death, the Monks of *Coventry*, and Canons of *Litchfield*, unanimouſly choſe *William de Raleigh*, the King's Chaplain; but before his Conſent was had, he was alſo choſen by the Monks of *Norwich*, which See he choſe to be Biſhop of. The firſt Election to this See being thus fruſtrate, the Electors were obliged to come to a ſecond, which bred another Controverſy between the two Churches; for the firſt having been made at *Coventry*, the Chapter of *Litchfield* claim'd this, according to the Papal Accord made between them. The Monks, on the other Side, alledged, that their Turn ſtill continu'd, and that the Biſhop ought to be choſen again in their Convent at *Coventry*, 'till a Perſon elected by them, was ſettled in the Biſhoprick. The Chapters thusd iffering, departed aſunder, and the Monks of *Coventry* choſe *Nicholas de Farnham*, a very excellent Man, and the Canons of *Litchfield*, *William* of *Mancheſter*, their Dean, who ſeeing the Monks to have elected ſo famous a Perſon, not only renounced his Title, but perſuaded his Canons to agree with the Monks, their Right being ſecur'd; and ſo both Parties fixed their Choice on *Nicholas*; but when they went to deſire his Conſent, were deny'd, with this Anſwer, That he found the Prieſt's Office ſo great a Burthen, that he could never think of taking upon him the Place of a Biſhop. Being thus again diſappointed, they came to a third Election,

tion, in which, by the Interpoſition of the King,

Hugh de Pateſhull, Treaſurer of S. *Paul*'s Church, and of *England*, was unanimouſly choſen their Biſhop, and with much Intreaty accepted of it. He was the Son of *Simon de Pateſhull*, Chief Juſtice of *England*; and confirmed in this See, by the Archbiſhop, about *Chriſtmas*, 1239, King *Henry* III. ſtill reigning. By this Biſhop, the Church of *Colewich* was made a Prebend in the Church of *Litchfield*. He had not ſat full three Years in this See, when he was taken away by Death, in his full Strength, *Dec.* 7, 1243. He was a Man of an upright Life, and not unlearn'd; but of no great Reputation with the Hiſtorians of thoſe Times, becauſe in that little Time he preſided over them, he ſhew'd more Favour to the Canons of *Litchfield*, than the Monks of *Coventry*.

He was bury'd at *Litchfield*, before the Altar of S. *Stephan*. This See being thus vacant, the King became earneſt with the Monks of *Coventry* to chooſe *Richard* Abbot of *Eveſham*, the Keeper of his Great Seal, their Biſhop; and ſome of the Monks did give their Vote for him, but the greater Number choſe a certain Monk, the Precentor of their Church, *William de Monte Peſſulano*, a very pious and learned Man. But the Abbot, partly in Favour to the King, and partly thro' his own Liberality, ſo far prevail'd, that the Pope order'd him to be conſecrated; but it was not his good Luck to obtain a Biſhoprick, for he dy'd at *Riola*, a City in *Gaſcoigne*, before he was confirmed. After his Death, *William* was by the unanimous Vote of the Monks, elected; but the King made ſuch Oppoſition to the Monks Intention, and created ſo much Trouble to the Elect, that he grew ſo weary of it, that he voluntarily receded from his Right. The Biſhop of *Lincoln* (*Robert Groſthead*) hearing of this *William*'s Reſignation, uſed his utmoſt Diligence, and at length procured that

Roger de Weſeham, the Dean of his Church of *Lincoln*, ſhould be made Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, by the Intereſt he had with Pope *Innocent* IV. to whom *Roger* was known, by being then at the Council of *Lyons*, for he was of great Learning, and of a pious Converſation. The Biſhop did not conſult the King about this Election, leſt he ſhould hinder it by his cavilling Objections, as he was wont; but obtained, that he ſhould be conſecrated by the Pope at *Lyons*, before he came home, *an.* 1245. Being returned, the King reſtored the Temporals of his See to him, and he enjoy'd his Place quietly 11 Years. 'Tis ſaid, that the Biſhop of *Lincoln* labour'd ſo earneſtly to prefer this Dean for his own Ends; for whereas the Deans of his Church, having the Revenues almoſt of a Biſhop, were wont infolently to withſtand the Biſhop in many Things, he made a Vacancy in the Deanry, that he might take from it the Rectory of *Aylesbury*, and by making the Deans poor, humble them. He increaſed the Number of the Prebends of *Litchfield*, by adding to them the Prebends of *Rinton*, *Bobinhull*, and *Boulton*, which is annexed to the Archdeaconry of *Cheſter*. *William de Manchester*, Dean of *Litchfield*, dy'd in this Biſhop's Time, *Febr.* 6, 1254, and *Ralph de Sempingham* was choſen the ſame Year, and confirm'd. About the ſame Time, the Monks of *Coventry* and Canons of *Litchfield* came to an Agreement among themſelves, and confirm'd it with Hand and Seal, that in electing a Biſhop, the Number of Electors ſhould be equal on both Sides, *an.* 1255. This Biſhop, after he had ſat 11 Years, being old and ſickly, reſign'd his Biſhoprick at *Brewood*, *December* 4, 1256, in the Preſence of *Henry de Lexington*, Dean of *Lincoln*, whom the Pope had deputed for that Purpoſe. He had the Palſy before his Reſignation, and it growing more upon him afterward, he was ſo conſumed with it in two Years, that he dy'd in 1258, at *Brewood*, and was bury'd at *Litchfield*, by *Fulk* Archbiſhop of *Dublin*, *May* 24. Upon the Ceſſion of *Weſeham*, the King endeavoured to put into his Place *Philip Lovell*, his Treaſurer; but the Monks had ſuch an Averſion to him, that they choſe *Roger de Molend*, to avoid his being put upon them; and to gratify *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, the King's Brother,

ther, who earneſtly deſir'd it, becauſe he was the King's and his Nephew. This

Roger de Molend, or *Meyland*, alias *Longeſpe*, was the 3d Son of *William Longeſpe*, Earl of *Salisbury*, and *Eva* his Wife, who was the Daughter and Heir of *William Fitz-Patrick*, Earl of *Salisbury*. He He was a Subdeacon, the Pope's Chaplain, and a Prebendary of *Litchfield*, when he was choſen, *Jan.* 31, 1257. He was conſecrated by *Boniface* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in that City's Cathedral, *Mar.* 1258, with *Simon* Biſhop of *Norwich*, and *Walter* Biſhop of *Exeter*, *Giles* Biſhop of *Salisbury*, and *John* Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells* aſſiſting. He was born in *England*, but being educated beyond Sea from his Childhood, knew very little of the *Engliſh* Tongue, which made him take little or no Care of his Dioceſe, but liv'd a lazy Life beyond the Seas; and that he might gain the Favour of his Chapter, and of the Monks of his Dioceſe, he appropriated many Churches to them, without any Manner of Conſideration. *John Peckham* was Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* at this Time; and being a very vigilant Governor, was reſolved not to ſuffer ſo great a Scandal in the Church, and to that End, directed his Mandate to him, *Nov.* 19, 1282, that he ſhould for the Future reſide in his Dioceſe; that he ſhould appropriate no more Churches; and that he ſhould provide ſome fit Perſon, who underſtood the vulgar Speech, to act as his Deputy, in viſiting his Dioceſe, at his Charge, and diſcharging the other Parts of the Epiſcopal Function: And becauſe he thought that his Mandate was not fully obſerv'd afterwards, he in Year 1284, appointed E— Archdeacon of *Derby* to be his Coadjutor, aſſigning him a Penſion out of the Biſhop's Revenues of an hundred Marks, injoining him to do nothing without his Council and Conſent.

In his Time, *Ralph de Sempingham*, Dean of *Litchfield*, dy'd, and *John de Derby* was choſen Dean of *Litchfield*, and was a little after confirm'd by Biſhop *Roger*. By this Biſhop theſe Churches were augmented, and made Prebendal, in the Church of *Litchfield*, *viz.* the Church of *Bolton*, which was appointed by his immediate Predeceſſor *Roger de Weſeham*, was by him confirmed, after the Death of the Rector of it; the Church of *Flixton*, the Churches of *Londiaker*, and *Little Pipe*. He dy'd *Dec.* 16, 1295, and was bury'd *Jan.* 3, following, in his Church of *Litchfield*, having preſided over this See thirty-eight Years.

Walton de Langton was choſen into this See, after his Death, by the unanimous Vote and Conſent of the Monks of *Coventry*, and Dean and Canons of *Litchfield*, aſſembled together in the Chapter-Houſe of *Litchfield*, *Febr.* 18, 1295, ſo that all former Differences ſeemed now to be laid aſide, and a perfect Agreement eſtabliſh'd between the Churches electing. He was the Nephew of *William Langton*, Dean of *York*, Canon of *Litchfield*, the Pope's Chaplain, and Dean of the Free Chappel at *Bruges*, and from Keeper of the King's Wardrobe, was made Keeper of the Great Seal, *October* 25, 1292, and Lord High Treaſurer, *Sept.* 28, 1295. He was beyond the Seas, on an Embaſy for the King, when Biſhop *Roger* dy'd; but was choſen into this See, *Feb.* 20, 1296, conconfirmed by the Archbiſhop in *June* following, admitted to the Temporalities by the King in the next Month, and conſecrated at *Cambray* by the Cardinal Biſhop of *Albani*. He was continu'd in the Treaſury after he was Biſhop, and being much in Favour with King *Edward* I. did many Things for the Advantage of his Church, *viz.* he encompaſſed the Cloſe of *Litchfield*, with a Stone Wall; he erected a large Shrine for the Reliques of S. *Cedda*, at the Expence of two thouſand Pounds; he pull'd down the Caſtle of *Eccleſhall*, and the Manor-houſe at *Heywood*, and built them both anew; he gave to the Altar of *Litchfield* one Chalice, and two Patins of pure Gold, which coſt him 80 Pounds, and one Croſs of the ſame Metal, ſet all round with precious Stones of the Value of two hundred Pounds, together with ſeveral Veſtments of a very great Price; he built the great Bridge of *Litchfield*, beyond the Fiſhpond, [Park, Vineyard.] He enfeoffed the Vicars of the

Church with certain Houſes in the Cloſe of *Litchfield*, for their Habitation, and beſtow'd on them a Silver Cup weighing five Marks, and order'd the ſaid Vicars twenty Shillings a Year, to augment their Commons, to be paid out of the Church of *Tibbeſhuff*. He erected the outward Fabrick of St. *Mary*'s Chappel, where he was bury'd, and by his laſt Will bequeathed Money ſufficient to finiſh it. Many other Privileges he alſo obtain'd for the Church of *Litchfield*.

But his Proſperity became at length eclipſed, and he fell into great Troubles, by means of Prince *Edward*, and ſome others, that envy'd his Happineſs. *Walſingham* tells us, that he incurred the Prince's Diſpleaſure, by reproving him for his Extravagances, and needleſs Expences; at which the Prince was ſo angry, that he not only loaded the Biſhop with many foul Aſperſions, and broke down the Fences of his Park, and drove away his Deer, but cauſed him to be accuſed of many and grievous Crimes to the Pope, that he might be depoſed. The Biſhop complained of the firſt of theſe Injuries to the King, who impriſoned the Prince ſome few Days, to puniſh him; but that gave the Biſhop no Eaſe, for he was at the ſame Time ſent for to *Rome*, by the Pope, who enjoined him to appear before him in Perſon. The Biſhop, in Obedience to his Citation, went to *Rome*, and having ſpent great Sums of Money in his Journey, and waiting for an Hearing, was at length ſent back again, with an Order that he ſhould clear himſelf before the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, which he very eaſily did, having almoſt innumerable Perſons, both of the Clergy and Laity, to atteſt his Innocency. This, when the Archbiſhop certify'd to the Pope, he was not only reſtored to his See, but to the King's Favour, who declar'd him his Treaſurer again, and dying the ſame Year, *viz.* 1307, made him the Executor of his Will, and left the Care of his Funeral to him. *Walſingham* tells us, that one *John*, a Soldier, who was his chief Accuſer, was ſoon after accuſed, and condemned for Murder, and other great Crimes, and dy'd in the Biſhop's Priſon.

King *Edward* I. being dead, his Son Prince *Edward* ſucceeded him; and being on the Throne, order'd the Biſhop, who was to take Care of his Father's Funeral, to bring his Body from the Borders of *Scotland*, where he dy'd, to *London* to be interr'd; which, when the Biſhop had done, he was ſeiz'd by Sir *John Felton*, Conſtable of the Tower of *London*, and impriſon'd in the Tower. The King now had him in his Power, to retalliate the Severities the Biſhop exerciſed towards him; and having ſent for *Peter de Gaveſtone*, his Favourite, and Copartner with him in all his Miſdemeanors, whom he had more freely reprov'd, for leading the Prince into ſo many Irregularities, was by him put upon it, to lay all Manner of Hardſhips and Troubles upon him, which he did in this Courſe: He kept him long in Priſon, firſt at *London*, then at *Wallingford*, and laſtly at *York*, ſeized all his Goods, call'd him to an Account for his Office, as Treaſurer, having Accuſers ready, who being corrupted with Gifts, laid many and grievous Accuſations to his Charge. But upon his Trial, he was not found guilty of any Crimes objected to him, by the Pope, nor of any Unfaithfulneſs or Bribery, by the King's Judges. But notwithſtanding this, the King's Wrath towards him was not pacify'd, but he was kept in Priſon ſtill, neither was there any Perſon that dare mediate with the King for him, ſo unremoveable was the King's Anger. At length a Synod of the Clergy met, and petition'd, that the Biſhop might be releaſed, poſitively reſolving not to determine any Thing 'till the Biſhop was reſtored to his Liberty. Upon this, the Biſhop was let out of Priſon, and ſo far receiv'd into the King's Favour, that his Goods were reſtored to him.

Not long this Calm happen'd to the Biſhop. *Peter de Gaveſtone*, his greateſt Enemy, who put the King upon theſe Dealings with the Biſhop, and render'd him ſo inexorable, was call'd in Queſtion by the Clergy and Nobles in Parliament aſſembled, for evil adviſing the King, to the

the great Damage of the whole Realm, and enter'd into an Agreement, which they confirmed by Oath, to reform the Diſorders of the Nation, whether the King would or no. This Biſhop had now a fair Opportunity of revenging himſelf upon *Peter*, but would not make uſe of it, and for that Reaſon, refuſed to join with the Clergy and Nobles in their Aſſociation. This Refuſal ſtirred up new Enemies; for *Robert*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, excommunicated him for it; but this alſo turned to his Advantage, for the Pope abſolved him; and the King, to reward his Loyalty, made him again Treaſurer of *England*, *Anno* 1312. This Office he held but a ſmall Time, and withdrawing himſelf into his Dioceſe, liv'd in great Quiet and Content, diligently applying himſelf to his Paſtoral Care. In his Time *John de Derby*, Dean of *Litchfield*, dy'd, and *Stephen Segrave* being choſen into his Place, was confirmed by this Biſhop. He dy'd at *London*, *November* 16, 1321, and was bury'd in St. *Mary*'s Chapel, of his own Erection.

After his Death, there happen'd another Diſpute between the Monks of *Coventry* and Canons of *Litchfield*, about the Election, notwithſtanding the Agreement made when *Roger de Weſeham* was Biſhop, that there ſhould be an equal Number of Monks and Canons at every Election of a Biſhop; for the Monks refuſing to ſtand to it, tho' it was drawn up in Writing, and ſeal'd, proceeded to an Election alone, and choſe *Henry* their Prior, Biſhop of *Coventry*. The Canons of *Litchfield* ſeeing this, appealed to the Apoſtolick See, both againſt the Elect, and the Monks. *John* XXII. was then Pope; and to put an End to this Controverſy, did not ſtay to hear the Appeal, but by his own Apoſtolic Power, conferr'd this Biſhoprick on

Roger de Northburgh, or *Northbridge*, who had been Keeper of the Seal, and taken Priſoner by the *Scots*, in the Wars of *Scotland*; but after entering into Holy Orders, was made a Canon of *Litchfield*, Archdeacon of *Richmond*, and Chancellor of *Cambridge*; from which Places he was, by Pope *John*'s Proviſion, raiſed to this See of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, to which he was conſecrated *June* 20, 1322, (having made his Profeſſion of Subjection to the See of *Canterbury*) by *Thomas* Biſhop of *Worceſter*, and five other Biſhops. In his Time, *Stephen de Segrave*, Dean of *Litchfield*, being made Archbiſhop of *Armagh*, by Pope *John*; *Roger de Covenis*, a *Gaſcoigner*, was preferred to his Deanery by the ſame Pope, his Proctor having firſt ſworn in his Behalf, that he ſhould obſerve all the Statutes and approved Cuſtoms of the Church of *Litchfield*, as his Predeceſſors had done. He dy'd in foreign Parts, and the ſame Pope conferr'd his Deanery on *John Garſias*, who was inſtalled by a Proctor. This *John* was made Biſhop of *Marſeilles*, by Pope *Benedict* XII. who gave this Deanery to *Richard Ralph*, Doctor of Divinity, who was inſtalled in 1337. This *Richard* was elected Archbiſhop of *Armagh* in 1347, and conſecrated the ſame Year at *Exeter*, by *John de Grandiſon*, Biſhop of that See, and three other Biſhops; after which, was put into his Place by Pope *Clement* II. *Simon de Boriſley*. All theſe Changes happen'd in this Biſhop's Time, for he ſat 38 Years, and did nothing memorable, ſave that he cauſed the Body of his Predeceſſor *Walter Langton*, to be depoſited in a more magnificent Tomb, in Gratitude for the many Benefits he had beſtowed upon the Church, City, and See of *Litchfield*. He dy'd *Anno* 1359, and was bury'd in his Cathedral. He is remember'd among the Benefactors of the Univerſity of *Cambridge*. In his Time alſo, the Pope ſettled ſome Prebends upon the Church of *Litchfield*, the Tower at the Weſt Gate was finiſhed, and the Ditch about the Cloſe cleanſed, at the Expence of the Chapter. To him ſucceeded

Robert Stretton, a very eminent Perſon, (ſays *William Whitlock*, Canon of this Church, who writes his Life, and his Succeſſors) Doctor of both Laws, and one of the Auditors of the *Rota* in the Court of *Rome*, and a Canon of this Church. He was choſen at the earneſt Requeſt of the Prince of *Wales*, whoſe Chaplain he was, and conſecrated *Anno* 1360. How

this

this Character of this Biſhop is conſiſtent with Biſhop *Godwin's*, and Mr. *Wharton's* Account of him, let the Reader judge. They ſay, that he was ſo illiterate, that he was altogether unworthy of a Biſhoprick; which being made known to the Pope, he ſent a ſpecial Injunction to the Archbiſhop, not to conſecrate him when elected. *Robert* thereupon haſtens to *Rome*, and underwent the Examination of the Pope; who, not daring to reject him, in whoſe Favour ſo great a Prince had engaged, and yet ſeeing he could not approve of him, without ſome Blemiſh to his Reputation, choſe a middle Way, to ſend him to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and leave the whole Matter to his Judgment. The Archbiſhop having receiv'd the Pope's mandat, did at length, at the importunate Requeſt of the Prince, confirm his Election; but diſdaining to conſecrate him, committed that Office to the Biſhops of *London* and *Rocheſter*, by whom, tho' very unwillingly, he was conſecrated *Sept.* 27, 1360, and in *February* following, in the Preſence of the Archbiſhop, at *Lambeth*, profeſſed his Canonnical Obedience to him, another Perſon reading it (as the Regiſter ſays) becauſe he could not read. He ſat 25 Years; and being old and blind, not able to diſcharge the Duties of his Epiſcopal Function, was order'd, by the Chapter of the Church of *Canterbury*, (the See of *Canterbury* being then vacant) that he ſhould within ten Days provide himſelf a Coadjutor. He dy'd at his Manor-houſe at *Heywood*, *Mar.* 28, 1385. By his Will he gave to his Church two hundred Marks, which were by his Executor, Mr. *Stretton*, Citizen of *Litchfield*, beſtow'd the greateſt Part upon the Vicars Choral of that Church. His Body was bury'd in St. *Andrew's* Chapel. Mr. *William Packington* was then Dean of *Litchfield*, and was then in Foreign Parts. He reſign'd his Deanery in 1390.

Walter Skirlaw, ſoon after the Deceaſe of Biſhop *Stretton*, was lawfully elected Biſhop of this See. He was Archdeacon of the Eaſt-riding of *Yorkſhire*, and Prebendary of the Cathedral of *York*. He made his Profeſſion at *Oxford*, *January* 7, 1386, and was conſecrated by the Archbiſhop, and ten Biſhops aſſiſting him as his Suffragans, the Kings of *England* and *Armenia* being preſent, *January* 14, of the ſame Year. When he had ſat by one Year here, and was not inſtall'd in the Church of *Litchfield*, he was tranſlated by the Pope's Bull, much againſt his Conſent, to a poorer Biſhoprick, *viz.* that of *Bath* and *Wells*. This was ſuppoſed to be done by the Procurement of the King, (*Richard* II.) to whom *Michael de la Pole*, Duke of *Suffolk*, had render'd this Biſhop odious, becauſe it was evident, that this Biſhop inclined to the Party which oppoſed his Management. He ſat there but two Years, when he was made amends for his former Loſs, by his Tranſlation to *Durham*, where he dy'd in 1406. He was by the Executors of his laſt Will, ſo bountiful to the Dean and Chapter of this Church, and the whole Choir of Vicars, that upon the 24th of *March*, every Year, there are made for him, not only publick Prayers in the Church, but private by the Vicars. To him ſucceeded

Richard Scrope, who was put in by the Pope's Proviſion, and conſecrated by Pope *Urban* at *Genoa*, where the Court then was. He was deſcended of the Noble Family of *Scroops*, being the Brother of *William* Earl of *Wiltſhire*. He had his Education at *Cambridge*, where he commenced Maſter of Arts, and Doctor of Laws, was Chancellor of that Univerſity, and Dean of *Chicheſter*; and being the Apoſtolick Prothonotary, was made Biſhop, as is aboveſaid, *Auguſt* 9, 1386, in which Month he was inſtall'd at *Litchfield*, King *Richard* II. and ſome Peers, being preſent, before whom he took the following Oath: *I* Richard Scrope, *Biſhop of* Litchfield *and* Coventry, *will be faithful to the Church of* Litchfield. *All its Rights and Liberties I will defend againſt all Men, ſo far as I am able; the Poſſeſſions of the Church unjuſtly ſquander'd away, and its Goods wickedly alienated, I will recover; the Statutes made and to be made, and all the ancient and approved Cuſtoms, as ſoon as I know them, I will obſerve; the Lands belonging to the Biſhop's Table, I will not alienate. So help*

help me God, and his Holy Goſpels. When he had taken this Oath, the King ſaid, *My Lord, you have indeed taken a great Oath.* While he ſat, theſe Conſtitutions were made in the Church of *Litchfield*, *viz.* *Anno* 1388, *Friday Auguſt* 19, the Biſhop and ſeveral Canons being met in the Chapter-houſe, it was ordained, that there ſhould be an Allowance every Day, of three Pence, to every Vicar; and concerning their Cohabitation, drawn up in three Indentures, confirmed with the Seals of the Biſhop, Dean, Chapter and Vicars. In the Year 1390, after the Reſignation of Dean *Packington*, Mr. *Thomas Stretton* was elected Dean of *Litchfield*, and his Election was confirmed by this Biſhop. About this Time, a Breaſt-plate of the Value of one Mark was forfeited to the Chapter, for the ſpilling of Blood in the Church-yard.

In the Year 1394, all the Canons met in the Chapter-houſe, the Friday after *Lady-day*, by the Conſent of this Biſhop, and the Reſidentiaries; and becauſe the Church was burthen'd with the Expence of two hundred Marks, for the Appropriation of the Church of *Worfield*, to the Commons of the Chapter, by the Authority of the Biſhop of *Rome*, for the Defence of their Incomes and Revenues, and for the mending of their Caps and Hoods, it was unanimouſly agreed, concerning a Tenth to be paid two Years, *viz.* That every Prebendary ſhould pay each of theſe two Years, two Shillings for every Pound, according to the Value of their Prebend.

In the Year 1395, the Executors of the laſt Will of *Richard de Bermicham*, one of the Canons lately deceas'd, founded a Chantry at the Altar of S. *Andrew*, with a Yearly Stipend of four Pounds, to the Chantry-Prieſt. In the Year 1397, Biſhop *Scrope* viſiting the Cathedral Church, did in the Chapter-houſe, with the Conſent of the Chapter, decree, That out of the Money left by Biſhop *Walter Langton*, two hundred Marks ſhould be employ'd for the Relief of the Canons Reſidentiaries, and Vicars, under the Name of a Gift. The ſame Year this Biſhop was tranſlated from this See of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, to the Metropolitical Church of *York*. He ſat here ten Years, and at length came to a tragical End, as will be hereafter ſhew'd in the Catalogue of the Archbiſhops of *York*; but before he went from hence, he gave a ſufficient Sum of Money to the Chapter of *Litchfield*, for the annual Celebration of an Anniverſary for himſelf, after his Death, which happen'd *June* 8, 1405. Upon the Tranſlation of this Biſhop to the See of *York*, *Anno* 1398,

John Burghill, or *Brughill*, a *Dominican* Fryar, who was Confeſſor to K. *Richard* II. was tranſlated from the See of *Llandaff* to this of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, about the Beginning of *September*, and was inſtall'd upon the Nativity of the Virgin *Mary*, *September* 8. *Walſingham* ſays, that the Pope placed him therein, by his mere arbitrary Power. The Dean *Stretton*, the eight Reſidentiary Canons, ſeveral of the Non-reſident Prebendaries and Vicars met him with their naked Feet, at his Entrance into the Church-yard, near the Weſt Door of the Church, and from the Choir brought him, by Way of Proceſſion, to the Biſhop's Seat. He took the ſame Oath that his Predeceſſor Biſhop *Scrope* had taken, mention'd above. When his Inſtallment was over, King *Richard* made a Feaſt in his Palace, and invited all the Officers belonging to the Church to it. There were then alſo preſent with the King, the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*, *York*, and *Dublin*, divers Biſhops and Noblemen. This good Biſhop gave the Vicars a Licenſe to hold Livings with their Offices, provided they lived at *Litchfield*; but the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in his Metropolitical Viſitation, annulled that Grant. In the Year 1402, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* being in his Viſitation, did decree, with the Conſent of all the Canons met in the Chapter-houſe, that all the Prebends ſhould be eaſed of the triennial Tenth of two Shillings, to be paid each of thoſe Years, out of every Pound, upon the Feaſt of the Nativity of S. *John Baptiſt*, and the Purification of the Virgin *Mary*, *viz.* for repairing the Stalls in the Choir, and the Recovery of certain Penſions, which had been ſubſtracted at *Winwick*, *Bernford*,

Bernford, S. *Katharine's*, S. *Peter's*, and S. *Stephan's*. This Biſhop *Burghill* deſerved ſo well, and ſo many Ways, of all the Orders of the Church, that he was pray'd for in the Church publickly, as their greateſt Benefactor. When he dy'd, an Anniverſary was decreed for him at *Litchfield*, *Aug.* 29, with a Diſtribution of Money to the Poor; and the Monks of *Coventry* did the like, with a large Diſtribution of an Hundred and four Shillings. He dy'd *June* 1414, having ſat 17 Years. After his Death, Mr. *John Odenby*, Archdeacon of *Derby*, and Prebendary of *Biſhophull*, his Executor, built an Houſe for the Chantry-Prieſts, in the Cloſe, where they might cohabit together, in the Uſe of the Eſtates left them for the greateſt part by this good Biſhop. Soon after his Death,

John Keterich, or *Catrick*, Notary of the Court of *Rome*, and Archdeacon of *Surry*, who had been conſecrated to the See of S. *David's*, *Anno* 1414, was tranſlated to this See of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, *February* 1, 1415. He having made his Profeſſion of his Obedience to the Archbiſhop, receiv'd his Spirituals from him *June* 21. He was ſent to the Council of *Conſtance*, in the Year 1416, and in the Year following, was choſen one of thoſe thirty Electors, who being of divers Nations, choſe *Martin* V. Pope, *Nov.* 11, by the Authority of the Council. In *September* the ſame Year, *Robert* Biſhop of *Salisbury* dy'd at the Council, and Cardinal *de Urſinis*, Biſhop of *Albano*, wrote immediately to *Henry* then King of *England*, earneſtly begging of him, that this *John Catrick* might ſucceed him, greatly commending his Gravity, Faith, and Learning, which he had ſhew'd in the Council. It is alſo ſaid, that all the Cardinals preſent did write in his Behalf. It is certain, the Cardinal of *Albano* did, for his Orginal Letter is preſerved; but *John* could not obtain that Biſhoprick, either becauſe the King, or Chapter of *Salisbury*, refuſed to give it him. When the Council was broke up, he went to *Florence* in the Company of Pope *Martin*; and hearing there, that *Edmund* Biſhop of *Exeter* was dead, he obtained a Tranſlaton to the See of *Exeter*, of the Pope, by his Bull dated at *Florence*, *November* 20, 1419; but he enjoy'd his new Dignity but a ſhort Time, for he dy'd at *Florence* at the End of the following Month. See more of him among the Biſhops of *Exeter*. In his Time of ſitting in this See, *Thomas Stretton*, the Dean, dy'd, and *Robert Wolveden*, the Precentor of this Cathedral, was choſen Dean of *Litchfield*, *Anno* 1426. Biſhop *Godwin* makes *Jacob*, [rather *John*] *Cary* the Succeſſor of Biſhop *Catrick* in this See; but Mr. *Wharton* ſhews his great Miſtake, from the very Words of the Pope's Bull, by which Biſhop *Catrick* was tranſlated to *Exeter*, which are theſe, *The Church of* Coventry *and* Litchfield *being on that Account vacant, becauſe we have this Day thought fit to tranſlate our Reverend Brother* John, *Biſhop of* Litchfield *and* Coventry, *now reſiding in the Apoſtolick See, to the Church of* Exeter, *now vacant. We have conferr'd upon*

William Heyworth, *Abbot of S.* Alban's, *a Perſon of ſharp Judgment and Learning.* He was conſecrated Biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, by *Richard* Biſhop of *London*, in his Chapel at *Fulham*, *Nov.* 28, 1420, *Henry* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* deputing him to that Office. He went to the Council of *Baſil* in 1434, and dy'd *April* 10, 1446, having ſat 26 Years. Soon after his Coming to this See, he gave to the Sacriſt of the Cathedral Church of *Litchfield*, and the Maſter of the Gild of S. *Mary's* in the City of *Litchfield*, for the Uſe of the more indigent Poor, a certain Piece of Ground in *Bacon-ſtreet*, ſituate among the Vicars Houſes, paying to the Biſhop a Roſe, upon S. *John Baptiſt's Nativity*, if demanded. Dean *Stretton* and the Chapter, confirmed this Gift upon the Feaſt of S. *Catharine*, *Anno Dom.* 1424. Mr. *Robert Wolveden*, Dean of this Church, dying in *November* 1432, Mr. *John Verney* was choſen into his Place, and confirmed by Biſhop *William Heyworth*. To him ſucceeded in this See

William Booth, a prudent Man, Prebendary of S. *Paul's*, *London*, and Rector of the Pariſh-Church of *Preſcot* in *Lancaſhire*.

He

He was made Biſhop of this See by the Proviſion of Pope *Nicholas*, *an.* 1447, and was conſecrated Biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry* in the Cathedral Church of S. *Paul*, *London*, *July* 9, in the ſame Year, and made his Profeſſion at *Croydon*, the *May* following. After he had ſat five Years in this See, he was tranſlated to the Archbiſhoprick of *York*, 1452.

Nicholas Cloſe, Biſhop of *Carliſle*, upon his Removal, was tranſlated by Pope *Nicholas*, to this See of *Litchfield*, *Aug.* 30, 1452. He was one of thoſe ſix Scholars, which King *Henry* VI. put firſt into his College at *Cambridge*, (now call'd *King's College*) and made him Overſeer of the Works, while it was in Building. He was there created Doctor of Divinity, and at length Chancellor of the ſame Univerſity. He made his Profeſſion of Obedience at *Lambeth*, *Oct.* 15, in the ſame Year, and dy'd before *November* 1, following.

Reginald Bolars, or *Butler*, ſoon after Biſhop *Cloſe*'s Deceaſe, was tranſlated from the See of *Hereford* hither, by the Pope's Proviſion, *February* 7, 1453. He was Abbot of *Glouceſter*, and was conſecrated Biſhop of *Hereford*, *an.* 1450, and tranſlated to this Biſhoprick of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, *April* 3, 1453. He receiv'd the Bull of his Tranſlation at *Fulham*, upon that Day, and was there conſecrated by the Archbiſhop. He govern'd this See ſix Years, and was bury'd at *Hereford*, as Dr. *Godwin* ſays, he conjectur'd from the Family Arms of the *Butlers*, and a broken Epitaph, cut on a Marble Graveſtone, which he found by Chance in the Middle of the Choir of *Hereford*.

John Halſe, alias *Hales*, obtained this See after his Death. He was educated in *Exeter* College, *Oxford*, and in 1445, *March* 23, was created Provoſt of *Oriel* College, from whence he was promoted to this See of *Litchfield*, by King *Henry* VI. He having obtain'd a Licence for his Conſecration in ſome other Church than that of *Canterbury*, *Nov.* 11, 1459, was conſecrated at *Coventry*, in the Cathedral Church, in S. *Clement's* Chappel, *Nov.* 25, of the ſame Year. This Holy Father found this Church in a bad Condition, and therefore, to eſtabliſh its Reputation and Honour, he ſent for certain learned and diſcreet Men from the Univerſities, whom he preferred to the Prebends, and other Offices in the Church, *viz.* Mr. *Salter*, Doctor of both Laws, who was Chancellor of this Dioceſe under this and the three following Biſhops; *Thomas Mylley*, who was this Biſhop's Library-keeper and Regiſter. He erected certain fine Brick Buildings near the Pool weſtward, for the Habitation of the Reſidentiary Canons, and *Henry Edial*, who much adorn'd and enlarged the adjoining Houſes, as alſo that noble Gentleman *George Strangeways*, Doctor of Divinity, who built the like Edifices on the Eaſt Side of the Cloſe. In this Biſhop's Time, God provided this Church with an eminent Dean, *John Yotton*, Doctor of Divinity, who gave Lands to the Cathedral, to maintain for ever a Prieſt, who ſhould be either a Divine, and preach the Goſpel without Charge, in the Parochial Churches round about; or a Doctor of Law, who ſhould plead the Cauſes of the Poor, who were neceſſarily obliged to go to Law in the Conſiſtory of the Biſhop of *Litchfield*, and take no Fee or Reward of them. Many other famous Men, beſides theſe, were an Ornament to this Church, while this Biſhop preſided; among whom *Jacob Berisford* much excell'd, who gave to S. *John's* College, in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, a Revenue, for the Maintenance of two Scholars for ever. In this Biſhop's Time, *viz. March* 17, 1489, *John Whelpdale*, Chaplain of King *Henry* VI. and Prebendary of *Ternim* dy'd. Dr. *Richard Salter* alſo, Prebendary of *Hondeſacre*, and afterwards of *Abreweys*, having paid an hundred Marks, began to reſide, at he Feaſt of S. *John Baptiſt*, *an.* 1486. This Biſhop dy'd upon the Lord's Day, *October* 3, 1490. He was a Perſon that deſerved well of Chriſtians of all Degrees, and was bury'd in the Cathedral of *Litchfield*. To this See

William Smith, Archdeacon of *Surry*, and Dean of S. *Stephan's* Chappel in the King's Palace at *Weſtminſter*, was preferr'd, thro' the Solicitations of Prince *Arthur*, by K. *Henry* VII. and in the Year 1492, about

the Beginning of *April*, was consecrated Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*. Pope *Alexander* VI. added his Provision to his Election. This good Bishop erected in the City of *Litchfield* an Hospital for poor People, consisting of a Master, two Presbyter Chaplains, and ten poor Men; and a Grammar-School, with useful Buildings about it, on which King *Henry* VII. settled the Revenues of the Hospital of *Denhall* at *Wyrehall* in *Cheshire*, together with the Profits of the Impropriate Church of *Burton* for ever. After he had sat four Years at *Litchfield*, he was translated to the Bishoprick of *Lincoln*, where, after he had some Years govern'd, and finding himself grown old, he built a noble College at *Oxford*, which (from the Hall he erected it upon) he called *Brazen-Nose*. He also gave an annual Pension of ten Pounds *per Ann.* to be paid for ever to the Master of the Grammar-School in the Parish of *Prescot*, and Village of *Tamworth* there in the County of *Lancaster*, where both his Parents and himself were born.

In the Year 1492, on Thursday *Oct.* 25. Mr. *Thomas Heywood*, who succeeded *John Verney* in the Deanery of *Litchfield*, having constituted Mr. *Thomas Mille*, *Thomas Reynauld*, and *Packston* the Sacrist, his Executors, dy'd. He had three Years before, given to the Chapter 40*l.* towards the Building of a Library of Brick near the Dean's House. He bequeathed many other Legacies. *Mille*, *Strangeways*, and *Halse*, were then the Residentiaries. In 1493, Mr. *John Yotton*, Doctor of Divinity, became Dean of *Litchfield* after him, and when he began to reside, gave an hundred Marks towards the Fabrick of the Library, and so finish'd it. This Bishop gave a Licence for the Building of *Manchester* College.

John Arundel, descended of the Noble Family of *Arundels*, obtained this See, after his Death. He was educated in *Exeter* College, *Oxford*; and was consecrated to this See of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, *Anno* 1496. In his Time, the Library of Brick was finish'd. He sat about six Years, and was then translated to *Exeter*, *an.* 1502, *June* 29. He was taken with a sudden Disease, of which he dy'd, at *London*, soon after his Consecration to *Exeter*, and was bury'd in St. *Clement's* Church in the *Strand*. In this See he was succeeded by

Jeffrey Blithe. He was (as he writes of himself) admitted a Scholar of King's College, *Cambridge*, *Anno* 1486; and two Years after he was Master of Arts, he became Archdeacon of *Cleveland*, and Prebendary of *Strensall* in the Church of *York*, and was not long after created Dean of the same Church. While he continu'd in this Station, he was sent Embassador by King *Henry* VII. into *Hungary*, King *Ladislaus* then reigning. Upon his Return from thence, *Anno* 1503, being then a Doctor of Laws, he was consecrated Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*; *Sept.* 27. *Anno* 1512, he was made President of *Wales* by King *Henry* VIII. which he held twenty Years, when he dy'd. He built an House for the Choristers; and the Church happening to be repair'd in his Time, he gave 50 Oaks from his Lands, and twenty Pounds towards the Reparations; besides which, he bestow'd twenty Pounds in Tapestry Hangings, to adorn the Church with, and set up in it the Images of S. *Cedda*, and S. *Catharine*, in Silver. The whole 32 Years that he govern'd this Church, it suffer'd no Detriment, either in letting the Lands, or granting Advowsons of the Prebends. He built a Chappel at *Norton* in the County of *Derby*, where he erected over his Parents an Alabaster Tomb, and appointed a Chantry for them. He held the Provostship of King's College, *Cambridge*, with his Bishoprick; and tho' he was accused of Treason, when he was President of *Wales*, yet he was acquitted by the Judgment of the King's Counsellors, 14 *Hen.* 8.

Many famous Men liv'd in his Time of sitting here, *viz.* 1. *James Denton*, educated in King's College, *Cambridge*, Doctor of both Laws, who open'd the Aquaduct for the Vicars and Chantry-Priests; and having assisted the Bishop in building the House for the Choristers, procur'd an Addition of four new ones to the former, and suitable Revenues to maintain them. 2. Dean *Yotton* dy'd, and Mr. *Ralph Collingwood*

lingwood was choſen Dean the ſame Year. He began his Reſidence, *Jan.* 1. He is noted for being the firſt Man among the Deans, that preach'd a Sermon of half an Hour every Sunday to the People. 3. Mr. *Jacob Denton*, Doctor of both Laws, was collated by this Biſhop to the Prebend of *Stotfield*, by his Proxy Mr. *Pſalter*, *Anno* 1509; and a little after, Dr. *Collingwood* was inſtalled Dean in his own Perſon. 4. The Reverend *Arthur Sutton*, alias *Dudley*, was admitted to the Prebend of *Little Pipe*, which was vacant by the Death of *James Berford*, a Reſidentiary, *Dec.* 19, 1521, by his Proxy. 5. Mr. *Thomas Mill*, a reſidenſiary Prebendary of the Prebend of *Dorſet*, who gave certain Lands in *Bacon-ſtreet*, for the Maintenance of poor Women, and built ſome fine Houſes in the Cloſe, dy'd *Jan.* 30, 1504, and was bury'd at the Feet of Biſhop *Halſe*, as he deſired. 6. Cardinal *Wolſey*, in order to his building of *Chriſt-church* College at *Oxford*, and a College and School at *Ipſwich*, having obtained of the Pope a Licence to ſuppreſs certain ſmall Monaſtries, and among them diſſolved the Nunnery of *Farewell*, the Biſhop of this See, with the Dean and Chapter, procured the Ground for holy Uſes. This Biſhop dy'd at *London*, in 1534, but was bury'd at *Litchfield*. After his Death,

Rowland Lee obtained this See. He was a Perſon of great Eminency and Preferments before; for he was Archdeacon of *Cornwall*, Profeſſor of the Civil and Canon Law, in the Hoſpital of S. *Nicholas* at *Cambridge*, Commiſſary-general to Cardinal *Wolſey*, in his Viſitation of the whole Church of *England*, in 1529, and Chancellor of *Jeffrey* Biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, and Prebendary of *Corburgh*; but that which made Way for him to this Biſhoprick was, that he marry'd King *Henry* VIII. to Lady *Ann Bolein*, Mother of Queen *Elizabeth*, tho' *Catharine* of *Spain* was yet living, and the Pope would not allow of the King's Divorce from her. He was conſecrated Biſhop of this See at *Croydon*, *April* 19, 1534, and being highly in King *Henry* VIII's Favour, he was made Governor of the Marches of *Wales*, and ſo remained nine Years, while he govern'd this Dioceſe. His Name is and ever will be memorable among the *Welch*, for his great Benefactions to them; for he cleared the Marches of Robbers, which much infeſted them, and then diſtributed the whole Country into Counties. He united *Wales* with *England*, making both but one Body, procuring by Act of Parliament, that *Wales* ſhould be govern'd by the ſame Laws, and partake with *England* in the ſame Rights and Privileges, than which, nothing could have happen'd more for the Good of both People. He was accuſed of Treaſon by ſuch as envy'd his Worth and Greatneſs; but was acquitted by the Judgment of the King's Council. He dy'd at *Shrewsbury*, in the tenth Year of his Seſſion, and was bury'd at *Shrewſbury*. In this Biſhop's Time, the Tenths and Firſt Fruits of all Eccleſiaſtical Livings, were tranſlated from the Pope to K. *Henry* VIII. and valu'd anew at ſomething an higher Rate than they had been before, they being the neceſſary Perquiſites of the Supremacy. The Gentlemen entruſted to do it in this County, were, Sir *John Talbot*, and Sir *John Giffard*, Kts. *Walter Wrothſley*, Eſq; and *John Wrothſley*, Gent.

In the Year 1541, 3 *Hen.* 8. King *Henry* VIII. for the Increaſe of Religion, and the more convenient Inſtruction of the People, erected a Biſhoprick in the City of *Cheſter*, out of the Revenues of the Monaſtry of S. *Werburge*, lately ſuppreſs'd, and in ſetting out the Limits and Bounds of it, did not a little leſſen this Biſhoprick of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, by taking away the Archdeaconry of *Cheſter*, and Prebend of *Bolton*, from the Cathedral Church of *Litchfield*, and adding it to *Cheſter*; for the Archdeacon of *Cheſter* was the chief Archdeacon of the Dioceſe of *Litchfield*; he by ancient Right, had a Stall in the Choir of *Litchfield*, and a Vote in the Chapter, and a fine Houſe in the City of *Litchfield*. *Roger Mayland*, the Nephew of King *Henry* III. made the Pariſh of *Bolton* a Prebend, and annexed it the Archdeaconry of *Cheſter*. The moſt eminent Men were uſually preferr'd to

that Archdeaconry, as *Robert Groſthead*, afterward Biſhop of *Lincoln*; *John Baſing*, a Perſon learned above Compare; *Richard Fitz-Ralph*, afterwards Dean of *Litchfield*, and at laſt Archbiſhop of *Armagh*; Dr. *John Veſey*, alias *Harman*, afterwards Biſhop of *Exeter*; *Cuthbert Tunſtall*, Biſhop of *Durham*; and laſt of all, *William Knight*, Doctor of Civil Law.

In this Biſhop's Time, Dr. *Denton*, who had ruled the Chapter 11 Years, dy'd; and *Richard Sampſon* was made Dean by King *Henry* VIII. He preſided not long before he was made Biſhop of *Chicheſter*; and *Richard Williams*, one of the King's Chaplains, who was much valu'd by the King, for his Skill in Architecture, was put in his Place. *Anno* 30 *Hen.* 8. when the Images of Saints, and their Shrines, were removed out of the Temples, with all their Jewels and precious Ornaments, and carry'd into the King's Treaſury; at the humble Requeſt of this Biſhop of *Rowland*, the King was graciouſly pleaſed to give the Shrine of S. *Cedda*, for the neceſſary Uſes of the Cathedral Church.

Richard Sampſon, after his Death, was tranſlated from *Chicheſter* hither. He was a Doctor of Law, of the Hoſtel of S. *Clement*, in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, and Dean of the King's Chappel; from whence he was preferred to the See of *Chicheſter*, and conſecrated to it, *Anno* 1537. He was Biſhop there about ſix Years, and was removed to the See of *Litchfield*, *Mar.* 12, 1543. He was a learned Man, and wrote many Books, among which was one, in which he maintained the Supremacy of King *Henry* VIII. and thereby ſtirred up *Coclæus* to write againſt him. He was alſo made by King *Henry* VIII. Preſident of *Wales*, and continu'd in that Office 'till the 2d Year of King *Edward* VI's Reign, when he diſcover'd himſelf to be of Popiſh Principles in other Things, tho' he had oppoſed the Pope's Supremacy. He dy'd at *Eccleſhall*, *Sept.* 25, 1554. In his Time, *Richard Williams*, Dean of *Litchfield*, was depriv'd of his Deanary, and all his other Eccleſiaſtical Benefices, in the Conſiſtory of the Biſhop of *Litchfield*, becauſe he had marry'd a Widow.

Ralph Bane ſucceeded him. He was a Doctor of Divinity of S. *John's* College in *Cambridge*, and very skilful in the *Hebrew* Tongue, which he taught for ſome Years at *Paris*, and returning into his own Country in 1554, near the Time of Biſhop *Sampſon's* Death, was promoted to this See of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, and conſecrated the ſame Year. He liv'd in difficult Times, when the Church, as well as the Monaſtries, had been miſerably ſpoil'd and plunder'd, which this See did not eſcape; but this Biſhop uſed his utmoſt Endeavours to reſcue it from former Injuries, and recover its loſt Poſſeſſions. He being appointed by Act of Parliament to give the Sacrament to Queen *Elizabeth*, refuſed to do it, and was thereupon, *ipſo facto*, deprived of his Biſhoprick. He retreated from thence to *Iſlington*, and ſoon after, dy'd of the Stone, and was bury'd there, *Anno* 1559. *Richard Williams*, after his Deprivation, of his Deanary, liv'd in *England* all Queen *Mary's* Reign, and ſaw his Deanary filled by *John Rambridge*, an *Oxford* Doctor, who upon Queen *Elizabeth's* Acceſſion to the Throne, foreſeeing a Change of Religion, fled into *Flanders*, and going from Place to Place in great Diſcontent, fell among Thieves, who firſt robb'd him, and afterwards murder'd him. In this See

Thomas Bentham ſucceeded Dr. *Bane*, *Anno* 1559, 2 *Eliz.* He was born at *Shirebourne*, a Market-Town in *Yorkſhire*, and being educated in *Magdalene* College, *Oxford*, was admitted perpetual Fellow thereof, *Nov.* 16, 1546; after which, he addicted himſelf to the Study of Divinity, and the *Hebrew* Tongue, in which laſt he became eminent. In Queen *Mary's* Reign, he was turn'd out of his Fellowſhip, for his Zeal againſt Popery in K. *Edward* VI's Reign. He thereupon fled into *Switzerland*, and became Preacher to the Exiles at *Baſil*: But before that Queen's Death, returned to *London*, and preached to a Proteſtant Congregation there. Upon Queen *Elizabeth* coming to the Throne, he was nominated Biſhop of *Litchfield*, upon the Deprivation of Dr. *Bane*. He had the Temporalties reſtored to him, *February* 20, 1559,

1559, and was consecrated by *Matthew* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, at *Lambeth*, *March* 24, following. He was made Doctor of Divinity six Years after, being then in very great Repute for his Learning. He was the 65th Bishop of *Litchfield*, from *Diuna* the 1st. He dy'd *Feb.* 21, 1578-9, leaving a Widow named *Maud*.

William Overton succeeded him. He was born in *London*, and being educated in *Magdalen* College, *Oxford*, became perpetual Fellow there, in 1551. He took holy Orders in King *Edward* VI's Reign; but upon the Accession of Queen *Mary* to the Throne, he left his College, and continu'd absent all her Reign. In 1565, he took his Degrees in Divinity, being then well beneficed and dignify'd; and in 1579, was made Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, where he was much commended for his Hospitality for the Poor, and the good Repair in which he kept his Palace, which marry'd Bishops, as he was, are observed seldom to do. He hath in Print a Sermon against Discord, on *Rom.* 16. 17. and a Speech to his Prebendaries, and the other Clergy, met at his Visitation of his Cathedral, *Lond.* 1600. He dy'd in a good old Age, *April*, *Anno* 1609, and was bury'd in the Church of *Eccleshall*.

George Abbot, Doctor of Divinity, and Dean of *Winchester*, was, after his Death, promoted to this See. He had been Fellow of *Baliol* College, and being enter'd into Orders, became a celebrated Preacher in the University. In 1597, having commenced Doctor of Divinity, he was elected Master of *University* College, *Oxford*, from whence he was removed to this See. He was consecrated to it *Dec.* 3, 1609, and had the Restitution of the Temporalties the 29th Day of the same Month; but hardly staid to receive any of them, for he was remov'd in *February* following, to *London*, and from thence to *Canterbury*, in the latter End of *March*. He was a pious Man, and of an exemplary Conversation, learned and eloquent; but had the ill Luck to be accounted no good Churchman, because he favour'd Dissenters, if good, and valu'd not Church-men, if bad. He wrote many Books; but having the Misfortune to kill a Man accidentally, he was, as it were, sequester'd from his Archiepiscopal Authority, and dy'd at *Guilford*, where before, he had erected an Hospital for Men and Women, and lies bury'd in *Trinity* Church, under a sumptuous Monument.

Richard Neile was his Successor in this See. He was of mean Parentage, but of admirable Parts from his Childhood. He was bred in *Westminster* School, from whence going to S. *John's* College, *Cambridge*, he made great Proficiency in Academical Learning. Being enter'd into Holy Orders, he serv'd the Church in all Offices; for he was a School-master, Curate, Vicar, Parson, Master of the *Savoy*, Dean of *Westminster*, and Clerk of the Closet to the Kings *James* I. and *Charles* I. In this last Station he did great Service to the Church and Churchmen, crossing the *Scots* in most of their Suits for Preferment, which drew on him the Hatred of the *Scots* and their Friends; but by the Assistance of the Lord *Burghley*, and his Son the Earl of *Salisbury*, to whom he was Chaplain, he gain'd many and great Preferments; being made Bishop of *Rochester* in 1608, holding his Deanary in Commendam; *Litchfield* and *Coventry* two Years after. *viz.* in 1610; of *Lincoln* in 1613; of *Durham* in 1617; of *Winchester* in 1628; and of *York* in 1631; dying in 1640, but three Days before the long Parliament began, and was bury'd in S. *Peter's* Church, *Westminster*. His Character was, that in all these Stations, he was an affectionate Subject to his Prince, an indulgent Father to his Clergy, a bountiful Patron to his Chaplains, and a true Friend to all that rely'd on him.

John Overall, Doctor of Divinity, and publick Professor of Divinity in the University of *Cambridge*, was raised to this See, upon the Translation of Bishop *Neile* to *Lincoln*. He was educated in *Trinity* College in that University, of which he became Fellow, and from thence was elected Master of *Katharine* Hall. Upon the Death of Dr. *Alexander Nowell*, Dean of St. *Paul's*, he was thought the most worthy to succeed him in that Deanary, being

being a general learned Scholar, and as ſuch, recommended to Queen *Elizabeth* by Sir *Fulk Grevill*, his Patron. In this Poſt he behav'd himſelf with ſuch Gravity and Piety, that he was raiſed to the See of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, with the Wiſhes and Joy of all Good Men, and was conſecrated to it, *April* 3, 1614. He remain'd in this See but four Years, and then was tranſlated to *Norwich*, upon the Death of Dr. *John Parkhurſt*, where he ſat not more than one Year, dying *May* 12, 1619, and was bury'd in the Cathedral Church of *Norwich*. After King *Charles* II's Reſtoration, Dr. *Coſin*, Biſhop of *Durham*, in Honour to his Memory, erected a Monument upon the Pillar over his Grave.

Thomas Morton, upon his Tranſlation, was raiſed to this See by King *James* I. He was educated in S. *John's* College in *Cambridge*; and having paſſed thro' inferior Degrees, was created Doctor of Divinity about the Year 1605, and incorporated at *Oxford* the next Year. Some time before this, *viz.* *Anno* 1603, he went Chaplain to the Lord *Evers*, Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the Emperor of *Germany*, where he very much advantaged himſelf by converſing with learned Men of other Perſuaſions, and viſiting ſeveral Univerſities and Libraries. Being return'd home, he arrived at divers Promotions; but the firſt Dignity he obtained was, that he was made Dean of *Glouceſter* in 1607, and ſoon after, Dean of *Wincheſter*, in which Places he continu'd about 11 Years, and then was preferred to this See of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*. While he was Dean of *Glouceſter*, which was not long after the barbarous intended Maſſacre, commonly known by the Name of *The Gunpowder Plot*, 'tis probable he wrote againſt the harbouring Papiſts in this Nation, who had ſo lately given a Proof of their Hatred of our Religion, and willingneſs to deſtroy us all, from the King to the Peaſant, unleſs we will come over to their Church; becauſe, among the Writings of Father *Parſons*, that reſtleſs Jeſuit, we find a Treatiſe tending to a Mitigation of the Laws towards Catholick Subjects in *England*, printed in 1607, againſt this Dr. *Morton*; and another Tract, entitled, *A Sober Reckoning with Thomas Moreton*, printed 1609; but we have not ſeen any of them. He ſat in this See fourteen Years, and then was tranſlated to *Durham*, where he remained 'till the Archiepiſcopal Party in Parliament, ejected the Biſhops from their Places and Votes there, yet not without a brave Oppoſition made by himſelf and others. For,

1. When the Lord *Brook*'s Book againſt the Biſhops came out, accuſing them in reſpect of their Parentage, that they were *de fœce populi*, *i. e.* Of the Dregs of the People. This Biſhop, then Biſhop of *Durham*, averr'd, that his Father had been Lord Mayor of *York*, and born all Offices of the City with Credit and Honour. So that the Lord *Brook* might as well quarrel with all the Citizens Sons of *England*, about their Deſcent, as his.

2. When the Biſhops were excluded from ſitting in the Houſe of Lords, partly upon the Account of the numerous Petitions brought againſt them, and partly by the Tumult of Apprentices, and others, crying out, *No Biſhop*, *No Biſhop*, he was one of thoſe twelve that preſented a Petition to the King, in Behalf of themſelves and Brethren, that they might quietly enjoy their Right and undoubted Privilege of Sitting and Voting in Parliament, and proteſted againſt all Laws, Votes, Orders, and Determinations, as null and void, which have or ſhall be paſſed in their Abſence. This Proteſtation being refuſed by his Majeſty, was carry'd to the Houſe of Commons, which ſo highly reſented it, that all the Biſhops were ſent to the Tower, but this Biſhop, and Biſhop *Hall* of *Norwich*, who being old, and having done much Good to the Church, were committed to the Black Rod.

Robert Wright, D. D. of *Trinity* College, *Cambridge*, was made Biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, upon the Tranſlation of Biſhop *Morton* to *Durham*. He was Chaplain to Queen *Elizabeth*, and King *James* I. Canon Reſidentiary, and Treaſurer of *Wells*, Rector of *Sonnings* in *Berkſhire*, and *Burton in the Water* in *Glouceſterſhire*, and Firſt Maſter of *Wadham* College, *Oxford*; but

ſoon

ſoon reſigned this laſt, becauſe the Lady *Wadham*, the Foundreſs, did not allow him to marry. In 1622, he was nominated Biſhop of *Briſtol*, and conſecrated thereto on *March* 23, of the ſame Year, but was not reſtored to the Temporalties 'till *April* 4, following. He held the Treaſurerſhip of *Wells* in Commendam with that See, which he governed 10 Years, and then being promoted to this See, reſign'd it in 1632. When the Biſhops were voted down in the long Parliament, and kept from attending by the Tumults, he was one of the Twelve that ſigned the Proteſtation againſt their Proceedings in their Abſence, and for it ſuffer'd 18 Weeks impriſonment in the Tower, but firſt of all made an eloquent Speech at the Bar of the Houſe of Commons, who impeached them of High Treaſon, in his own Defence, tho' it proved to no Purpoſe. Being releaſed from his Impriſonment, he retired to *Eccleſhall-Hall* in *Staffordſhire*, a Seat belonging to his Biſhoprick, but then made a Garriſon for his Majeſty King *Charles* I. where he dy'd in 1643. *Wood* ſays, he dy'd very rich; but *Lloyd* ſays, he beſtow'd half his Eſtate upon his Maſter's Service; and that he was the ſtricteſt Biſhop that ever ſat in this See; eminent for his Painfulneſs, Integrity, and Moderation, inſomuch, that he had no Enemy but Vice. Upon his Death,

Accepted Frewen, Dean of *Glouceſter*, and Preſident of *Magdalene* College, *Oxford*, was nominated by King *Charles* I. to ſucceed him. In 1622, he attended in the Court of Prince *Charles*, while he was in *Spain*, courting the *Infanta*, and in 1625, was made Chaplain to the ſame Prince, then King. In 1628, he was Vice-chancellor of *Oxford*, which Office he again held in 1638, at the Requeſt of Archbiſhop *Laud*, then the Chancellor of that Univerſity, in whoſe Favour he was. In 1643, he was raiſed to this See, but not conſecrated 'till the next Year, and then in *Magdalene* College Chappel, by the Archbiſhop of *York*, and four Biſhops. With this Title, without Power or Profit, he retired to *London*, and lived there, and among his Relations in *Kent*, 'till the Reſtoration, when he was tranſlated to the See of *York*, and enthroniz'd there by Proxy, *October* 11, 1660. This See was kept vacant a Year, in Expectation that Mr. *Baxter* would have conformed to take it, and Dr. *Frewen* had the Benefit of the Leaſes, which, for Fines and Additions of Lives, proved a great Advantage to him, as the ſame did in the See of *York*. He was accounted a general Scholar, and a good Orator; but hath nothing extant but a *Latin* Oration, and certain Verſes upon the Death of Prince *Henry*. He dy'd at his Manor of *Biſhopthorp* near *York*, and was bury'd in the Cathedral there. This Biſhoprick being refuſed by Mr. *Baxter*, was offered to Dr. *Richard Bailie*, of St. *John's* College, *Oxford*, Dean of *Sarum*, and Preſident there, becauſe he had been a greater Sufferer for the King's Cauſe; but he alſo refus'd it, becauſe Dr. *Frewen* had taken the Cream; and ſo it was conferr'd upon

John Hacket, Doctor of Divinity of *Trinity* College, *Cambridge*, one of the moſt eminent Perſons of his Time, for Learning and a publick Spirit, for which he was a great Sufferer in the Time of the Rebellion. He was born in the *Strand*, *Weſtminſter*, educated in the King's School there, and being choſen to *Trinity* College, *Cambridge*, became Fellow, and a great Tutor to the Children of many Great Familes in *England*. Being enter'd into Orders, he was choſe Chaplain to Dr. *Williams*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*, and Lord Chancellor, who preferr'd him to be Chaplain to King *James* I. by whom he was made Rector of *Holborn*, *London*, and Parſon of *Cheame* in *Surry*, about the Year 1624. To theſe Preferments, the Biſhop of *Lincoln* added the Archdeaconry of *Bedford*, in 1631. All which he held 'till the Rebellion broke out in 1642. In his Time the Church of *Holborn* was much decay'd, and he being zealous to reſtore it, begg'd ſeveral Thouſand Pounds towards its Reparation; which being known to the Members of the long Parliament, they ſeiz'd upon them, and the Money collected for the repairing of S. *Paul's*, to carry on their Rebellion againſt the King. He

was

was one of the Committee appointed to examine the Liturgy, and rectify what moſt diſreliſhed the prevailing Party, in hope to diſpel the Storm falling on the Church; but that Deſign was quaſhed by the Bill for the taking away the Epiſcopal Government. Before this Bill was paſſed, the Clergy being allowed to ſpeak for themſelves, this Doctor was unanimouſly choſen to mediate for them; which he did ſo effectually, that he for the preſent put a ſtop to the Bill; but it was again brought to the Vote, and the Doctor not being allowed to ſpeak, it paſs'd. After this, he was ſuffer'd no longer to preach in *Holborn*, and therefore retired to *Cheam*, where uſing the Liturgy, he was impriſon'd and vexed awhile; but being at length releaſed, he returned to *Cheam*, and enjoy'd it, 'till King *Charles* II's Reſtoration, when he was offer'd the Biſhoprick of *Glouceſter*, but he refus'd it, and the Lord Chancellor *Clarendon* procur'd it for Dr. *William Nicholſon*, a Perſon eminent for adhering to the Church of *England* in theſe bad Times.

But his great Worth and eminent Sufferings ſtill kept up his Intereſt at Court, and he was raiſed to this Biſhoprick of *Litchfield* and *Coventry* in 1661, and in *December* was conſecrated to it at *Lambeth*. He remained ſome few Months after at *London*, and in the Beginning of the Year 1662, went down to *Litchfield*; where finding the Cathedral Church quite ruin'd by the Rebellion, he immediately ſet himſelf to the rebuilding of it, and by his great Intereſt and Diligence, finiſh'd it in eight Years Time, making it much more beautiful than it ever had been before, at the Expence of 20,000 Pounds, one of which was allow'd by the Chapter, but all the reſt was either his own Money, or procured by him of his Friends and other Benefactors. On *Chriſtmas-Eve*, 1669, he conſecrated the Cathedral, ſo built by him, with the uſual Ceremonies, keeping a Feaſt three Days together, for the Company who attended it, to ſhew his Joy for accompliſhing ſo great a Work. He alſo laid out 1000*l.* upon the Prebendal-Houſe, where he reſided, to fit it for his, and Succeſſors Habitation, becauſe the old Palace was quite deſtroy'd in the rebellious Times. He ſat here about nine Years; and tho' he was very intent upon his Buildings, yet he did not neglect his Dioceſe; but, as he was a conſtant Preacher himſelf, ſo he uſed his utmoſt Endeavours to oblige his Clergy to it, and adorn their Doctrine with religious Lives. He dy'd ſoon after he had compleated his Buildings, *October* 28, 1670, and was bury'd under a ſumptuous Monument, ſet up by his Son, Sir *Andrew Hacket*, one of the Maſters in Chancery, in his own Cathedral. He was a great Benefactor to *Trinity* College, and the Publick Library in *Cambridge*, as alſo S. *John's* College, and *Clare* Hall. We do not find any of his Works printed in his Life-time; but after his Death there came out two Books under his Name, *viz. Chriſtian Conſolations*, *Anno* 1671, and a Century of Sermons, in Folio, *London*, *Anno* 1675, with his Life, written by Mr. *Thomas Plume*.

Dr. *Thomas Wood*, Dean of *Litchfield*, ſucceeded Dr. *Hacket* in this See. He was conſecrated to it, *July* 2, 1671, and held it about 21 Years, after whoſe Death it was given to

William Lloyd, bred in *Jeſus* College, *Oxford*, where he commenced Doctor of Divinity, in the Year 1667. He was a Perſon of great Learning, and particularly vers'd in the Antiquities of the *Engliſh* Church. He was a Preacher ſome Time in the Church of St. *Clement's* in the *Strand*, where he preached the Funeral Sermon of that unhappy Gentleman, Sir *Edmund Bury Godfrey*, who was, for his Activity in finding out the Popiſh-Plot againſt King *Charles* II's Life, murder'd in *Somerſet-houſe*, and at the ſame Time Prebendary of *Salisbury*. Upon the Death of *Iſaac Barrow*, D.D. Biſhop of St. *Aſaph*, he was preferred to that See in 1680. While he ſat there, King *James* II. carrying on his Deſign of propagating Popery in this Kingdom, among other Methods uſed for that End, publiſhed his Declaration for Liberty of Conſcience, in which he order'd, that the Execution of all the Penal Laws againſt Nonconformiſts ſhould be ſuſpended,

ſuſpended, and all Perſons acquitted from taking the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and other Teſts and Declarations mentioned in the Acts of 25 & 30 *Car.* II. and to the End his Majeſty's Intentions might take Effect, the Biſhops were enjoyned to diſperſe the ſaid Declaration throughout their Dioceſes, to be read in all Churches and Chappels on *May* 20, and 27, 1688. The Biſhops, and Clergy in General, were much diſturb'd at this Injunction, and the Archbiſhop, this Biſhop, and ſome others, offer'd a Petition to the King in Behalf of themſelves, and the Body of the Clergy over whom they ruled, beſeeching his Majeſty not to inſiſt upon their reading, or publiſhing the ſaid Declaration. The King was diſpleas'd with the Petition, and being adviſ'd by the Lord Chancellor *Jeffreys* that it was a riotous Libel, they were ſeiz'd, impriſon'd, and try'd by the King's Order, but acquitted. This courageous Oppoſition to King *James* II's illegal Proceedings produced a ſudden Alteration in the State, the Prince of *Orange* being ſet upon the Throne, and King *James* abdicated, and no leſs Favour to this Biſhop, who was removed, ſoon after Things could be ſettled, to this See of *Coventry* and *Lichfield* in 1692. He ſate here about ſeven Years, and in 1699 was tranſlated to *Worceſter*, where he remained to his Death. In this See he was ſucceeded by

John Hough, Biſhop of *Oxford*, where we have given the beſt Account of him we could find. He ſate in this See about ſeventeen Years, and dying in 1717, or thereabout, was ſucceeded in this See by

Dr. *Edward Chandler*, who is the preſent Biſhop, and hath render'd himſelf juſtly valued, and eſteem'd as a worthy Father of the Church of *England*, and Patron of the Truth, by his learned and convincing Writings.

When the Priory of *Coventry* was diſſolv'd 33 *Hen.* 8. the Dean and Chapter of *Lichfield* was made the only Chapter for the Biſhop. The Dioceſe of *Lichfield* contains the Counties of *Derby* and *Stafford*, together with a good Part of *Warwickſhire* and *Shropſhire*, which comprehend in them 557 Pariſhes, which are govern'd by four Archdeacons, *viz.* of *Stafford*, *Derby*, *Coventry*, and *Shrewsbury*.

The Monaſteries of this County deſcrib'd.

LICHFIELD, a Monaſtery of *Grey Friers*, or *Franciſcans*, was founded by *Oſwy*, King of *Northumberland*, who having overcome *Penda*, became King of *Mercia*, and was the Occaſion that the whole Province was converted to the Chriſtian Faith; which to uphold, he founded the Church here, then called the *Mercian* Church: Soon after this, there was another Monaſtery built in the Eaſt Part of this City, where *S. Cedda* uſed to make his Prayers, and preach to the People, which Place is ſince call'd *Stone*. The firſt was dedicated to the Virgin, and was afterward made the Seat of the Biſhop, the Monks yet remaining, though few in Number, for *Roger de Clinton*, who was Biſhop of *Lichfield* in the Reign of King *Henry* I. finding but five Prieſts only in his Church, and thoſe ſerving at as many Altars, erected a College of Canons, as is ſhewn above in his Life. How long the Biſhop's See continued in this Church, and how it was removed from thence to *Cheſter* and *Coventry* is fully related in the Lives of thoſe Biſhops, in whoſe Time it happen'd. The Dedication of this Church to S. *Cedda*, or *Chadde*, with S. *Mary*, ſeems to have had its Beginning when *Walter de Langton* erected a noble Shrine to that Saint, which coſt him 2000 *l.* What is peculiar to this Church of *Lichfield*, is, That *Boniface*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, confirmed the

Grant of *Roger* Biſhop of *Lichfield* made by him to the Dean, Chapter, and Church of *Lichfield*, of divers Lands and Rents, and allotted the ſame to ſeveral Offices and Duties therein mentioned. *William*, Biſhop of *Coventry*, gave and confirmed to the Canons of *Lichfield*, the Church of *Hope* and Chappel of *Tideſwell* for their common Proviſion in Bread and Beer. King *Stephen* granted to this Church alſo, and the Biſhops thereof for ever, a Mint for the Coining of Money in this City. In the Year 1397, *Thomas Stretton*, Dean of *Litchfield*, depoſited 200 Marks in a Cheſt, called the *Cheſt of Grace*, to be opened and uſed only when the Steward had not ſufficient of their uſual Income to ſupply the Commons of the Canons Reſidentiary, and the Vicars, for ſo much as ſhall be wanting, the ſame to be repaid by the Steward before he paſſes his Accounts; all which was confirmed by *Richard* Biſhop of *Litchfield*. There was a Collection of the Statutes of this Church made in the Times of the former Biſhops, in King *Henry* VIII's Reign, and confirmed by Cardinal *Wolſey*, as Legate *de Latere* to the Pope, which filled twenty one Volumes and an Half in Folio, *Anno* 1526. By theſe Statutes, every Biſhop of *Litchfield* is ſworn to defend the Rights and Liberties of the Church according to his Abilities; to obſerve and defend the Statutes, and approved and ancient Cuſtoms; and not to alienate, or any ways damage the Revenues and Poſſeſſions of his See. The Dean is alſo ſworn to continual Reſidency, as is accuſtomed; to be faithful to the Church; not to reveal the Secrets of the Chapter; to obſerve and defend the Statutes, and approved and ancient Cuſtoms; to behave himſelf with Humility and Patience, and excite all thoſe that are under his Government to do the like. Every Canon alſo is ſworn to be obedient to the Dean and Chapter in all Canonical Commands; to defend the Rights and Liberties of the Church; to obſerve the Statutes, and the ancient and approved Cuſtoms; to be faithful to the Church, and not to reveal the Secrets of the Chapter. The Vicars alſo, and Serjeant, is ſworn to the ſame Effect. This Church ſtill continues a Biſhop's See, and is valued in the King's Books, at 559*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* ¾.

A Monaſtery of *Franciſcans*, Grey Fryars, or Fryars Minors, founded on the Weſt-Side of this City, by *Alexander Stavensby*, Biſhop of this See, dedicated to S. *Francis*, we do not find when it was diſſolved, nor the Revenue.

Another ſmall Monaſtery, dedicated to S. *John Baptiſt*, founded by *Roger* Biſhop of this Dioceſe; but which of them that bore that Name we can't diſcover. *Speed, ex Lel.* We have above probably conjectur'd it was *Roger de Clinton*.

An Hoſpital, dedicated to S. *John*, built by *William Smith*, Biſhop of this See, in the Reign of King *Henry* VII. for a Maſter, two Prieſts, and ten poor Men, on which that King made a good Settlement, as is to be ſeen above in the Life of the ſaid Biſhop. At the Diſſolution it was valued at 8*l.* 15*s.* *per Annum*.

Stafford, a Priory of Canons Regular of S. *Auguſtine*, founded by *Ralph* Lord *Stafford*, 26 *Edw.* 3. in the Borough of *Stafford*, for the Health of his own Soul, and alſo for the Souls of *Catharine* and *Margaret* his Wives, and for the Soul of Sir *Humphrey Haſtang*, Knt. and likewiſe for the good Eſtate of King *Edward* III. then King of *England*; in which when he had put his Monks, he further gave them a certain Piece of Land in *Forbrugge*, near the Bridge of *Stafford*, whereon to build them a Church, Dormitory, Refectory, and all other neceſſary Buildings for their Habitation there.

S. *Mary*'s at *Stafford*, ſo called from its Dedication to that Sainteſs, but the Founder we know not; valued at the Diſſolution, at 35*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* *per Annum*.

S. *Thomas* the Martyr, near *Stafford*, (ſo called from *Thomas Becket* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, canonized by the Pope as a Champion for his Supremacy, in the Conteſt about which with his King he loſt his Life) founded by *Richard Peche*, Biſhop of *Litchfield*. While he ſat in this See, he founded this Monaſtery, and having preſided 21 Years, grew weary of the Troubles

Troubles of Life; and putting on the Habit of a Canon Regular of St. *Auguſtine*, retired into his own Monaſtery, and dying in an advanc'd Age, was buryed in the Church thereunto belonging. *John de Burghull*, Biſhop of this See, *Temp. Ricard.* was a Benefactor to this Houſe, as was alſo *Ralph* Earl of *Stafford*, who lived in the ſame Reign. What other Benefactors this Houſe met with we know not; but 'tis probable either theſe were great ones, or it had ſome others, among whom was *Giles de Erdington*, one of the Juſtices Itinerant for the City of *London*, who having been a conſiderable Benefactor to the Canons of this Houſe, had a Covenant from them, that they ſhould admit of One Canon into their Houſe of his Preſentation, and his Heirs ſucceſſively, there to celebrate Divine Service perpetually at the Altar of *S. Thomas* the Martyr, for the Health of his Soul, and for the Souls of his Father, Mother, and all his Anceſtors; and that at the Celebration of the Maſs of our Lady, in the Collect for the Day, his Name ſhould be always remember'd, and after his Deceaſe regiſtred in their Martyrology, and his Anniverſary there duly kept in as ample a Manner as for their own Patron; for it was valued at the Diſſolution, at 141 *l.* 13 *s.* 2 *d. per Ann.*

Blithbury, a *Benedictine* Monaſtery, founded by *Hugh Malviſin*, and given by him to the Monks and Nuns there to dwell for the Service of God, and to hold it in pure and perpetual Alms. He dedicated it to S. *Giles*; his Son and Heir *William Malviſin*, took away the Eſtate from them for a while, which his Father had given them, but at length reſtored it again. This Monaſtery was one of thoſe which Cardinal *Wolſey* was allowed to ſuppreſs, to endow his intended Colleges at *Oxford* and *Ipſwich*; but tho' he pulled down, he did not live to build them. *John Wrighton* was Prior of this Monaſtery, *Anno* 1534, probably when it was diſſolved.

Bromley, called *Abbots-Bromley*, but lately *Pagets-Bromley*; becauſe in the firſt Place it was the Eſtate belonging to the *Abbots of Burton*, from the Foundation of that Houſe. They had a little Cell there. After the Diſſolution of the Abby, the Lord *Paget* begged it of the King, and from him, by an eaſy Turn of the Name of *Abbot* to *Paget*, it took the Name of *Pagets-Bromley*, in which Family it remains as we ſuppoſe.

Brewood, a Monaſtery of Black Nuns, mentioned only by Mr. *Speed* out of *Leland*, without the Names either of Founder or Benefactor, yet at the Diſſolution valued at 11 *l.* 1 *s.* 6 *d. per Ann.*

Briverne, a Priory of Black Monks, dedicated to S. *Mary*, the Founder, Revenue, and Time of Diſſolution not known, mentioned alſo by Mr. *Speed*, *ex Lel.*

Bruerne, a Nunnery dedicated to S. *Leonard* for White Nuns, *Speed*, *ex Lel.*

Burton upon Trent, an Abby of *Benedictine* Monks, dedicated to S. *Mary* and S. *Modwena*, built by *Wulfricus Spot*, Earl of *Mercia*, and a great Officer in the Court of King *Ethelred*, who endowed it with all his Paternal Eſtate, amounting to Seven Hundred Pounds, and gave to that King Three Hundred Manca's of Gold, to purchaſe the Confirmation of this his Gift; as alſo to every Biſhop five Manca's, and to *Alfric* the Archbiſhop, the Town of *Dumbleton*. They did not uſe Seals in thoſe Days, and therefore all was done by Subſcription in this Manner, as they appear in the Charter, *viz.*

I *Ethelred*, King of *England*, have endowed this Gift with perpetual Freedom.
I *Athelſtane*, the King's Son.
I *Siglich*, the King's Son.
I *Edmund*, the King's Son.
I *Edred*, the King's Son.
I *Cadinge*, the King's Son.
I *Edgar*, the King's Son.
I *Alſric*, Archbiſhop, have compoſed.
I *Wolſtane*, Archbiſhop, have concluded.

Beſides theſe, there ſubſcribed ten Biſhops, one Duke, and certain Abbots.

King *Ethelred* alſo granted to this Abby afterward many great Privileges, by his Charter dated 1006. Soon after the Foundation (which was in the Year 1004) this

Houſe was ſupplyed with Monks from *Winchester*. *Wulfricus* the Founder, had ſcarcely compleated his Foundation here, before he was ſlain in a Battle with the *Danes*, *Ann. Dom.* 1010, and was buried in the Cloyſter of this Houſe. After his Death, as if it had been an Orphan, it found many Benefactors, whoſe Gifts Pope *Lucius* III. 1185, confirmed, granting at the ſame Time many Privileges to the Monks, as not to pay Tithes of any Lands they held in their own Hands, *&c.* Their Eſtates and Revenues at length grew ſo conſiderable, that they amounted to a Barony, inſomuch that their Abbots were called to the Parliament-Houſe, and ſat among the Lords. In the *Monaſticon*, p. 272, to 275, there is a Liſt of the Abbots, which are in Number 35, of whom *Richardus Edes*, the laſt Abbot, reſign'd the Houſe into King *Henry* VIII's Hands, who ſuppreſs'd it. It was then found to be in Value 267 *l.* 14 *s.* 3 *d. per Ann. Dudg.* 356 *l.* 16 *s.* 3 *d. per Ann. Speed, ex Lel.*

In this Monaſtery, *Modwen*, an Holy Virgin, eminent for her Sanctity in theſe Parts, lies buried, and on her Tomb were inſcribed theſe Verſes.

Ortum Modwennæ *dat* Hibernia, Scotia *finem*
Anglia *dat tumulum, dat Deus aſtra Poli*
Prima dedit vitam, ſed mortem terra ſecunda
Et terram terræ tertia terra dedit
Aufert Lanfortin, *quam terra* Conallea *profert*
Fælix Bertonium *Virginis oſſa tenet.*

In *Engliſh* thus rendred.

To Modwen, Ireland *Birth*; *but* Scotland *Death hath given*;
England *a Tomb, but God a Seat in Heaven.*
One boaſts her Birth, and the other mourns her Fate,
A third doth Earth to Earth again commit.
Lanfortin *took that which* * Tirconnel *gave,*
And happy Burton *keeps the Virgin's Grave.*

* Uſher *renders it* Clanconal.

Calwiche, of which Mr. *Erdeſwick* gives this Account, That being, or belonging to a Cell or Houſe of Religion, there was in his Time a *Lancaſhire* Gentleman Owner of it, who (as he had heard) had made a Parlour of the Chancel, an Hall of the Church, and a Kitchen of the Steeple, which (he ſays) might be true, becauſe he had known a Gentleman in *Cheſhire* who had done the ſame.

Canwell, or *Canewell*, a *Benedictine* Monaſtery, founded by *Geva*, the Daughter of *Hugh* Earl of *Cheſter*, and Wife of *Jeffrey Ridel*, Juſtice of *England*, who periſhed with King *Henry* I's two Sons, *William* and *Richard*, in a Shipwreck as they were returning from *Normandy*, and dedicated by her in Honour of S. *Mary*, S. *Giles*, and *All Saints*. She in her Widowhood having the Manor of *Draiton*, (now called *Draiton-Baſſet*) in her Poſſeſſion, and of her Inheritance in Fee, built this Houſe upon Part of her Manor, and with the Allowance and Conſent of her Heirs, *Jeffrey Ridel* her eldeſt Son, and *Ralph Baſſet*, the youngeſt Son of *Richard Baſſet*, who marry'd her only Daughter and Heir, *Maud Ridel*, endowed it with divers Lands. *Waleran*, Earl of *Warwick*, was a Benefactor to this Houſe, but the above-mention'd *Ralph Baſſet* was very liberal to it; for by his Teſtament, he

he gave Two Hundred Pounds over and above certain Tenements in *Litchfield* and *Walſhall*, to this Houſe, for augmenting the Convent with five more Monks, and to find one Prieſt perpetually to pray for his Soul, and the Souls of his Anceſtors, at the Altar of S. *Nicholas*, and keeping his *Obit* with certain Lights, as alſo to make a Wall toward the Water, and a new Belfrey. One *John* was Prior here in King *Henry* VIII's Time. Pope *Eugenius* III. took this Monaſtery under his Protection, *An.* 1148, and particularly confirm'd to the Monks there, a Parcel of Lands in *Sedgeley*, a Mill in *Dunton*, and four Virgats of Land there, with a Mead in *Elford*, given to it by *Robert de Weſtford*, and 60 Acres in his Paſture of *Witmore*. We find not when it was diſſolved, nor by whom.

Catton, an Houſe of *Benedictine* Nuns. *Speed* out of *Leland*.

Chetwood, a Priory of Canons Regular of S. *Auguſtine*, (placed by Mr. *Speed* in this County, but in the *Monaſticon* in *Buckinghamſhire*, where we have treated of it) yet ſhall add ſeveral Benefactors there omitted, as *John Chetwood Chindlet*, *Thomas Covell*, *William Gardiner* Parſon of *Somerton*, and *John* Parſon of *Godington*, but we have no particular Account of their Gifts, nor when this Houſe was diſſolved.

Croxden, or *Crocheſden*, a *Ciſtertian* Priory, founded by *Bertram de Verdon*, *An.* 1176. 22 *Hen.* 2. for Monks of the *Ciſtertian* Order, with the Conſent of *Rothen* or *Roiſia* his Wife. Mr. *Cambden* ſays it was founded by *Theobald de Verdon*, but by Miſtake, for he lived in King *Henry* III's, or *Edward* I's Reign, much after this Houſe was built; and Mr. *Erdeſwick* makes *Roiſia* the Foundreſs alone, tho' he pretends not to know who ſhe was. We ſhall then hold to our Opinion, grounded on the *Monaſticon*, and Baronage of *England*, That *Bertram de Verdon* was the Founder of it. Indeed the *Monaſticon* ſays, That he firſt built an Abby at *Chotes* in 1176, and two or three Years after removed it from thence to *Croxden*, where he plentifully endowed it with Lands and Revenues, among which, he gave thereto the Church of *Alveton*, (now called *Alton*) where his Capital Seat in this County was, *viz.* in the Caſtle; as alſo divers Revenues in *Croxden*, *Stanford*, *Caſterton*, &c. and a Salt-Work at *Middlewich*. The two *Theobalds de Verdon*, who lived the Elder in King *Edward* I's Reign, and the Younger in King *Edward* II's, were both buried in this Abby, tho' they died at *Alveton*-Caſtle. *Bertram de Verdon*, the Founder of this Abby, dy'd at *Joppa* in the Holy Land, *An.* 1192, (4 *Ric.* 1.) and was buried at *Acon*, but moſt of his Deſcendants were buried in this Abby, as well as the two *Theobalds* above-mention'd.

In the *Monaſticon*, we find this Liſt of the Abbots of this Houſe.

1. *Thomas*, who dy'd 1229.
2. *William de Chaucomb.*
3. *William de Eſſeburn*, who dy'd 1237.
4. *John de Tilton.*
5. *Walter de London*, who dy'd 1268.
6. *William Howſon*, who dy'd 1278.
7. *Henry de Moyſam.*
8. *John de Dilleſdon*, who dy'd. 1293.
9. *Richard de Twiford*, who dy'd 1297.

A Vacancy of above ſeven Years.

10. *William de Evera.*
11. *Richard de Eſſeby*, diſplac'd 1313.
12. *Thomas de Caſterton.*
13. *Richard de Eſſeby*, reſtor'd 1320.
14. *Richard de Schepesheved*, 1335.

The Reſt are wanting.

It was valued at the Suppreſſion, at 90 *l.* 5 *s.* 11 *d. per An.* 103 *l.* 6 *s.* 7 *d. Speed.*

Mr. *Cambden* tells us, that in his Time there were ſtately Ruins of this Abbey at *Croxden*, having been formerly an Abbey of *Ciſtercian* (*Speed* ſays, *Bernardine*) Monks, founded by *Theobald de Verdon*, a *Norman* Baron, about the Time of King *Henry* II. and that it ſtood upon the Banks of a ſmall Brook called the *Peake*.

Delacres, *Dieu le Creyſe*, or *Dieulacre*, an Abbey of *Ciſtercian* Monks, built by the

the laſt Earl of *Cheſter*, of the Name of *Ranulph*, (as *Dugdale* relates.) Upon this Occaſion, the Ghoſt of Earl *Ranulph* his Grandfather appeared to him one Night when he was in Bed, and bid him 'Go to 'a Place called *Cholpeſdale*, within the 'Territory of *Leake*, and there he ſhould 'find a Chapel dedicated to the Bleſſed 'Virgin, and Found there an Abbey of 'White Monks, and endow it, for by it 'there ſhall be Joy to thee and many 'others, who ſhall be ſaved thereby. Of 'this it ſhall be a Sign, when the Pope 'doth interdict *England*. But do thou 'in the mean Time go to the Monks 'of *Pulton*, and be Partaker of the Sa-'crament of the Lord's Supper, and in 'the ſeventh Year of that Interdict, thou 'ſhalt tranſlate thoſe Monks to the Place 'I have appointed.' *Ranulph* having had this Viſion, related it to *Clementia* his Wife, who hearing it, ſaid in *French*, *Dieu encres*, i. e. *God increaſe*; whereupon the Earl pleaſed with the Expreſſion, ſaid, The Name of the Place ſhall be *Dieu le cres*, which is now corrupted to *Dieulacres*. This Houſe being thus founded, was furniſhed accordingly with Monks of the *Ciſtertian* Order, from *Pulton* in *Cheſhire*, which was built in this Earl's Name by *Robert de Pincerna*, or *Butler* his Servant, and well endowed by the Earl himſelf, with divers Lands and Poſſeſſions, which his Succeſſors, Earls of *Cheſter*, confirmed, and made conſiderable Additions to. *Robert de Menilwannin* alſo gave to the Monks of this Houſe for the Health of his Soul, and of *Ranulph* Earl of *Cheſter* and *Lincoln*, his Mother's Brother, in pure and perpetual Alms, Free Common in the Wood of *Pevero*, with Houſebote and Haybote, and Pawnage for fifty Hogs. This Houſe at the Diſſolution was valued at 243 *l.* 3 *s.* 6 *d.* *per An. Speed.* The Site of this Houſe, with the Lands and other Things of Value belonging to it, was given in King *Edward* VI's Time to Sir *Ralph Baggenholt* for his Advancement; but Sir *Ralph*, good Fellow like, diſpers'd it abroad, and gave it all to the Poor; for he ſold it to the Tenants for the moſt part, every one what he held, at ſo eaſy Rates, that they were able to purchaſe it, and then ſpent the Money Gentleman-like, leaving his Son, Sir *Samuel Baggenholt*, to advance himſelf by his Valour, as he did, being knighted at *Cales* in 1596.

Farwell, or *Faurwelle*, a *Benedictine* Nunnery, built by *Roger de Clinton*, then Biſhop of *Cheſter*, becauſe *Peter* his Predeceſſor, had removed the See of *Litchfield* to *Cheſter*, were it ſtaid but a little Time, before it was again tranſlated to *Litchfield*. He gave to it the Church of S. *Mary* at *Farwell*, for the Uſe of the Nuns and devout Women there. This he did at the Requeſts of three Hermits inhabiting at *Farwell*, and endowed the ſame with Lands to hold as freely as he himſelf did from God and the King. All which King *Henry* II. confirmed to the ſaid Nuns, and alſo gave out of his own Bounty, divers other Lands and Liberties. Since the Diſſolution, it has been made the Seat of the Family of *Bagnalls*. We find not the Value of it.

Dudley, a Monaſtery of *Clumack* Monks, dedicated to S. *James*, founded and endowed by *Gervaſe Paganell*, or *Paynell*, in purſuance of the pious Intent of *Ralph* his Father. Pope *Lucius An.* 1190, did confer and appropriate to this Priory divers Churches and Lands, and in the ſame Deed granted divers great Privileges and Immunities to this Monaſtery. *Gervaſe Paganel* alſo granted to the Monks here, that in whatſoever Paſtures his own Cattle fed, there alſo the Cattle of the Monks of this Monaſtery might freely feed, except in his Parks, with Tythes of his Bread, Hunting and Fiſhing, while he remained at *Dudley*. His Deed bears Date the ſame Year. *Gervaſe* dying without Iſſue, this Monaſtery paſſed with the Cattle and Manor of *Dudley*, to *Hawiſe* his Siſter and Heir, who marrying *John de Someri*, it paſs'd to *Ralph de Someri* her Son, who became Patron of it, as were alſo his Deſcendants, who were many of them buried in it, and particularly *Roger de Someri* his Grandſon, *An.* 1290. This Perſon was eminent for his Piety, which *Roger*, Biſhop of

of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, ſo much reſpected after his Deceaſe, that he granted a ſpecial Indulgence of forty Days Penance, to all ſuch as being truly Contrite, and confeſſed, ſhould ſay the Lord's Prayer, and Salutation of the Bleſſed Virgin for his Soul, and the Souls of all the Faithful deceas'd, bury'd in this Monaſtery.

Iſſue Male failing in this Family of *Someri*, this Monaſtery, Caſtle and Manor came to *Margaret*, one of the Heirs General, who marry'd *John de Sutton*, whoſe Heirs became Patrons of this Monaſtery thereby, and had their Seat in the Caſtle of *Dudley*. *John de Sutton*, 2 *Hen.* 7. *Anno* 1487, by his Teſtament bearing Date *Aug.* 17, bequeathed his Body to be bury'd within this Priory of S. *James*, appointing that a Tomb ſhould be ſet over the Grave. *John Dudley*, Duke of *Northumberland*, being ſomething related to this Family, which was in a low Condition, bought this Eſtate of *John* Lord *Dudley*, but being put to Death by Queen *Mary*, his Eſtate was ſeiz'd into her Hands, and given by that Queen to *Edward* Lord *Dudley*, the Son of *John* that ſold it, and with it the whole Priory of *Dudley*, with the Tythes of *Norfield* and *Sedgley*, and divers Meſſuages and Lands lying in *Dudley*, *Treſſel*, and *Cradle*, Parcels of the Poſſeſſions belonging to the ſaid Priory. In the Church of this Priory were divers goodly Monuments of the *Somery*'s and *Sutton*'s, one of which is croſs-legg'd, and a very old and large one, the Effigies on the Tomb, and the Stone Coffin cut in the Shape of the Body, was full eight Foot long, but ſo defac'd, that no Conjecture could be made whoſe it was, but by ſome Remnants of the Arms, *viz.* the Tail and Leg of a Lyon, which ſhew'd it to belong to the *Somery*'s. This Priory was ſubject to the Monaſtery of S. *Wilburga* at *Wenlock*, *Shropſhire*.

Hilton, a Monaſtery of *Ciſtercians*, founded in the Year 1323 by *Henry de Aldethley* (or *Audley*) 7 *Hen.* 3. near his Caſtle of *Heleigh*, and by him endow'd with many Lands, to be held in pure and perpetual Alms, as alſo with divers Liberties. While this Abby was in the Patronage of the *Audley*'s, the Monks had often freſh Donations from them, but the moſt bountiful Benefactor was *Elizabeth*, the Relict of *Nicholas* the laſt Lord *Audley* of his Line, for ſhe being a devout Woman, and having obtain'd a Licence of King *Richard* II. *Reg.* 19. for the Abbot and Convent of *Blanchland* in *Normandy* to transfer to her, purchaſed of them the Lordſhip of *Cameringham*, and the Priory alien ſtanding there and belonging to their Houſe, which ſhe immediately ſettled upon the Monks of this Abby in pure Alms for ever. Moreover, by her Teſtament, dated the laſt of *Sept.* 1400, ſhe bequeathed her Body to be bury'd in the Quire of *Hilton* Abby in her Husband's Tomb, and gave to the Monks of this Abby 400 Marks to purchaſe Lands for their own Uſe, and forty Shillings a-piece to every Monk to pray for her Soul, and her Husband's, and all Chriſtians Souls. This Abby was ſuppreſs'd by King *Henry* VIII. who, after it came into his Poſſeſſion, exchang'd it and other Abby Lands, with Sir *Edward Aſton* for certain Lordſhips, which came to him by Deſcent from *William de Mara*, who lived ſoon after the Conqueſt, and had them by Gift from *Radulphus Filius Camerarii*. At the Diſſolution

It was valued at 55 *l.* 14 *s. per Annum. Dugd.* 56 *l.* 14 *s.* 10 ½ *d. per Annum. Speed ex Lelan.* *Forbridge* or *Ferburg*, an Hoſpital mention'd by Mr. *Speed* without Founders or Benefactor, yet valued at the Diſſolution at 50 *l. per Annum.*

Lapley, a Cell to S. *Remigius* at *Rhemes*, given to that Abby by *Algarus* an Earl of *England*, (probably of *Mercia.*) The Appropriations belonging to this Priory were allow'd by *Walter Skirlaw*, Biſhop of *Lichfield* and *Coventry* in 1319. King *Edward* I. *Reg.* 20. granted to the Abbot and Convent of S. *Remigius* at *Rheims* free Warren in all the Demeſne Lands of *Lapley*, &c. belonging to this Houſe. Since the Diſſolution of the Abbies, this Cell and Manor is become the Seat of *Richard Brooke*, 2d Son of Sir *Robert Brooke*, Knt. late Ld Ch. Juſtice of the Common Pleas.

Rad-

Radmore, a Monaſtery of *Ciſtercian* Monks, within the Foreſt of *Canoc*, which was founded there by *Ranulph de Gernory*, Earl of *Cheſter*, but afterwards, for the Exchange of thoſe Lands wherewith it was endow'd, King *Henry* II. with *Maud* the Empreſs his Mother, tranſlated it to *Stonely* in *Warwickſhire*, *Anno* 1154, thirteen Years after the Monks had been ſettled in *Radmore*; which ſeems to countenance another Account that we meet with of the Founder of this Priory, *viz.* That *Maud* the Empreſs built it, and King *Stephen* confirmed it, and that afterward her Son King *Henry* II. remov'd it to *Stonely* with her Conſent; for 'tis not probable, that they would have tranſlated the Monks of another Foundation from the Place where it was firſt built, to another of their own: Every Founder of a Monaſtery being eſteemed a Guardian of their own Monks, and none elſe to diſpoſe of them.

Raunton, or *Ronton*, a Priory for Canons Regular of S. *Auguſtine*, founded by *Robert*, the Son of *Noel*, in the Time of King *Henry* II. near *Ellenhall*, his chief Seat, in the Place then called S. *Mary des Eſſarz*. It was afterwards made a Cell to the Abby of *Haghman* in *Shropſhire* by the Founder, who placed the Canons in it, under the Rule and Obedience (*Hamagenſis Eccleſiæ*) of the Church of *Haman*. His Son *Thomas Noel* confirm'd his Father's Donations and Endowments, and *Richard* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, joyn'd with him in it. *Hubert*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Succeſſor of *Richard*, confirm'd again the Grants of *Robert Noel* and *Thomas Noel* his Son to the Canons of this Houſe. Sir *Robert Knightley* was a Benefactor to theſe Canons in the Reign of King *Edward* II. In after Times there was a Compoſition made between the Abbot of *Haghman* and the Prior of *Ronton*, to this Effect:

1. That the Prior and Canons of *Ronton* ſhould be called to the Election of the Abbot of *Haghman*, as often as it ſhall happen.

2. That the Abbot of *Haghman* ſhall viſit the Priory of *Ronton* once a Year, or oftener, if Occaſion requires.

3. That the Prior of *Ronton* may admit a Canon, or Brother, into his Houſe at *Ronton*, without the Conſent of the Abbot of *Haghman* firſt ask'd, ſo long as he makes his Profeſſion to the Abbot of *Haghman*, as his own Monks do.

4. *and laſtly*, That upon the Election of a Prior of *Ronton*, the Canons of *Ronton* ſhall elect one of the Canons of *Haghman*, and one of their own Houſe, out of which two, the Abbot of *Haghman* ſhall make Choice of one to be the Prior of *Ronton*.

The Priory of *Ronton* paid to the Abby of *Haghman* a yearly Penſion of 100 Shillings. *Noel*, the Anceſtor of the Founder of this Houſe, came into *England* with *William the Conqueror*, and had Iſſue *Robert* the Founder, whoſe only Son *Thomas* abovemention'd, had only two Daughters, *Alice* and *Joan*, who were Coheirs. *Alice* marrying *William de Harcourt*, had in the Partition of her Father's Eſtate the Manor of *Ellenhall*, with the Patronage of this Monaſtery, and in his Family it continued till the Diſſolution of the Abbies by King *Henry* VIII. when

It was valued at 90 *l.* 2 *s.* 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d. per Annum*, *Dugd.* 90 *l.* 2 *s.* 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d. Speed ex Lel.*

Rowceſter, a Monaſtery of Canons Regular of S. *Auguſtine*, founded and endow'd with large Poſſeſſions and Liberties by *Richard Bacun*, Nephew to *Ranulph*, Earl of *Cheſter*, who confirmed them all to the ſaid Canons, to hold in pure and perpetual Alms: They were alſo confirm'd to them by King *Henry* III. in the 30th Year of his Reign. It is probable, that ſome of the *Staffords* of *Sandon* were great Benefactors to this Houſe, becauſe in that Part of the Church which did formerly belong to the Monaſtery, but is now the Pariſh Church, there are Monuments yet remaining of the *Staffords*, and very few of any others. The Site of this Houſe, with the Demeſnes, was both pleaſant and profitable, becauſe it ſtood between the *Dove* and *Charnet*. *Thomas Trenſham* living about the Time of the Suppreſſion of the Abbies, and being a Favourite of King *Henry* VIII. obtained it of that

that King, and made it his Seat, which his Deſcendants held in the laſt Century, and were then in a flouriſhing Condition, if not at this Time. This Houſe was valued at the Suppreſſion, at 100 *l.* 2 *s.* 10 *d.* ½. *per Ann. Dudg.* 111 *l.* 13 *s.* 7 *d. per Ann. Speed, ex Lel.*

Sandwell, or *Sandal*, a Monaſtery of *Benedictine* Monks, founded by *William* the Son of *Guido Offney*, in the Pariſh of *Bromwich*, near the Well called *Sandwell*, from whence it takes its Name, for an Habitation of Monks, and endowed it with divers Lands lying about the ſame. *Gervaſe Pagnel*, Lord of the Honour of *Dudley*, of which Barony the Lands given to it were holden, confirmed them to the ſaid Monks.

Stone, a Monaſtery founded by *Wulferus* King of *Mercia*, for Canons Regular of S. *Auguſtine* upon this Occaſion. This King was the Son and Succeſſor of *Penda*, the *Pagan* King of *Mercia*, who had been a great Perſecutor of the Chriſtians. He, after his Fathers Death, became a Chriſtian, and marry'd *Hermenilda*, a Chriſtian Lady, Daughter of *Egbert* King of *Kent*, by whom he had two Sons, *Walfad* and *Ruffin*, and a Daughter nam'd *Werburg*. *Wulfer* was a zealous Chriſtian for a Time, and being ſucceſsful in his Arms, took the Iſle of *Wight*, cauſed the Inhabitants to be baptized, and gave the Iſland to *Ethelwald*, King of the *South-Saxons*, whom he had alſo brought to Baptiſm, being himſelf his Godfather; but he again apoſtatized to his *Pagan* Worſhip, in which he was more zealous than ever, and had his Children brought up in it. S. *Cedda*, the Hermit's Cell, happen'd to be not far from *Wulfer*'s Palace, in which his Holineſs being much talked of, the two young Princes went privately to be inſtructed by him in Chriſtianity. This their Father being informed of, was ſo offended at it, that going to S. *Cedda*'s Cell, and finding them with him at Prayer, he killed both of them with his own Hands, *July* 22. This ſad News being carried to the Queen, ſhe cauſed their Bodies to be incloſed in a Stone Monument, and in Proceſs of Time, a Church to be erected in the very Place where they were martyr'd. *Wulfer* having thus loſt his Sons, began ſoon to reflect upon his own Barbarity, and being horribly tormented in Mind, could find no Eaſe, 'till he repaired to S. *Chadde*, to whom confeſſing his Sin with great Sorrow and Lamentation, he was abſolved by him, and for Penance was enjoined to ſuppreſs Idolatry through all the Kingdom of *Mercia*, and eſtabliſh the Chriſtian Religion. King *Wulfer* being thus again converted, became very Devout and Zealous, and gave many Proofs of his Sincerity, by building Churches and Monaſteries, and among others *Peterborough* Abbey; and in the Place where he martyr'd his two Sons, his Queen *Ermanilda* founded a Nunnery of the Order of S. *Benedict*, as it continued, tho' in great Decay, 'till the Conqueror's coming.

After the Conqueſt, one *Enyſane de Walton*, who came into *England* with the *Normans*, and found in this Houſe only two Nuns, and a Prieſt, who lived there celebrating Divine Service in Honour of S. *Walfade* and S. *Ruffiin*, who had been ſlain there by *Wulfer* their Father, kill'd them, and took Poſſeſſion of their Demeſnes, which he left to his Son. But being ill got, it was ſoon loſt; for his Son having forfeited it to the King, it was given to *Robert de Stafford*, with ſeveral other Manors in this Shire. This *Robert* underſtanding that there had been a Nunnery in this Place, and how it had been deſtroy'd, and that it was dedicated to S. *Walfade*, out of great Veneration to that Saint, founded a Priory in the ſame Place for Canons Regular of S. *Auguſtine*, and reſtoring to them the Endowments of the Nunnery, increaſed their Revenues with other Lands. He was interr'd here with *Avice de Clare* his Wife, juſt in the Entrance of the Cloiſter. *Nicholas* his Son and Heir confirmed to theſe Canons all that his Father had given them, and beſtow'd on them other Lands of good Value, Part whereof lay in *Stone*, and Part in *Walton*, *juxta Stone*, making this Priory of *Stone* ſo founded and endow'd a Cell to the Abby of *Kenilworth* in *Warwickſhire*:

He with his Wife *Maud*, was bury'd near the Chapter-house Door in the Cloister. *Robert de Stafford* was his Son and Heir: He bore a great Devotion to St. *Walfade*, and gave his Lands at *Horton* and *Gratton* to these Canons: He was also bury'd in the Cloister of this Abby, and *Anastasia* his Wife. From the *Staffords* the Barony pass'd to the *Bagots*, by the Marriage of *Millicent*, the Heir of *Robert* her Brother, who dy'd without Issue: This Family also made this Monastery their Burying-Place 'till the Dissolution, when it was purchased with all its Demesnes, of King *Henry* VIII. by *William Crompton*, a Merchant, whose Posterity have made it their Seat. It was valued at the Dissolution, at 119 *l.* 14 *s.* 11 *d. per Annum. Dugdale* and *Speed*.

Tamworth, a small *Benedictine* Nunnery, built by *Editha*, the Daughter of King *Edgar*, who, out of Love to the Virgin State, retired with some few devout Companions, of whom she was Prioress, into it. At the Conquest *William the Conqueror* gave the Castle of *Tamworth*, with the adjacent Territory, to *Robert Marmion*, one of his Favourites. He removed this little Nunnery, which stood near his Castle, to *Pollesworth*, another Nunnery in *Warwickshire*, of the same Order, built by King *Edgar* himself, but repair'd or rebuilt by *Robert Marmion*, who made it the Burial-Place of his Family. Mr. *Speed* mentions a College also here, built by the Lord *Marmion*, of which we have no further Account.

S. *James juxta Tamworth*, an Hospital, valu'd at the Dissolution, at 5 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. per Annum.*

Trentham, a Monastry of Canons Regular of St. *Augustine*, built in the Reign of *William Rufus*; for we find in an ancient Record, that the Prior and Convent holds the House and Church for their own proper Use, and that they took Possession of the same, *Tempore Regis Rufi per Hugonem Tetter Conventus Cestriæ in propriam & perpetuam Eleemosynam. Ranulph de Gernons*, Earl of *Chester*, is said to be the Founder of this Monastry, by *Dugdale*, *Mon. Vol.* 2. *pag.* 260. and *Baron. Vol.* 1. *pag.* 40. but that Earl not appearing in History 'till King *Stephen's* Reign, 'tis probable, he could be no more than the Restorer of it, after some Decays, and a Benefactor to it; for we find that he granted to the Canons a yearly Rent of 100 *s.* which Gift was confirmed to them with divers large Liberties and Immunities, by King *Henry* II. It was valued at the Dissolution, at 106 *l.* 3 *s.* 10 *d. per Annum*, *Dugdale* and *Speed*.

Tetnall, a College, mention'd by Mr. *Speed* without any further Account.

Tutbury, a Monastry of *Benedictine* (*Cluniac*) Monks, built by *Henry de Ferrariis*, who having the Castle of *Tutbury* (or *Stukesbury* as it was then called) given him the Conqueror, founded a goodly Priory near it, and amply endowed it with Lands and other Revenues by the Grant of King *William Rufus*, for the Souls of King *William* I. and *Maud* his Queen, and for the Health of his Father's Mother's Wife *Bertas*, and their Sons *Eugenulf William*, *Robert*, and their Daughters. It was dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*: His Wife *Berta* gave the whole Town of *Dubbridge* at first, and afterwards the Manor of *Estanfort* to it. Earl *Robert de Ferrariis* the younger, Grandson of the Founder, gave to these Monks all his Tythes in *Newborough*, and in the Grant mentions *Hawise*, his Mother; and moreover confirmed to them all that *Henry* his Grandfather, *Robert* his Father, and *Eugenulph* his Uncle, had given them. *William de Ferrariis*, his Son and Successor, having confirmed the Donations of his Ancestors, further gave to these Canons one Oxgang of Land in *Merston*, upon the Day that he translated the Body of his Ancestor *Henry Ferrers*, into the Church there, and bury'd on the Right Hand of the Altar, as also the Tythes of all his Forest of *Duffield*, *viz.* of Paunage, of Hunting, of Honey, of Money, (*i. e.*) Rents. Several others of this Noble Family of *Ferrars* were Benefactors to this House, as appears from a Charter of Confirmation made to these Canons by the last *Robert* Earl of *Derby*, wherein he mentions besides his Ancestors abovemention'd, *William*

liam his Father, and *William* his Grandfather, and others his Predeceſſors. Many other Benefactors there were to this Monaſtery, whoſe Names are mention'd by Mr. *Speed*, but more fully by *Dugdale* in his *Monaſticon*, with the Parcels of Land and Particulars ſo given.

William, the Prior of this Houſe, with the Convent, granted to *William Fitzherbert* and his Heirs, *Norbury* in Fee, at the yearly Rent of 100 *s.* and if he be ſummon'd, to aſſiſt, or be preſent at the Pleas and Affairs of the Church of *Tutbury*, with Relief and other Services to the ſaid Prior and Convent; but afterwards by another Deed dated 30 *Hen.* 6. *Nicholas* and *Ralph Fitz-Herbert* his Sons, having demiſed to *Thomas Gedney*, Prior of *Tutbury*, certain Lands at *Oſmondſtone* in the County of *Derby*, for four Years, in Conſideration, that the ſaid Prior and Convent had releaſed to the ſaid *Nicholas* and his Heirs all their Right and Claim of the Rent of 5 *l. per Annum*, and other Services iſſuing out of the Manor of *Norbury*, they the ſaid *Nicholas* and *Ralph* did releaſe to the ſaid Prior and Convent and their Succeſſors for ever, all their Right and Claim in the ſaid demiſed Lands at *Oſmondſtone* aboveſaid, with Warranty.

In this Monaſtery, there was anciently a Cuſtom, that the Stage-Players that came to Mattins, on the Feaſt of the *Aſſumption of the Virgin Mary*, *Auguſt* 15, ſhould have from the Prior of *Tutbury* a Bull, in caſe they can catch him before he gets over the River there, or elſe the Prior is to give them forty Pence in Money.

In this Monaſtery, there was a Monument erected for *Henry de Ferrariis*, the Founder, with this Inſcription upon it.

Hic jacet Henricus de Ferrariis *Comes, hujus*
Eccleſiæ fundator, Imago nomine cujus
Anno milleno Domini quater atque viceno
Tutburiæq; *novo domus eſt fundata Patrono.*

Anno 1089, 2*do* Gul. Rufi.

The Revenues of this Monaſtery at the Diſſolution, were valued at 244 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. per Annum.*

Wolverhampton, a Monaſtery, erected by one *Welfruna*, a Religious Matron, to the Honour of God, the *Virgin Mary* (then term'd, *Stella maris & Domina gentium*) and of *All Saints*, and endowed the ſame with divers Lands, all which were ratify'd and eſtabliſhed by *Sigeric*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in the Year 996, by the Conſent of King *Ethelred*. The Eſtate of this Houſe was afterwards confirmed by King *Edward the Confeſſor*, King *William the Conqueror*, King *Henry* II. and King *John*, who gave the Monks ſome Timber out of his Woods towards the Buildings of this Abbey.

Here was alſo an Hoſpital founded with the Licence of King *Richard* II. *Reg.* 16. by *Clement Luſone*, and *William Waterſall*, for one Chaplain, and ſix poor People.

Of the Collegiate Church here, ſee the Town in the Hundred of *Seiſdon* above.

Whitladyes, a Nunnery, founded by *Herbert Walters*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in the Reign of King *John*; but he not living to finiſh it, we do not find it of any Account in after Ages.

The MARTYRS *of this County.*

THE thousand Martyrs massacred in the Place where now *Litchfield* standeth, in the bloody Persecution under the Emperor *Maximian*; of which, though our Historians differ, as to the Number, yet all agree in the Fact itself, that many suffer'd then for their Christian Profession. The Account they give of this Persecution is this, That in a Ground called, *Christianfield*, near *Stitchbrooke* in this County, S. *Amphibalus* taught the *British* Christians, who were many of them converted by the Martyrdom of St. *Alban*; which, when the Officers of *Maximian*, who had raised a bloody Persecution in *Britain*, heard of, *Anno* 286, they were sent to apprehend them; *Amphibalus* being aware of their coming, fled, and his Hearers follow'd him 84 Miles from the Place of their Conversion; but the *Romans*, who were sent after them (some say from *Verulam*, others from *Etocetum*, now *Wall*, a Village in this County) finding them in the Exercise of their Religion, took them and carry'd them to the Place where *Litchfield* now stands, and martyr'd a thousand of them there, leaving their Bodies unbury'd, to be devour'd by Beasts and Birds; whence it is, that the Place retains the Name of *Litchfield*, or *Cadaverum Campus*, *i. e.* the Field of dead Bodies, to this very Day; which may receive some Confirmation from the Arms of the City, born at this Day, *viz.* an Escutcheon of Landskip with many Martyrs in it, in several Manners massacred. But *Amphibalus*, their Holy Pastor, was none of them, for they carry'd him away with them to *Verulam*, and martyr'd him at *Redburn*, a Place between that and *Annable*, which is thought to take its Name from him, as *Litchfield* did from his Disciples. Some think that *Litchfield* was afterwards made a Bishops See by King *Oswy*, after he had conquer'd and slain *Penda*, King of *Mercia*, in Memory of these Martyrs.

S. *Bertelline*, the Son of a King of this Country, but a Scholar of S. *Guthlac*, with whom having lived till his Death, he begg'd an Island than call'd *Bethiney*, to which he retir'd, and there led an Hermit's Life for divers Years, 'till being disturbed by some that envied his Religion and Retirement, he was forced to remove into some desart mountainous Places, where in divers Hardships he ended his Life; leaving *Bethiney* to others, who afterwards built the Town of *Stafford* in that Place, as we have shewed in our Description of that Town.

S. *Wolfade* and *Ruffinus* his Brother, who having been converted to Christianity by S. *Ceadda*, were slain by their own Father *Wulfere*, King of *Mercia*. The Legend relates divers Circumstances of the Conversion and Martyrdom of these Persons not before mentioned, which we shall briefly lay down here. S. *Ceadda* came first in this County as into a private Place, where he lived some Time upon the Milk of a Doe, which being hunted by *Wulfade*, Son of *Wulfere* King of *Mercia*, brought him to the Cell of S. *Ceadda*, who first converted him, and then his Brother *Ruffin* to the Faith of Christ, yet living the same Hermitical Life. But this Place being too remote for *Wulferceſter*, the Seat of their Father, they intreated the Holy Man to remove nearer them, for their more convenient Attendance on him, to receive further Instruction, and performing their Devotions together with him; which S. *Ceadda* willingly consented to.

The young Princes having thus gotten their Teacher near them, (but still keeping himself in a secret Place) did often under a Pretence of Hunting, and other Diversions

Diverſions in the Field, reſort to him, but were very cautious in doing it, that their Father, who was a zealous *Pagan*, might not know it. This they continued ſome Time, and by conſtantly going to him, became well-grounded Chriſtians. But at length being found out by one *Werebod*, one of their Father's Counſellors, they were accuſed of *Chriſtianity* to him, and ever after watched which Way they bent their Courſe. It was ſoon diſcovered they went to S. *Ceadda's* Cell, which *Wulfere* their Father being informed of, he went to it in Perſon, and in his Rage and Fury ſlew them both, while they were at their Devotions. In this Conjuncture, S. *Ceadda* fled from the Fury of this bloody-minded King, and returned to his former Cell, where he had not been long, before King *Wulfer* was ſtruck with ſuch Remorſe for his wicked Fact, that he could not be quiet till he went to S. *Ceadda*, and declaring his Repentance for his Sin in murdering his Sons, became a Chriſtian, and obliged himſelf to baniſh all idolatrous Worſhip out of his Dominions, which he did accordingly; and upon the Death of *Jarummannus*, which happen'd quickly after, *Ann.* 667, made S. *Ceadda* Biſhop of *Lichfield*.

To theſe Martyrs we may add the Sufferers of this Church of *Lichfield*, for the Conſtitution of the Church of *England* in the late Times, beſides the Biſhops *Wright* and *Frewen* mentioned among the Biſhops, *viz.*

Griffith Higgs, who having been Fellow of *Merton* College, *Oxford*, the Queen of *Bohemia's* Chaplain twelve Years, and preferred to the Rich Rectory of *Cliff* in *Kent*, and Chantery of S. *David's* by Archbiſhop *Laud*, came at length to be Dean of this Church. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, he was ſtript of all his Preferments, and plundered of all his Goods, particularly of a very valuable Library. After his Sequeſtration, he retir'd to *Stoke*, near *Henley* in *Oxfordſhire*, the Place of his Nativity, and there ſpent the Remainder of his Life in great Piety and Devotion, of which he gave a ſignal Proof by divers Legacies given to Charitable Uſes, as Five Pounds to the Church of *Stoke*, an Hundred Pounds to buy Lands for the Poor of that Town, and Six Hundred Pounds to purchaſe a Maintenance for a School-Maſter there. His Library he gave to *Merton* College, but they could not ever get it, becauſe it was lodged in the Library of *Stafford* by the Rebels, who were very bountiful with ſtolen Goods, and ſome Books to the publick Library, *Oxford*. He was alſo a Benefactor to S. *John's* College in the ſame Univerſity.

William Higgins, the Canon-Reſident and Chanter of this Cathedral, a Perſon of great Worth. He was in the Beginning of the War between King and Parliament, driven from his Houſe in the Cloſe, and forced to fly to the King's Army. After *Edgehill* Battle he was taken Priſoner, and kept in cloſe Confinement a Quarter of a Year, till he purchas'd his Liberty at a dear Rate. Soon after, all his Books and Goods at *Litchfield* were ſeized, and nothing of his Revenue left him but *Stoke* Parſonage, at which he was not permitted to abide, but putting in a Curate, made ſmall Advantage of it. At length he was turned out of that alſo, and his Wife and Children muſt have lain abroad, had not a poor Man taken them into his Cottage. Afterwards the Parliament ordered, that the ſequeſtred Miniſters ſhould be allowed the Fifths of their Livings, if they would go to *London* and ſue for them. Mr. *Higgins* and his Wife went accordingly, and obtained them, but never could get a Seventh Part, *i. e.* about 15 Pounds *per An.* He after this taught a School, but was ſoon prohibited from that, and ſo was forced to depend upon the Benevolence of good People, as he continued to the Reſtoration, when he returned to his Preferments, but lived not long enough to provide for his Family.

John Arnway, Prebendary of *Woolvey*, Archdeacon of *Coventry*, and Rector of

Hodnet;

Hodnet: He was educated in S. *Edmund's* Hall, and was very early perſecuted by the Rebels, for he was driven from his Living at *Hodnet* by the Garriſon at *Wem*, and forced to fly to the King at *Oxford*. All his Preferments were taken from him, and his Goods and Books carried away. Nor did this ſatisfy the Rebels, for they impriſoned him, and there uſed him ſo very ill, that as ſoon as he got his Liberty he fled to the *Hague*, and from thence to *Virginia*, to be out of their Reach. He was, while he was in *England*, urged with drawn Swords and bloody Halberts to take the Covenant, but when they could not prevail with him that Way, they offer'd him the Reſtitution of his Preferments, of the yearly Value of 400 Pounds; but when neither Threatnings nor Rewards would prevail, they dealt the more ſeverely with him, and took from him every Thing they could, leaving him (as he ſpeaks) *Not a Bible out of his Library to comfort him, nor a Sheaf of his Corn to nouriſh him, nor a Suit of his Cloaths to cover him, nor the Uſe of the common Air to refreſh him, but baniſhed him out of his Country into foreign Parts, as a* Papiſt. He dy'd in *Virginia* in 1653.

James Fleetwood, Prebendary of *Eccleſhall*, Rector of *Sutton-Coldfield* in *Warwickſhire*, and *Prees* in *Shropſhire*. He was the ſeventh Son of Sir *George Fleetwood* in *Buckinghamſhire*, and having been Chaplain to Dr. *Wright*, the firſt Suffragan *Engliſh* Biſhop of this See, he was forced from his Vicarage at *Prees*, and never enjoyed the reſt. He fled to his Majeſty at *Oxford*, and being made Chaplain to the Earl of *Rivers's* Regiment, ſo continued unto the End of the War. He did his Majeſty ſuch good Service at *Edgehill*, that his Majeſty commanded he ſhould be made a Doctor of Divinity in that Univerſity. Soon after this, he became Chaplain to Prince *Charles*, Tutor to the Earls of *Litchfield*, *Kildare* and *Sterling*, and to *Eſme* and *Charles*, ſucceſſively Dukes of *Richmond*. Upon the Reſtoration he was the firſt Perſon that was ſworn the King's Chaplain in Ordinary, when he was alſo made Provoſt of *King's* College, *Cambridge*, and Rector of *Anſtey* in *Hertfordſhire*, and *Denham* in *Bucks*. He was Conſecrated Biſhop of *Worceſter* in 1675, and dy'd in 1683, Æt. 81.

John Gilbert, A. M. Prebendary of *Ufton*, *ex parte Cantoni*, and Rector of *Boreton* upon *Dunſmore*. He was ſequeſter'd with eight Children, the Eldeſt of which was not above 16 Years of Age, and muſt have been expoſed to extream Miſery, had not a Neighbouring Gentleman offer'd him an Houſe, in which Mr. *Gilbert* dy'd. It was near Night when they were turn'd out of Doors, and not knowing whither to go, went on to the Down near the Parſonage-houſe, where they continu'd that Night, before the Houſe was offer'd them.

The Charity-Schools of this County.

BILSTON, a ſmall School for Ten poor Boys, all Cloathed.

Brewood, Free for all the Children of the Town, endowed with Sixty Pounds a Year.

Cheadle, a School endowed with Twenty Pounds a Year.

Eccleſhall, a School upheld and maintained by an Hundred Pounds left to this Place, by *William Jarviſe* of *Newcaſtle under Line*, Eſq; deceas'd; the Intereſt whereof, together with the Contributions of the Biſhop of the Dioceſe, and ſeveral Gentlemen, amounting to about Thirty Pounds a Year. The Children taught, are Twenty Boys, and as many Girls. Theſe laſt are taught to Read, Knit and Spin, and Cloath themſelves with the Cloth

Cloth that is made of their Yarn; and if there be more than ſufficeth to cloath the Girls, the Overplus is given to as many poor Boys as it will hold out to cloath. The Twenty poor Boys are taught to Read and Write, and the Charge of their Learning is defray'd out of the Offertory. Six or Eight of the poor Children thus brought up, are yearly put out to Farmers.

Grindon, a ſmall School for ſome poor Children.

Litchfield, where are Two Schools, in one of which are taught Thirty Boys, and in the other Eighteen Girls, all Cloathed.

Rowley-Regis, where is a School endowed by a Lady with Ten Pounds a Year for ever, for the teaching of Twenty poor Boys.

Stoke upon Trent, where the Rector upholds by his own Intereſts and Charge, a School for the Inſtruction of Forty Boys in Reading, Writing and Catechiſing.

Stone, where two Gentlemen have ſettled Ten Pounds a Year for the teaching of Forty Children in the like Manner as before.

Wolverhampton, where are two conſiderable Schools, the one for Fifty Boys, who are both Taught and Cloathed, and the other for Forty Girls, which are Taught by two Dames, Part of which are Cloathed. Theſe Schools are upheld by Subſcriptions, which amount to Seventy Pounds *per Ann.* The good Management of theſe Schools, hath given ſuch great Satisfaction to ſeveral of the Contributors, who are ſo well pleaſed with the Improvement of the Children, that they have encouraged them by ſome extraordinary Gifts to go on, and advance their Induſtry.

Divines of Note, born, or inhabiting in this County, at Places unknown.

THomas *Swinerton*, deſcended from the ancient Family of *Swinertons* in this County, and educated partly at *Cambridge*, but moſtly at *Oxford*, in all good Arts and Tongues. Having entred into Holy Orders, he began to ſee the Light of the Goſpel while Sir *Thomas More* was Lord Chancellor of *England*, in whoſe Time many Hereticks, as they were then called, were impriſon'd, and brought in Danger of their Lives. However, he was not diſcourag'd from teaching the Truth, but reſolving with himſelf to gain what Proſelytes he could to his Doctrine, changed his Name to *John Roberts*, and under that Name not only went up and down preaching the Goſpel in many Places, but chiefly in *Ipſwich* in *Suffolk*, and *Sandwich* in *Kent*, but wrote and publiſh'd ſeveral Books againſt Popery, as *A Muſter of Schiſmatick Biſhops, calling themſelves Popes*; *The Plots of* Papiſts; and tranſlated the Lives of Pope *Hildebrand*, or *Gregory* VII. and *Henry* IV. Emperor of *Germany*, Books much valu'd at the Time of their Writing. In King *Edward* VI's Days, he was a great Promoter of the Reformation then begun, in his Station; but when Queen *Mary* came to the Throne, and Popery came upon the Stage again, his Zeal had render'd him ſo obnoxious to the perſecuting Rage of *Popiſh Prieſts* and *Jeſuits*, that he was forc'd to fly beyond Seas; and being taken with Sickneſs at *Embden* in *Eaſt-Frieſland*, dy'd, and was bury'd there *Anno* 1554, to the great Grief of his Fellow-Exiles in thoſe Parts.

Richard Turner, educated in *Magdalen* College, *Oxford*, of which he was for ſome Time Fellow, and was much eſteem'd in that Univerſity, eſpecially by the Reformed Party, for his Piety, Learning and good Preaching. Leaving the Univerſity, he

he belonged to the Church of *Windſor*, where he aſſiſted *John Marbeck*, Organiſt there, but a very pious and godly Man, in compoſing *A Concordance of the Bible*, (by tranſlating the *Latin Concordance* into *Engliſh.*) When Queen *Mary* came to the Throne, he was oblig'd to preſerve himſelf from *Popiſh Perſecutions* by Flight, and getting beyond the Seas, ſettled at *Baſil* in *Germany*, where he became a frequent Preacher among the Exiles, and for their Uſe compoſed two Expoſitions, the one on the Epiſtle to the *Hebrews*, and the other on the *Epheſians*, which were read among them at *Baſil*, but ſo far as we can find, never printed. He dy'd in Exile as Mr. *Swinerton* did; and if we may not properly eſteem them both Martyrs (for which Reaſon we have not plac'd them among them) yet we muſt reckon them True Confeſſors, which is a Sort of Martyrs in their Loſs of Liberty, or other Comforts of Life, though not of Life itſelf, which is the common Notion we have of Martyrdom.

William Fenner, bred in *Pembroke* Hall, in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, where he commenced Maſter of Arts, and Batchelor of Divinity. Leaving the College, he preach'd ſome Years in this County, and was very much eſteem'd and follow'd for his ſound, Evangelical Doctrine. *Arminianiſm* ſprang up in *England* in his Time, which he was in his Place a zealous Inſtrument to cruſh in its Egg, as a great Enemy to Free-Grace, tho' ſince it has won the Faith, and Patronage of the moſt learned Men. He was at length invited into *Eſſex*, by *Robert* Earl of *Warwick*, who beſtow'd upon him the Rectory of *Rochford*, where he was much follow'd, and admir'd by what was then call'd the *Puritanical Party*. He dy'd about the Year 1640, *Æt.* 40. and leaving many Tracts and Diſcourſes fit for the Preſs, they were publiſh'd together in *Folio*, by Dr. *Thomas Hill*, Maſter of *Trinity* College, *Cambridge*, in the Room of Doctor *Thomas Comber*, ejected.

William Giffard, of the Family of *Chillington*, educated a while in *Lincoln* College, *Oxford*; but at laſt ſent to *Lovaine*, where he took his Degree of Maſter of Arts; and having ſpent ſome Years in Theological Studies, under Father *Bellarmine*, among the *Sorboniſts* at *Paris*, and at *Rome*, he became Profeſſor of Divinity at *Rheimes*, and at length Archbiſhop of it, by the Intereſt of the Duke of *Guiſe*. By Virtue of this Archbiſhoprick, he was alſo a Duke, and the firſt Peer in *France*, in which high Station, as he became very Rich, ſo he ſhew'd himſelf very Beneficent, being exceeding Liberal to all *Engliſh* Exiles and Travellers, and a Founder of two Religious Houſes in *France*, for the Reception of ſuch *Engliſh* Monks as were of the Order of S. *Benedict*, *viz.* one at *Paris*, and the other at S. *Maloes*. He was a zealous Catholick, and took great Pains to perfect and finiſh a Book, entitled, *Calvino-Turciſmus*, againſt which came out ſoon after, an Anſwer, under the Title of *Turco-Papiſmus*, *Anno* 1598, which doubtleſs is an Antidote againſt the former, but is faulty in falling ſo foul upon *Giffard*; for reviling Words are ſo far from being Arguments, that they ſhew, that ſuch as uſe the former, want the latter. He dy'd *April* 4, 1629, and was bury'd with great Solemnity in the Church of the Bleſſed Virgin, at *Rheimes*.

William Dudley, Biſhop of *Durham*; *Edmund Stafford*, Biſhop of *Exeter*, a great Benefactor to *Exeter* College, *Oxford*; *Edmund Audley*, Biſhop, firſt of *Rocheſter*, and afterwards of *Hereford*, and *Salisbury*, ſucceſſively, who built the Choir of S. *Mary*'s Church in *Oxford*, gave 400 *l.* to *Lincoln* College, and 200 Marks to *Chichley*'s Cheſt, *&c.* all nobly born, and great Prelates, were of this County, tho' we can't aſſign their Native Place nor Abode.

THE

An ALPHABETICAL TABLE for this County of *STAFFORD*: Shewing the Places, *viz.* the City, Towns, Villages, and Hamlets described in the foregoing History, and their Situation in their several Hundreds and Deanaries; together with the Value of the Livings in the King's Books, and Real, which being under 50 *l. per Annum* pay not First-Fruits, or Tenths.

Places.	*Hundreds.*	*Deanaries.*	*Valuation.* King's Books.			Real.		
Adbaston *cum* Brewood	Pyrehill	Prebend.	40	0	0			
Admaston	Pyrehill							
Alderwas	Offlow	V. Tamworth	5	6	8	47	18	8
		Prebend	46	13	4			
Aldridge	Offlow	R. Tamworth	8	1	3			
Alton, *or* Alveton	Totmonslow	V. Leeke, and Alton	5	16	5½	41	0	0
Alverdeston	Totmonslow							
Amblecot, *or* Amelcot	Seisdon							
Amington	Pyrehill							
Annesley	Totmonslow							
Apedale	Pyrehill							
Aquilate	Cudleston							
Areley	Seisdon	R. Worcester	9	0	0			
Ash	Totmonslow							
Ashenhurst	Totmonslow							
Ashley	Pyrehill	R. Newcastle and Stone	10	2	8½			
Ashwood	Seisdon							
Aspley	Pyrehill							
Aston juxta Stone	Pyrehill							
Aston parva	Offlow							
Audley	Pyrehill	V. Newcastle and Stone	6	13	4	42	0	0
Athelarton	Cudleston							
Aunsley	Offlow							
Austonfield	Totmonslow	V. Leeke & Alton	8	13	4	40	10	0
Bar Magna	Offlow							
Barlaston	Pyrehill							
Barton und. Needwood	Offlow							
Baswich cum Whittington	Cudleston	Prebend	13	16	8			
Baulterley	Pyrehill							
Beach	Pyrehill							
Beaudesert	Offlow							
Beaston-Tor	Totmonslow							
Bentley	Offlow							
Beresford	Totmonslow							
Bescote	Offlow							

Places.	Hundreds.	Deanaries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Betley	Pyrehill							
Biddulph	Pyrehill	V. Newcastle and Stone	4	9	7	30	0	0
Bilbrook	Seisdon							
Billington	Cudleston							
Bilston	Seisdon							
Blimhill	Cudleston	R. Lapley & Treisul	13	10	7½			
Blithburgh	Pyrehill							
Blithfield	Pyrehill	R. Newcastle and Stone	10	19	2			
Blore-Roy	Totmonslow	R. Leek and Alton	8	8	1½	47	0	0
Blore	Totmonslow							
Bobington	Seisdon							
Botenhall	Cudleston							
Boswick	Pyrehill							
Bradley	Cudleston	R. Newcastle and Stone	14	11	8			
Bradley	Seisdon							
Bradwell	Pyrehill							
Branston	Offlow							
Brewood M.	Cudleston	V. Lapley & Treizul	6	17	8½	15	0	0
Bridgford Mag.	Pyrehill							
Bridgford Parva	Pyrehill							
Brockton	Cudleston							
Brome	Seisdon	R. Kiderm. in Worc.	5	3	4			
Bromley	Seisdon							
Bromley-Abbots	Pyrehill	V. Tamworth	5	1	8	30	0	0
Bromley-Bagot's	Pyrehill							
Bromley-Gerrards	Pyrehill							
Bromley-Regis	Offlow							
Bromshulfe	Totmonslow	R. Leek and Alton	4	3	9	39	0	0
Buckenhall	Pyrehill							
Burlaston	Cudleston							
Burslem	Pyrehill							
Burston	Pyrehill							
Burton upon Trent	Offlow							
Bushbury	Seisdon	V. Lapley and Treizul	7	1	5½	46	0	0
Butterton	Pyrehill							
Butterton	Totmonslow							
Calfs-Heath	Offlow							
Callingwood	Offlow							
Cank or Cannock	Cudleston							
Careswall	Totmonslow	V. Leek and Alton	7	5	5	40	0	0
Catculm	Pyrehill							
Catts-Hill	Offlow							

Chalong-

Places.	Hundreds.	Deanaries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Chalongwood,	Offlow							
Chadley,	Offlow							
Chartley,	Offlow							
Charlton Deviſover	Pyrehill							
Chartley-Caſtle	Cudleſton,							
Cheadle, or Chedul	Totmonſlow	R. Leek and Alton	12	9	2			
Chebſey, alias Chibley, alias Shebley	Pyrehill	V. Newcaſtle & Stone	5	7	6			
Checkley,	Totmonſlow	R. Leek and and Alton	20	2	6			
Chedleton	Totmonſlow							
Chell	Pyrehill							
Cheſtal	Cudleſton							
Cheſterfield	Offlow							
Cheſwardine		V. Lapley and Treizul	5	6	8	40	0	0
Chilcot	Offlow							
Chillington	Cudleſton							
Chopſdale	Cudleſton							
Claton	Pyrehill							
Clent	Seiſdon	V. Kiderm. in Worceſt.	8	16	4½			
Clifton-Camvil	Offlow	R. Tamworth	30	0	0			
Coats	Pyrehill							
Codſall	Seiſdon							
Colwich	Pyrehill	V. Tamworth	6	0	4			
		Prebend	13	6	8			
Comberford	Offlow							
Compton	Seiſdon							
Congrave	Cudleſton							
Cotton	Cudleſton							
Cotwall-End	Seiſdon							
Coulton	Pyrehill	R. Tamworth	5	0	0			
Cowley	Cudleſton							
Crackmarſh	Totmonſlow							
Creſwell	Pyrehill							
Croxdon-Abbey	Totmonſlow							
Culſdon	Pyrehill							
Cunſal	Totmonſlow							
Curborow	Offlow	Prebend	16	13	4			
Darlaſton	Pyrehill							
Darleſton	Offlow	R. Tamworth	3	11	5½			
Dieu le Cres Abby	Totmonſlow							
Delves	Offlow							
Denſton	Totmonſlow							

Places.	Hundreds.	Deanaries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Dilhorn	Totmonſlow	V. Leek and Alton	8	13	1½	49	0	0
Dimſdale	Pyrehill							
Draicot in the Moor	Totmonſlow	R. Newcaſtle and Stone	9	6	8			
Drayton	Cudleſton							
Drayton-Baſſet	Offlow	R. Tamworth	7	8	4			
Dudley-Caſtle	Seiſdon							
Dunſton	Cudleſton							
Church-Eaton	Cudleſton	R. Lapley & Treiſul	14	0	2½			
Eccleſhall	Pyrehill	V. Newcaſtle and Stone	44	0	0			
		Prebend	20	0	0			
Eccleſton	Totmonſlow							
Eddingal	Offlow							
Elaſton alias Glaſton	Totmonſlow	V. Leek and Alton	4	9	2	30	0	0
Elford	Offlow	R. Tamworth	13	6	8			
Elmſhurſt	Offlow							
Enedon	Totmonſlow							
Engleton	Cudleſton							
Enſton	Pyrehill							
Enveild	Seiſdon	R. Lapley & Treizul	27	2	11			
Eſcote	Offlow							
Eſington	Cudleſton							
Evenall, or Ellenal	Pyrehill							
Farwell	Offlow							
Faſely	Offlow							
Fetherſton	Cudleſton							
Field	Totmonſlow							
Fiſherwick	Offlow							
Forton	Cudleſton	R. Lapley and Treizul	20	19	2			
Freford	Offlow	Prebend	20	0	0			
Frodſwall	Pyrehill							
Fulford	Pyrehill							
Garſall	Pyrehill							
Gentleſhall	Offlow							
Gnoſtall	Cudleſton							
Gratwich	Totmonſlow	R. Leek and Alton	4	7	6	17	0	0
Grendon	Totmonſlow	R. Leek and Alton	15	14	2			
Gunſton, or Guſton	Seiſdon							
Gurnall-Nether	Seiſdon							
Hales	Pyrehill							
Half-Hide	Pyrehill							
Hallington	Pyrehill							

Hampſted

Places.	Hundreds.	Deanaries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Hampſted	Offlow							
Hampton	Offlow							
Handbury	Offlow	V. Tamworth	43	15	2			
Handſaker	Offlow	Prebend	14	0	0			
Handſworth	Offlow	R. Tamworth	13	9	2			
Heracles	Totmonſlow							
Harborn	Offlow	V. Tamworth	4	0	0			
Hardwick	Pyrehill							
Hardwick	Seiſdon							
Harlaſton	Offlow							
Haſleler	Offlow							
Hatherton	Cudleſton							
Hauſeyard	Cudleſton							
Heley, or Hethleg	Totmonſlow							
Heley-Caſtle	Cudleſton							
Heekſtall	Pyrehill							
Hertwell	Seiſdon							
Hickſon	Pyrehill							
Hilcot	Pyrehill							
Hilderſton	Pyrehill							
Hilton	Seiſdon							
Himley	Seiſdon	R. Lapley and Treizul	3	13	4			
Hints	Offlow							
Hondbury	Totmonſlow							
Hopways	Offlow							
Horecroſſe	Offlow							
Horſeley	Pyrehill							
Horton	Totmonſlow							
Hound-hill	Totmonſlow							
Huntington	Cudleſton							
Huſwedon	Pyrehill							
Icknild-ſtreet	Offlow							
Ham	Totmonſlow	V. Leek and Alton	6	13	4			
Ingeſtre	Pyrehill	R. Newcaſtle and Stone	10	16	8			
Ipſtones	Totmonſlow							
Kenelm	Seiſdon							
Kenton-Kelvert	Cudleſton							
Kinerſton	Cudleſton							
Kingſley	Totmonſlow	R. Leek and Alton	16	15	•			
Kinver, or Kinfare	Seiſdon							
Knightley	Cudleſton							
Kniperſley	Pyrehill							
Lapley	Cudleſton	V. Lapley and Treizul	5	2	3½	31	10	0

Lea

Places.	Hundreds.	Deanaries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Lea	Seiſdon							
Leacroft	Cudleſton							
Leaton, or Lawton	Seiſdon							
Leek	Totmonſlow	V. Leek and Alton	7	19	2			
Leigh	Seiſdon	R. Leek and Alton	14	5	0			
Lovedale	Cudleſton							
Lichfield	City	S. Chad the Cath.						
Longdon	Offlow	V. S. Mary	10	0	0	41	9	8
		V. Tamworth	5	5	0			
	Cudleſton	Prebend	8	0	0			
Longmore	Totmonſlow							
Longnor	Pyrehill							
Layton	Totmonſlow							
Loxley	Seiſdon							
Lutni	Pyrehill	V Newcaſtle and Stone	4	16	0½	11	10	0
Madeley	Totmonſlow							
Madely-Holm	Pyrehill							
Madeley Manor	Pyrehill							
Mayer,	Offlow							
Meeſe	Pyrehill	V. Newcaſtle	4	3	4	30	0	0
Milwick	Cudleſton							
Mitton	Pyrehill							
Molecop	Cudleſton							
Monetvile	Cudleſton							
Moreton	Seiſdon							
Morſe or Morve	Totmonſlow							
Moorlands	Seiſdon							
Moſeley	Pyrehill	R. Newcaſtle and Stone	20	3	9			
Muckleſton, or Muggleſton	Pyrehill							
Mulnemeſe	Pyrehill							
Muton	Cudleſton							
Nechels	Seiſdon							
Needwood	Totmonſlow							
Newbolt	Offlow							
Newborow	Offlow							
Newcaſtle under Lime	Pyrehill							
Newton	Cudleſton							
Norbury	Cudleſton	R. Lupley and Treizul	10	2	6			
Nordley	Cudleſton							

Norton

Places.	Hundreds.	Deanaries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Norton	Cudleſton							
Norton	Pyrehill							
Okey-Moor	Totmonſlow							
Offley-Biſhops	Pyrehill	Prebend	16	0	0			
Offley-High	Pyrehill	V. Newcaſtle and Stone	6	6	0½			
Okeover	Totmonſlow							
Oldbury	Offlow							
Olton, or Oloughton	Pyrehill	Prebend	2	13	4			
On-High	Cudleſton							
Overholm	Totmonſlow							
Packington	Offlow							
Painſley	Totmonſlow							
Patſhall	Seiſdon							
Pattingham	Seiſdon	V. Lapley and Treizul	8	0	0	44	0	0
Pelſhall	Offlow							
Penkhull	Pyrehill							
Penford	Seiſdon							
Penkridge	Cudleſton							
Pen-Nether	Seiſdon							
Pen-Over	Seiſdon	V. Lapley and Treizul	4	5	10	43	0	0
Perſhall	Pyrehill							
Pillaton	Cudleſton							
Pillaton-Hall	Cudleſton							
Pipe Magna	Offlow							
Pipe Parva	Offlow	Prebend	1	6	8			
Pirie	Offlow							
Preſtwood	Seiſdon							
Quatt Eccles		Lapley and Treizul	14	5	0			
Rainton	Pyrehill							
Ramſor	Totmonſlow							
Riccardſcot	Pyrehill							
Ridware-Hamſtall	Offlow	R. Tamworth	6	1	3			
Ridware-Maveſton	Offlow	R. Tamworth	7	2	11			
Rolſton	Offlow	R. Tamworth	13	19	7			
Rowceſter	Totmonſlow	V. Leek and Alton	4	0	0	4	6	8
Rowley-Regis	Seiſdon							
Rowley-Somery	Seiſdon							
Rudiard	Totmonſlow							
Rudgeley	Cudleſton	V. Tamworth	5	2	1	40	0	0
Ruſhall	Offlow	V. Tamworth	4	5	0	30	0	0
Ruſhton-James	Totmonſlow							
Ruſhton-Spencer	Totmonſlow							
Salcot	Totmonſlow							
Salt	Pyrehill							

Places.	Hundreds.	Deanaries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Sandon	Pyrehill	R. Newcaſtle	7	10	0	47	10	0
Sandwall	Offlow							
Sardon Magna	Cudleſton							
Sedgley	Seiſdon	V. Lapley and Treizul	5	12	8½			
Seighford, or Sightford	Pyrehill	V. Newcaſtle and Stone	6	0	0	41	2	8
Seiſdon	Seiſdon							
Seighbrooke	Pyrehill							
Shareſhull	Cudleſton							
Shawford	Pyrehill							
Shelton	Pyrehill							
Shenſton	Offlow	V. Tamworth	6	5	8			
Sheriff-Hales	Cudleſton	V. Lapley & Treizul	11	1	10	30	0	0
Shredicot	Cudleſton							
Shutborough	Cudleſton & Pyrehill							
Slindon	Pyrehill							
Smethewick	Offlow							
Somerford	Cudleſton							
Stafford	Pyrehill	Archdeaconry	30	16	10			
Stafford-Caſtle	Pyrehill							
Standon	Pyrehill							
Stanſley	Totmonſlow							
Stanton	Totmonſlow							
Statfold, or Stotfold	Offlow	Prebend	5	0	0			
Staundon, or Standon	Pyrehill	R. Newcaſtle and Stone	6	18	4			
Stepenhall	Totmonſlow							
Stitchbrook	Offlow							
Stoke	Pyrehill							
Stoke-Walton	Pyrehill							
Stonel-Nether	Offlow							
Stonel-Over	Offlow							
Stone	Pyrehill							
Stoke upon Trent	Pyrehill	R. Newcaſtle & Stone	41	0	10			
Stramſhall	Totmonſlow							
Streethy	Offlow							
Stretton	Offlow							
Sturton-Caſtle	Seiſdon							
Sugnell Magna	Pyrehill							
Swindon	Seiſdon							
Swinerton	Pyrehill	R. Newcaſtle and Stone	10	2	6			
Swinſen	Offlow							

Places.	Hundreds.	Deanaries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Swinford King's	Seisdon	R. Lapley and Treizul	17	3	4			
Talk on the Hill	Pyrehill							
Tamhorn	Offlow							
Tatenell	Offlow	R. Tamworth	36	1	8			
Terley	Pyrehill							
Tettenhill Clericorum	Seisdon							
Tettenhill Regis	Seisdon							
Thickbroom	Offlow							
Thorp-Constantine	Offlow	R. Tamworth	5	5	5			
Throwley	Totmonslow							
Thrustfield	Pyrehill							
Tillington	Pyrehill							
Tinmore	Offlow							
Tipton, or Tibbington	Seisdon							
Tittensor	Pyrehill							
Tixale	Pyrehill	R. Newcastle and Stone	8	0	10	46	10	0
Totmonslow	Totmonslow							
Trefford	Offlow							
Trentham	Pyrehill							
Trescot	Seisdon							
Trisul	Seisdon	V. Lapley and Treizul	12	12	8			
Tunstall	Pyrehill							
Tutbury	Offlow	V. Tamworth	7	0	0	20	0	0
		in the Preb. of Colwich	6	0	5	47	18	0
Utoxeter	Totmonslow	V. Leek and Alton	7	1	8	48	3	4
Walgrange	Totmonslow							
Wall	Offlow							
Walsall	Offlow	V. Tamworth	10	19	7			
Walton	Pyrehill							
Warslow	Totmonslow							
Watlington-street	Offlow							
Waterfall	Totmonslow							
Wednesbury, or Wodensbury	Offlow	V. Tamworth	4	3	4	40	0	0
Wednesfield	Offlow							
Weford	Offlow	Prebend	14	0	0			
Weston-Coyney	Totmonslow							
Weston under Liscard	Cudleston,	R. Lapley and Treisul	6	7	8½	41	10	0
Weston upon Trent	Pyrehill							
Wetton	Totmonslow							
Weverston	Totmonslow							

Places.	Hundreds.	Deanaries.	Valuation. King's Books.	Real.
Whichnor	Offlow			
Whittenton	Seiſdon			
Whittington	Offlow			
Wiggington	Offlow			
Willenhall	Offlow			
Wolſey	Pyrehill			
Wolſtanton	Pyrehill	R. Newcaſtle and Stone	32 3 9	
Wolverhampton	Seiſdon	V. Newcaſtle and Stone	10 0 0	
Wamborn	Seiſdon	V. Lapley and Treizul	12 12 8	
Wordſley Magna & Parva	Seiſdon			
Wotton under Wever	Totmonſlow			
Wringford	Pyrehill			
Wrottesley	Seiſdon			
Yarlet	Pyrehill			
Yoxall	Offlow	R. Tamworth	17 6 8	

BRITISH MUSEUM

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y	22	28	30	25	16	13	12	7	9	29	15	16	22	24	30	26	33	38	38	42	34	30	31	31	25	129
ley Ca. N.E.	4	5	10	9	9	13	16	19	18	13	18	12	10	7	6	5	8	13	12	18	11	5	13	11	112	
ury E.	15	16	20	20	17	19	20	24	22	23	18	15	9	8	6	6	10	17	12	21	19	13	3	103		
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neford N.	20	16	14	18	25	30	33	36	35	17	35	29	26	23	16	20	12	4	9	127						
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ne N.	5	120																								

BRITISH MUSEUM

SUFFOLK
by Rob.t Morden

BRITISH MUSEUM

Hundreds	Hundreds
1. Lackford	17. Wilford
2. Thingoe	18. Plumesgate
3. Risbridge	19. Blything
4. Baberghe	20. Wangford
5. Thedwastry	21. Mutford
6. Blackborn	22. Lothingland
7. Stow	
8. Cosford	
9. Bosmere	
10. Samford	
11. Colneis	
12. Carleford	
13. Thredlinge	
14. Hartesmere	
15. Hoxone	
16. Looes	

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Downham
Great Ouse R.
Little Ouse R.
Lakenheath
Erfurell
Mildnall
Isleham
Wangford
Brandon
Elden
Thetford
Ridlesworth
Blowmorton
Brisingham
Hopton
Fuston
Buddesdale
Bernham
Conyngston
Wordwell
W. Stow
Leverington
Ingham
Culford
Fornham
Ampton
Ixworth
Rougham
Testok
Wetherden
Gipping
Stow
Wulpet
Gedding
Whepsted
Weltham
Burnebradfield
Felsham
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Groton
Sudbury
Boxford
Polsted
Cornerd
Bures
Neyland
Lammersh
Warrington
Midleton
Stour R.
Boxted
Dedham
Manningtree
Bradfield
Dover court
Harwich
Landguard Fort
Orford haven
Aldebrough
Orford
Woodbridg
Ipswich
Hadley
Layham
Roydon
Bargholt
Tatingston
Holbrok
Harkstad
Stutton
Brantham
Catwade bridge
Missley
Stratford
Debenham
Framlingham
Saxmundam
Wickham
Charsfield
Debach
Ufford
Clopton
Melton
Kesgrave
Newborn
Hemley
Alderton
Bawdsey
Bawdsey haven
Deben R.
Dunwich
Yarmouth
Burgh
Caſt Belton
Fritton
Hopton
Ashby
Oulves
Normingfleet
Somerly
Corton
Blundeſton
Flixton
Oldton
Wheatacre
Alby
Gillingham
Oleſton
Willingham
Carlton
Kirtley
Eſſingham
Wauey
Beckles
Barnby
Pakefield
Kesland
Eriſham
Mettingham
Sherpenhow
Weſton
Mutford
Albore
Burgay
Ringsfield
St Andros
Stanfield
Henſted
Harleſton
Homersfield
St Michael
St Laurnc
Stanfield
Vegeſhall
St Core
Brodiſhe
St Nicholas
Alſaints
Stowen
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Holton
Bliford
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Caſton
Roydon
Billingford
Oſmonſton at Scole
Dis
Siſam
Wingfeild
Warbred
St James
Kuſhcroſt
Chiſſell
Metfeild
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Brome
Freſenfeild
Cratfeild
Coleſey
Haleſworth
Walpole
Sibton
Peſnall
Darſham
Wiſſet
Dinnington
Bedingham
Bruiſyard
Kelſall
Fordley
Middleton
Saxon
Erleſoham
Cranſford
Glemham
Kenton
Aſhe
Blaxall
Tunſtall
Dunningworth
Sternfield
Sifford
Ingebrigh
Haſtingwood
Aldebrough
Woodbridg
Shatiſham
Kelſey
Ramſholt
Kirton
Falkenham
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Landguard Fort
Harwich
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SEX
A Scale of 10 Miles
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Suffolk.

SUFFOLK, in *Saxon* Suð-folc, or the *Southern folk*, ſo called with Reſpect to *Northfolk*, or the *Northern People*. *(Populus Borealis)* is a Maritime County, being bounded on the Eaſt with the *German* Ocean; on the South with the River *Stour*, which divides it from *Eſſex*; on the Weſt with *Cambridgeſhire*; and on the North with the two Rivers *Ouſe the leſs*, and *Waveney*, which part it from *Norfolk*. From Eaſt to Weſt it is extended 45 Miles, but the general Breadth of it is not above twenty, except where it runneth out more by the Advantage of a Corner on the Eaſt-Side, the Length of one Hundred into *Norfolk*, as far as *Yarmouth*; yet it is in Compaſs about 140 Miles, and contains in the whole 995000 Acres of Land, 29 Market-Towns, 575 Pariſhes, and 34422 Houſes. It is in the Dioceſe of *Norwich*.

This County, according to its political Diviſion (as Mr. *Cambden* tells us) is divided into three Parts; the firſt is called the *Geldable*, becauſe it pays Geld or Tribute; the ſecond is the Liberty of S. *Edmund*, becauſe it belonged to the Monaſtery of S. *Edmund*; and the third the Liberty of S. *Etheldred*, becauſe it belonged to the Monaſtery of S. *Etheldreda* in *Ely*. She was the Daughter of *Anna*, the King of the *Eaſt-Angles*, and becoming herſelf the firſt Abbeſs of it, many of the *Saxon* Kings granted to it ſeveral Parcels of Ground with *Sack* and *Soch* (as the *Ely-Book* expreſſes it) without any Reſerve either of Eccleſiaſtical or Secular Juriſdiction. But this laſt Part of the Diviſion ſeems at this Time to be entirely forgotten, for the preſent general Diſtinction of the Parts of this County is the Franchiſe, or the Liberty of S. *Edmund*, and the Geldable; the firſt containing the Weſtern Part of the County, and the ſecond the Eaſtern, which are the more remarkable, becauſe at the Aſſizes for this County, each of them furniſhes out a diſtinct Grand-Jury to ſerve for their Part only. The Inhabitants make another Diviſion of it, into *High-Suffolk* and *Low-Suffolk*; but we do not take Notice of any ſuch Names among our Hiſtorians of Antiquity.

This Country, in the Times of the *Britains*, was inhabited by a People called the *Iceni*, who alſo had the Countries, which by the *Saxons* were divided into the Counties of *Norfolk*, *Cambridgſhire* and *Huntingtonſhire*; but it ſeems as if they chiefly reſided in this County, becauſe thoſe Towns on which Mr. *Cambden* grounds his Opinion of the *Icenis* dwelling in theſe Parts, *viz.* *Ikenſworth*, *Ikenthorp*, *Ixning*, &c. are found in this County at this Day. The Temper of theſe People, and their Behaviour towards the *Romans*, under whoſe Protection they threw themſelves ſoon after their coming, and lived peaceably

peaceably under them, 'till they were provoked to rebel, by the Proprætor *Oſtorius*, who diſarmed them, and built Caſtles among them to keep them in Awe. And being ſuppreſſed, how *Praſutagus* their King, made the Emperor *Nero* his Heir, to ſecure his Family and People from the Inſults of the *Roman* Legions in *Britain*; but contrary to his Deſign, his Queen and Daughters were abuſed by the Centurions, and People made a Prey to the Soldiers ſoon after his Death; which Indignities and Inhumanities his Queen *Boodicia* not being able to bear, raiſed an Army of *Britains*, and fought the *Romans* with Succeſs at firſt, but was afterward conquer'd, and poiſoned herſelf, is ſo fully related in our Hiſtory of *Cambridgſhire*, that we ſhall not trouble the Reader with any further Account of them here.

After the *Romans* left this Iſland of *Britain*, the *Saxons*, who by their Ravages in the Time of the *Romans*, had given large Proofs of their Valour and Fierceneſs, were invited by *Vortigern* the *Britiſh* King, to aſſiſt him and his People againſt the *Scots* and *Picts*, who had broke over *Severn*'s Wall, and much infeſted the Northern Part of *Britain*. *Vortigern* by their Help ſoon drove back the Enemy, but found that he had received a worſe into his own Kingdom, for the *Saxons* taſting the Plenty of the Country, firſt ſettled themſelves in *Kent* under *Hengiſt* their Leader, whom they made their King. *Vortigern* in Favour to *Rowena*, *Hengiſt*'s Siſter either granting it, or permitting it, and after being called over in great Numbers to the Aſſiſtance of their Countrymen againſt the *Britiſh* Kings, who endeavoured to expel them, but were at length ſubdued by them, drove the *Britains* into the barren Parts of their Country beyond the *Severn*, and eſtabliſhed themſelves in Seven Kingdoms. This County, with the reſt of the *Icenian* Territories, became the Kingdom of the *Eaſt-Angles*, who ſettled there under *Uffa* their Captain, and King. He and his Succeſſors, particularly *Redwald* and his Succeſſors, who had embraced Chriſtianity, had chiefly their Reſidence in this County, and S. *Edmund* retiring hither after the Battle of *Thetford*, was ſlain in it.

Offa, King of *Mercia*, by the Advice and Inſtigation of his Queen, *Quindreda*, having murthered *Ethelbert* King of the *Eaſt-Angles*, who came to his Court to marry his Daughter, overran this Country, and made himſelf entirely Maſter of it; but having gotten it ill, was in continual Trouble ſo long as he held it, as were his Succeſſors, 'till *Bernulph* being forced to ſeek his Refuge in the Country of the *Eaſt-Angles*, from the Arms of *Egbert* the *Weſt-Saxon* King, was by them ſlain in this County to revenge the Blood of their King. *Ludican* his Succeſſor being thus provoked by the *Eaſt-Angles*, invaded their Country to puniſh them for the Death of *Bernulph*, and ſo miſerably harraſs'd it, that the Biſhoprick, which was then ſettled at *Dunwich*, was forced to remove to *Elmham*, and from thence after ſome Time to *Norwich*; but his Reign being but ſhort, *viz.* two Years only, they recovered themſelves ſoon after, by putting themſelves under the Protection of *Egbert* the *Weſt-Saxon*.

In the Times of the *Daniſh* Invaſions, *Hungar* and *Hubba*, two *Daniſh* Generals, with a great Multitude of their Countrymen, entred the Land with great Fury, and at length came into theſe Countries. *Edmund* was at that Time King of the *Eaſt-Angles*, and being not able to withſtand their Force, firſt ſhut himſelf up in *Thetford*, which they ſoon ſacked, whereupon he fled to *Framlingham* Caſtle in this County, which they beſieged, and took; but *Edmund* eſcaped, and fled into a Wood near a Village called *Hegliſdon*, where being found, they firſt ſcourged him with Whips, and then tying him to a Stake, ſhot him to Death with their Arrows. His Body, after the *Danes* were departed, was buried at S. *Edmund's Bury*, (a Town ſo called from him) in the Church built by his Predeceſſor *Sigebert*. *Swain* King of *Denmark*, alſo among other Places which he ravag'd and ſpoil'd, committed great

great Devaſtations in this County, ſparing neither Towns nor Churches, unleſs redeemed by the Inhabitants with great Sums of Money, which in ſome Meaſure to compenſate, *Canute* his Son and Succeſſor, was particularly kind to it, as will hereafter more fully appear.

When *William* the Conqueror had ſettled himſelf in *England*, he finding it his Intereſt, as well as juſt Obligation to reward his great Captains with the Lands and Eſtates of the *Saxons*, whom he eſteemed his Enemies, he divided this County among them thus,

To *Hugh de Abrincis*, Earl of *Cheſter*, his Siſter's Son,	32 Manors
To *Robert*, Earl of *Morton* and *Cornwall*,	10
To *Odo* of *Champaigne*, Earl of *Albemarle* and *Holderneſſe*,	14
To *William Warren*, Earl of *Surrey*,	18
To *Eudo de Rye*, the Steward of his Houſhold,	10
To *William Malet*, Lord of *Eye* in this County, or the greateſt Part of ſo many,	221
To *Robert de Todenei*, a Noble *Norman*,	4
To *Robert de Stafford*,	2
To *Alberic de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*,	9
To *Jeffery de Magnavil*, or *Mandevill*,	26
To *Richard de Tonebruge*, or *de Clare*,	95
To *Hugh Bigot*, Earl of *Norfolk*,	117
To *Ralph de Limeſi*,	11
To *Hugh de Grentmaiſnell*,	1
To *Peter de Valaines*,	6
To *Ralph Bainard*,	17
To *Swene de Eſſex*,	9
To *Roger de Aubervil*,	14
To *Robert de Blound*, or *B'unt*,	13

But *Ralph*, ſirnamed *Waher*, or *Guader*, was conſtituted by him the Earl, or chief Governor of this County; but he proved not faithful to him; for upon ſecret Diſguſt he drew *Roger de Britolio* Earl of *Hereford*, *Waltheof* the Great Earl of *Northumberland*, and ſome others of Power and Note, who were met at *Irning* in this County upon his Wedding-Day, into a Conſpiracy to kill King *William*, or expel him out of the Realm; but his Deſign was ſoon quaſh'd, partly by the Deſertion of ſome of the chief Confederates, as Earl *Waltheof*, and ſome others; and partly by the Vigilancy of the King's Friends, *Wolſtan* Biſhop of *Worceſter*, *Odo* Biſhop of *Bayeux*; ſo that *Ralph* finding himſelf overpower'd, fled firſt into *Britany*, and then into *Denmark*, leaving theſe Countries and his other Friends to the Mercy of his Adverſaries, who much pillaged and plundered them.

In the Reign of K. *Henry* II. *An.* 1173, or thereabouts, *Robert de Boſſu*, Earl of *Leiceſter*, taking Part with King *Henry* the Son (for King *Henry* being buſied in his *French* Dominions, had admitted his Son *Henry* into the Government with him) whoſe Ambition had, in his Father's Abſence, tempted him to exclude his Father, brought the War between the two Kings into this County and *Norfolk*, where *Hugh Bigot*, Earl of *Norfolk*, joyned him. *Richard Lucy*, Lord Chief Juſtice, and *Humphrey de Bohun*, Conſtable, were ſent with the King's Forces to oppoſe them, and upon a Marſh between *Tornham* and S. *Edmund's Bury*, encountred the two Earls and their Forces, whom after a long Fight they diſcomfited, taking the Earl of *Leiceſter* and *Petronil* his Wife (who had joyned him with an Army of *Flemmings*) Priſoners, with ten Thouſand others, beſides near as many ſlain. By

these two Armies this County was at this Time in many Places miserably depopulated and wasted, especially in the Parts where the Battle was fought.

In the Time of the first Barons War with King *John*, *Hugh de Boves*, a valiant *French* Knight, but very arrogant and proud, having promised the King to bring a strong Army for his Assistance against his Barons, obtained of the King by Charter, the Counties of *Suffolk* and *Norfolk*, out of which, 'twas said, he intended to have expelled the ancient Inhabitants, and peopled them with Foreigners. In pursuit of his Design, he came down to *Calis* with an huge Number of Soldiers, with their Wives and Children, where he shipped them with an Intent to land at *Dover*; but by a sudden Tempest, both *Hugh* himself and all his Company were drowned. (*Matthew Paris* saith they were in all forty Thousand.) There was not so much as a Man left alive. The King was extreamly disappointed of his Succours, but the *Suffolk* Men were not a little pleas'd at it, since they escaped the Destruction intended them; yea, his Subjects in general had Reason to esteem it a fortunate Accident, since so great a Number of Foreigners in Arms would have proved a great Oppression to the People in all Parts, because they could not have had a Subsistance but by a general Plunder. But tho' *Suffolk* now escaped from the Hands of the King's Confederates, they could not do so from the Barons Assistants; for *Lewis* the Dauphin, in Conjunction with the Lords, who were in Rebellion against the King, invaded this County, and having miserably spoiled the Towns and Villages, brought it into Subjection to them, and made it Tributary to *Lewis* in a most servile Manner.

In the Rebellion which *Wat Tyler* and *Jack Straw* raised in *Kent*, and as some say in *Essex*, in the Reign of King *Richard* II. the Commons of this County, commanded by *John Wraw* and *John Ball*, two seditious Priests, bore their Share, running together in great Numbers, and doing much Mischief, and particularly beheading, or otherwise killing such Men as belonged to the Law, *viz.* *Cavendish* Chief Justice of *England*, and the Earl of *Suffolk*, together with many Attorneys, Justices, Jurors, &c. 'till the Bishop of *Norwich* routed them with a great Slaughter.

In the 15th Year of King *Henry* VII's Reign, one *Patrick* an *Augustin* Friar of this County, having a Scholar named *Ralf Wilford*, a Shoemaker's Son, so managed him in Hopes to deprive the King of his Crown, that he took upon him to be Earl of *Warwick*, lately gotten out of the Tower by the Help of Friar *Patrick*. Some People gave Credit to their Pretence as soon as 'twas divulged, which encouraged the Friar from the Pulpit to assert it as Reality, and shew his Title. King *Henry* had soon Information of these Transactions, and caused both Master and Scholar to be apprehended, the last of whom was hanged at S. *Thomas Waterings*, and the Friar was condemned to perpetual Imprisonment. But in *Kett*'s Rebellion in the Reign of K. *Edward* VI. we do not find they were at all concern'd, tho' it began in the Neighbouring County, *Norfolk*, at *Atilborough* and *Wimondham*.

In the Reign of Queen *Mary* I. this County, tho' as sincere Protestants as any other in the Nation, was the most hearty in the Vindication of that Queen's Title, against Queen *Jane* and her Interest, and setting her upon the Throne; for when she came out of *Norfolk* to *Framingham* Castle in this County, the Nobility and Gentry resorted to her, offering their Service to obtain her rightful Claim to the Crown, upon Condition they might still enjoy their Religion in the same Manner that it was established in K. *Edward* VI's Reign, and was as yet used and exercised in the Realm. To this Condition she agreed, making such serious Promises, that no Man could suppose that any Alteration should be made by her Consent, and much more by her Authority. But Papists Consciences are not in their own keeping. As soon as she was settled on her Throne by their Procurement in great Part, the Popish Bishops and

and Prieſts put her upon all Methods poſſible to reſtore the Popiſh Religion, and ſuppreſs the Reformation, in which the *Suffolk* Men were favoured no more than others, which when they felt, they petitioned her Majeſty to be mindful of her Promiſe to them, but were anſwered contrary to their Expectations, *That it was not the Place of Members to govern the Head, nor Subjects their Prince, as they ſhould hereafter know*; and in Part found, by her puniſhing the Writer of the Petition, and cauſing Mr. *Dobb* to ſtand three Times in the Pillory, for putting her in Mind of her Promiſe. How deeply this County ſuffer'd under her perſecuting Biſhops, will be ſeen at large in our Hiſtory of the Martyrs of this County, which followeth.

In the Year 1578, the Gentlemen of this County magnificently entertained Queen *Elizabeth* in her Progreſs, for tho' they had but ſmall Warning of her coming, they prepared ſo well for it, that at her entring into the County ſhe was received by 200 young Gentlemen clad in white Velvet, and 300 of the graver Sort in Black, with fair Chains about their Necks, and 1500 Serving-Men on Horſeback, under the Conduct of the High Sheriff, Sir *William Spring*. While Her Majeſty remained here, ſhe and her Train were feaſted nobly, by Sir *William Cordall*, Maſter of the Rolls; Sir *William Drury*, near *Bury*; Sir *Robert Germin* the Sheriff, *&c.* And when Her Majeſty left the County, wonderfully pleas'd with her Entertainment, the Sheriff and all the Gentlemen waited on Her Majeſty to the Confines of the County.

In this Queen's Reign, dy'd one Mr. *William Lamb*, ſome Time Gentleman of the Chappel in the Reign of K. *Henry* VIII. Citizen of *London*, and Free of the Cloth-workers Company, who, among many other Charitable Gifts, bequeath'd to the poor Clothiers of this County, One Hundred Pounds for their Support in their Occupation.

In the Time of the late Civil Wars between King *Charles* II. and Parliament, this County was one of thoſe that Aſſociated for the Maintenance of the Parliament's Cauſe againſt the King, headed by the Earl of *Mancheſter* and *Oliver Cromwel*. Sir *Edward Barker*, Sir *John Petty*, and other Loyal Gentlemen of this County, endeavoured to raiſe a Power to ſecure it for the King, and probably had been ſucceſsful, had they not been ſurpriz'd and ſuppreſs'd by *Cromwel*. *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* had but one and the ſame Sheriff, 'till the 17th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, when *Suffolk* had a Sheriff of its own, diſtinct from *Norfolk*, which was *Robert Aſhfield* of *Netherhall*, Eſq;

This is all we find of the General Hiſtory of this County, and therefore ſhall now proceed to the Deſcription of the Towns and Villages in our uſual Method, according as they are ſituate in the ſeveral Hundreds, * which are twenty two, *viz.*

Baber, or *Baberge*,	*Lothingland*,
Blackbourn,	*Mutford*,
Blithing,	*Plumſgate*,
Boſmore and *Cleydon*,	*Risbridge*,
Carlesford,	*Stamford*,
Colney,	*Stowey*,
Cosford,	*Thedwaſtre*,
Harteſmere,	*Thredling*,
Hoxon,	*Thingow*,
Lackford,	*Wangford*,
Looes,	*Wilford*,

I. *The Hundred of* Baber.

Baber, or *Baberge* Hundred, is ſituate in the utmoſt Southern Border upon the River

* N. B. *We have in our Hands a* MS. *containing an Account of all the Hundreds, Towns and Villages, with the Names of the Lords of them at that Time*, viz. Temp. Edw. I. *returned by the Sheriff into the Exchequer, according to a ſpecial Writ to them directed*, Reg. 9. *by that Prince; which being both Curious and Uſeful, we have inſerted great Part of it in the Body of our Hiſtory: And where we have no other Helps, ſhall add the Reſt at the End of each Hundred. We can but make our Acknowledgments to* Mr. New *for this Piece of Antiquity.*

River *Stour*, which divides it from *Eſſex*, having the ſame River on the Weſt, and part of *Risbridge* Hundred; on the North, the Hundreds of *Thingow* and *Thedwaſtre*; and on the Eaſt, the Hundreds of *Samford*, *Cosford*, *Boſmere* and *Cleydon*. The Fee of this Hundred was before the Diſſolution of the Abbies, in the Abbot of S. *Edmund's-Bury*, but now we take to be in the Crown, and the Government in the High Sheriff and his Officers. The Market-Tows of this Hundred, are

Lavenham, *Lanham*, or *Levenham*, an indifferent large Town, ſtanding upon a Branch of the River *Breton* or *Bret*, from which it aſcends up an Hill of a gravelly Soil, on the Top of which is ſituate a ſpacious Market-Place, encompaſs'd with nine Streets or Diviſions, in a very wholeſome and healthful Air, and being kept clean, is a pleaſant Place. The common Market for the Country is kept weekly on *Tueſday*, but for the Traders in Wooll, there is a kind of Market on *Thurſday*. The Weekly Lecture makes a great Addition to the former. † The Stapling-Trade of this Town for Blue Cloths was anciently very famous, and much enriched it. It was at that Time, for the better regulating their Manufacture, and employing and providing for their Poor, divided into three Guilds, or Companies, who had each of them diſtinct Conſtitutions and Orders, *viz.* 1. The Guild of S. *Peter*, granted by *John* Earl of *Oxford*, 2 *Edw.* 6. whoſe Hall is in the *High-Street*. 2. The Guild of the *Holy Trinity*, granted by the ſame Earl, 6 *Edw.* 6. whoſe Hall was in *Prentice-Street*. 3. The Guild of *Corpus Chriſti*, granted by another *John* Earl of *Oxford*, 21 *Hen.* 8. whoſe Hall is in the Market-Place. Theſe Companies have long been out of Uſe, but the Town is ſtill govern'd by Six Capital Burgeſſes or Headboroughs, who chooſe inferior Officers, hear and regulate the Complaints of the Poor, preſerve good Orders in the Town, and hold the Office for Life. But the Woollen Manufacture is not loſt, for tho' Blue Cloths are not made here as heretofore, yet here is a Stapling-Trade carried on for making Serges, Shalloons, Says, Stuffs, and ſpinning fine Yarn for *London*, which has of late flouriſhed more than ever, by ſetting up an Hall for ſelling Wooll, which being mighty conveniently ſituate for the Traders of the adjoyning Parts of the County, many hundred Loads of Wooll are ſold out to Tradeſmen in a Year.

The Town and Manor of it were the Inheritance anciently of the *Veres*, Earls of *Oxford*, and we find that *Robert de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, who was Lord of this Manor of *Lanham*, obtained of King *Edward* I. *Reg.* 18. a Charter for a Fair once every Year at this Town, upon the Eve, Day, and Morrow of *Whitſuntide*, or *Pentecoſt*; but it hath been long diſcontinued, and another held on *Michaelmas*-Day, which is ſtill in great Repute, eſpecially for good Butter and Cheeſe, which are brought hither to be ſold in great Plenty.

This *Robert* dy'd 24 *Edw.* 1. leaving *Alice* his Wife ſurviving, to whom this Manor of *Lanham*, with other Eſtates were aſſign'd for her Dowry. *Robert* his Son and Heir ſucceeded him, and in 3 *Edw.* 3. procured a Charter for his Tenants of this Town to paſs Toll-free throughout all *England*, which Grant Queen *Elizabeth Reg.* 27. confirmed. He dy'd poſſeſs'd of the Manors of *Over-hall* and *Nether-hall*, in this Pariſh, leaving them to his Son and Heir *Thomas de Vere*, then Earl of *Oxford*, who dying *An.* 45. *Edw.* 3. 1371. left them to his Son and Heir *Robert*, in whoſe Poſterity it continued, 'till *John de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, adhering to King *Henry* VI. in his Conteſt with *Edward* Duke of *York* for the Crown, forfeited it, and his other Eſtates, to King *Edward* IV. who, after *Barnet* Field obtain'd the Crown, and having ſeiz'd them, gave this Manor, and many other Lordſhips belonging to that Earl, to his Brother *Richard* Duke of *York*,

† *One Mr.* Henry Boughton *having ſent us a large Deſcription of this Town in* 1711, *very ingeniouſly drawn, we muſt take Leave to be a little more Copious than uſual.*

York, (afterwards King *Richard* III.) on whom ſoon after he ſettled them by ſpecial Tail, by which Means they paſs'd to the Crown, to which when *Richard* arrived, he gave this Manor of *Lavenham*, with many other Eſtates in ſpecial Tail, to *John Howard*, Knt. who having continued faithful to the Houſe of *York*, during the Reigns of King *Henry* VI. and his Brother King *Edward* IV. was at the ſame Time made by King *Richard*, Earl Marſhal of *England*, Duke of *Norfolk*, &c. and ſo remain'd, 'till he joyn'd with *Henry* Earl of *Richmond*, and being with him Victorious in *Boſworth* Field, he again recovered his Eſtates, and among them this Manor, which his Poſterity ſome Time enjoyed; but was by Degrees waſted, and quite alienated in the laſt *Aubery de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, who dy'd about twenty Years ſince without Heirs. He marry'd *Anne*, the Daughter of *Paul* Viſcount *Banning*, whoſe Father bought great Part of his Eſtate, and ſo he enjoyed it by her Gift for Life. The Tenants of this Manor, and the other Inhabitants of this Town, have ſerved at any Court held for the Hundred of *Babergh*; for though they have oftentimes ſummon'd for that Purpoſe, the Earl of *Oxford* and their own Officers have always commanded the contrary, and ſo they took themſelves exempt.

The Church and Steeple ſtand upon an Hill, and accounted the fineſt in the County generally, and by ſome of *England*. The Roof is well Carved, and the two Pews belonging to the Earl of *Oxford* and the *Springs*, are hardly to be equall'd by any in King *Henry* VII's Chapel at *Weſtminſter*, though they were ſomething defaced in the Rebellious Times. The Windows are numerous, and ſome of them remain beautified with painted Glaſs and the *Oxford* Arms. The Church without the Chancel and Chapels, is 97 Foot long, and 68 broad, and the Steeple is 137 Foot high. The Inſide of the Roofs of the Chapels is curiouſly carved. The Outſide of them all is very artificially wrought up with Free and Flint-Stones, and ſupported with ſtrong Arches, which have in many Places the *Oxford* and *Springs* Arms engraven on them. In the Tower are ſix large Tunable Bells, of which the Tenor hath ſuch an admirable Note, as *England* has none to compare to it. It weighs but 23, but ſounds like a Bell of 40 Hundred Weight. In the Time of *Thomas Spring* the Rich Clothier, the Church was old and decay'd, whereupon he gave 200 *l.* towards the Repairs, and his Poſterity joyning with the Earls of *Oxford*, the Poſterity of his Daughter finiſhed it. In the Church have been many Monuments, but none remain entire, but that for *Thomas Spring*, his Son, and *Margaret* his Wife; and Dr. *Coppinger* Rector of this Pariſh.

Dr. *Fuller* tells us this Story of Mr. *Coppinger*, That Dr. *Reynolds* who had been Miniſter of it, revolting to *Rome*, the Earl of *Oxford* who was Patron of it, preſented one Mr. *Coppinger*, but upon this Condition, that he would pay no Tithes for his Park, being almoſt Half the Land of the Pariſh. Mr. *Coppinger* told his Lordſhip, *That he would rather return the Preſentation, than by ſuch a ſinful Gratitude betray the Rights of the Church:* Which Anſwer ſo affected the Earl, that he reply'd, *I ſcorn that my Eſtate ſhould ſwell with Church Goods.* But notwithſtanding theſe Words, the Earl's Succeſſor conteſted the Right, and it coſt Mr. *Coppinger* 1600 hundred Pounds to recover it, and leave it to the quiet Poſſeſſion of his Succeſſors.

The Living here is valued at 300 *l. per Annum*; the Parſonage Houſe ſtands near the Church, and hath about an hundred Acres of Land thereunto belonging. Sir *Simods D' Ewes* is Lord of the Manor, and Patron of the Living, and Mr. *Kinnerſly* Rector.

The Charitable Gifts to this Town are of three Sorts. 1. For the Maintenance of the Poor, beſtow'd on them by the Inhabitants, who purchas'd 80 *l. per An.* and ſettled it for the repairing of the Alms houſes, and maintaining ſuch as are put into them. The Rents are collected by two Inhabitants, appointed by the *Feoffees*, and diſpos'd of to them in the

first Week of *October*: By Dr. *Coppinger*, whose Monument is in the Church, who gave 10 *l.* a Year for ever, to maintain four poor Persons of the Parish, nominated by the Minister and Headboroughs: By *John Carder*, who gave 12 *Car.* 1. forty Shillings *per An.* for ever, to be given to the Poor in Bread, in the Time of *Lent*; and by *Isaac Cream*, Attorney at Law, who gave 40 *l.* to maintain 12 Widows, and as many Widows of *Lavenham*, ordering his Trustees to distribute the Rents among them Half-yearly. 2. For the erecting a Free-School, for which End, *Richard Peacock* of *Lavenham*, 23 *Car.* 2. gave 5 *l.* *per An.* for educating five poor Boys in the Grammar-School, in the learning of it; and *Edward Colman* of *Furnival's-Inn*, Esq; gave 8 *Gul.* 3. 200 *l.* to which the Inhabitants, and some other Charitable Person, gave such Additions, as purchased a convenient Dwelling and School-House, and an Annuity of about 30 *l.* a Year for the Master. This School now flourishes under the Care of Mr. *Drift*, to whom most of the Neighbouring Gentry send their Sons. 3. For binding out Apprentices, for which Purpose, *Robert Rice*, Gent. hath given 5 *l.* a Year for ever, for binding out two poor Boys of *Preston*, where he lived; and for want of such there, of *Lavenham*, to such Masters as the Justices of Peace shall approve of; and *Edward Colman*, Esq; aforesaid, 200 *l.* to be laid out in Land, for binding one poor Boy yearly of 14 Years of Age, born and brought up in *Mildin*, *Brent*, *Ely*, or *Lavenham*, which last is like to have all Benefits, the other two Parishes being very small, and not likely yearly to furnish such a Lad.

Here is also a large *Bridewel*, and House of Correction, Part whereof, by an Order of the Justices of the Peace, held at *Bury* S. *Edmund's*, *April* 30, 1655, was made a Work-house to employ poor Children, and others of this Parish, in spinning Hemp, Flax or Yarn, which Order consists of 13 excellent Articles for that Purpose.

This Town is famous for the Births of several eminent Men in their Times, *viz.* *Richard de Lanham*, who being bred a *Carmelite* Frier at *Ipswich*, obtain'd Leave of the Prefect, or Head of his Convent, to study at *Oxford*, where he employed his Time so well, that he proceeded there Doctor of Divinity with publick Applause. *Leland* gives him the Character of Pious and Learned, but *Bale* will not allow it him, because he was a Favourer of the *Wicklevites*, whom that Historian had an Antipathy to. However, his Learning is beyond Contradiction, because he hath given sufficient Proofs of it to all Posterity by his Books. He dy'd *Anno* 1381, being beheaded at *London* with Archbishop *Sudbury*, by the rebellious Crew of *Wat Tyler*, who hated all learned Men.

Thomas Spring, commonly called *The Rich Clothier*, who, if not born in this Town, yet got his Wealth by the Trade of it. He built the Carved Chapel of Wainscot on the North-side of the Chancel, as also the Chapel on the South-side of the Church. He dy'd *Anno* 1510, and lyes buried under a Monument in the Chapel of his own Erection.

From this Clothier are descended the Family of *Springs* in this County, of whom Sir *William Spring*, Knt. was High Sheriff for the County, 19 *Eliz.* and 18 of King *James* I. But we are not certain it was the same Person, but if not, probably his Son, and then *William Spring*, Esq; his Grandson, executed the same Office, 16 *Car.* 1. with so much Fidelity, that he was created a Baronet *Aug.* 11, of the same Year, *viz.* *Anno* 1641.

Thomas Cooke, Draper, who was Lord-Mayor of *London* in 1462, was the Son of *Robert Cooke* of this Town. He was a Knight, and for many Things memorable: His Descendants built *Giddy-Hall* near *Rumford* in *Essex*, and his Posterity flourished in good Estate for some Successions there, having received a large Patrimony from him. He met with some Molestations while he lived, being arraigned for lending Money to the House of *Lancaster*, in the Reign of King *Edward* IV. and hardly escaped with his

Life,

Life, (through God's Goodneſs, a juſt Judge, and a ſtout Jury) but was grievouſly fined, and long impriſoned. He dy'd peaceably in Age and Honour, and was bury'd in the Church of the *Auguſtine* Fryars, *London*. His Daughter *Mildred*, marry'd *William Cecil*, Lord *Burleigh*, Lord Treaſurer of *England*, and had a great Fortune with her.

Neyland, a ſmall Market Town, having its Market weekly on *Friday*, and a Fair yearly on The Situation of this Town is in a Bottom, which makes it much ſubject to the Inundations of the River *Stour*, yet with this Conveniense to it, that Coal for Firing, and other Commodities, are brought to it plentifully by Water, which muſt otherwiſe be fetched at ſome Diſtance. The Manufacture of this Town conſiſts in making Bays and Says, in which the Inhabitants drive ſome conſiderable Trade, though nothing ſo great (ſays Mr. *Weaver*) as in ancient Times, otherwiſe I ſhould not find ſo many Marbles richly inlaid with Braſs, to the Memory of Clothiers of the foregoing Ages, of which anon.

This Manor was one of thoſe which King *Henry* III. gave to *Hubert de Burgh*, when he made him Earl of *Kent*, with the Knight's Fees thereunto belonging, for his many and great Services; but he after fell into Diſgrace with the King, and was forc'd to part with ſeveral of his Caſtles and Lands (of which we find not the Particulars) to ſecure to himſelf the quiet Enjoyment of the Reſt, which he left to his Sons *John* and *Hubert*.

This Town hath had the Honour of giving a Title of Honour to Sir *Richard Weſton*, Son and Heir of Sir *Jerom Weſton* of *Roxwell* in *Eſſex*, who being a Perſon of great Abilities, and having diſcharg'd divers Embaſſies into *Bohemia* and *Bruſſels*, and Offices of Truſt with great Wiſdom and Integrity, in the Reigns of K. *James* I. and King *Charles* I. was by the latter, *Reg.* 4. advanced to the Dignity of a Baron, by the Title of Lord *Weſton* of *Neyland*; and being ſoon after conſtituted Lord Treaſurer of *England*, and elected Knight of the Garter, was by the ſame King created, *Reg.* 8. Earl of *Portland*. His Poſterity enjoyed both Honours ſome Succeſſions, but they are now extinct in that Family.

The Church here is a convenient Building, ſtanding near the Middle of the Town, but hath nothing Remarkable in it, ſave ſome few ancient Monuments for ſuch as were eminent in the Clothing-Trade in thoſe Times, *viz.*

One with this Title in *Latin* upon Braſs, inlaid on it.

Hic jacet Joannes Ewell, *quondam Fuller iſtius Villæ, & Agnes Uxore ejus, qui quidem* Joannes *obiit* vi° Octobris, *Anno Dom.* M.cccc.xxxvi. *Litera Dominicalis* G.

Another with this.

Orate . . . . . Georgii Hamund, *Textoris de* Barby, *qui obiit Anno Domini*, M.D.xxx.

Another thus.

I beſeech you to ſay Oon Pater-Noſter, *and an* Ave *for the Soul of Dame* Thomaſin Hamund . . . . . *Worker.* M.D.xlviii.

One Abel *a Cloathworker, built the Porche of this Church, which is a very fair One in the Wall, whereof he hath a Funeral Monument, and to ſignify his Name, as alſo to make up his Coat-Armour, is the Letter* A. *and the Picture of a Bell caſt upon the Monument.*

Sudbury, ſituate on the River *Stour*, which almoſt ſurrounds it, having a fair Bridge over it in the Road leading into *Eſſex*. The proper Name of it is the *South-Burgh*, in Oppoſition to *Norwich*, which is ſaid to have been the *North-Burgh*, or Village. The common Opinion is, that it was once the chief Town in this County, and indeed at preſent it is but little inferior to any of the greateſt Towns or Cities; for it is Populous and Wealthy, being enrich'd by the Clothing-Trade, but chiefly by making of Says.

This Town was one of the firſt Places where King *Edward* III. plac'd the *Dutchmen*, whom he had allur'd by his Emiſſaries to come into *England* out of the *Netherlands*, to teach the *Engliſh* to manufacture their own Wooll, which they were wholly ignorant of before, and here it hath continued ever ſince in a flouriſhing Condition. It is an indifferent large Town, and well built, being governed by a Mayor, Recorder, ſeven Aldermen, one Bailiff, twenty four Burgeſſes, and other inferior Officers uſual in Corporations. It ſends Burgeſſes to Parliament, but is none of thoſe Towns who anciently enjoy'd that Privilege, being admitted to it in King *Edward* IV's Reign; hath a plentiful Market weekly on *Saturday*, and two Fairs yearly, *viz.* on the fifth *Sunday* in *Lent*, as it was originally granted; but it being thought a Profanation of the Lord's Day, 'tis now ordered to be kept on the *Monday* after, and on S. *Peter* and S. *Paul*'s Day, *June* 29.

In the 9th Year of King *Edward* I's Reign, the Lordſhip of this Town belonged to *Gilbert* Earl of *Clare*, but was alienated from his Family in the ſame Reign; for *Lionel* Duke of *Clarence*, third Son of King *Edward* III. dy'd poſſeſs'd of the Manor of *Woodhale* in this Town, 42 *Edw.* 3. leaving it with other Eſtates, to his only Daughter and Heir *Philippa*, who marry'd to *Edmund Mortimer*, third Earl of *March*.

This Town hath given the Title of Baron to two Noble Families in theſe latter Ages, *viz.* to *Paul* Viſcount *Banning*, Son of *Paul Banning*, Sheriff of *London* in 1593, 35 *Eliz.* He was made a Baronet by King *James* I. *Sept.* 1612, and afterward was by King *Charles* I. *Reg.* 3. rais'd to the Honours of Baron *Banning* of *Horſeley* in *Com. Eſſex*, and Viſcount *Banning* of *Sudbury* a few Days after. His Son enjoyed both Dignities, but leaving no Iſſue Male, they became extinct in 1638. and having ſo ramain'd ſome Years, King *Charles* II. *Reg.* 24. advanc'd *Henry Fitz-Roy*, one of his Natural Sons, to the State and Degree of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Baron of *Sudbury*, as alſo of Viſcount of *Ipſwich*, Earl of *Euſton*, all three in this County, and Duke of *Grafton* in *Northamptonſhire*.

There are three Churches in this Town, *viz.* *All Saints*, and S. *Gregory*'s, in which Pariſh, *Simon* of *Sudbury*, who was Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and beheaded in *Watt Tyler*'s Rebellion, as is above-mentioned, was born. His Fathers Name was *Wigel Theobald*, and conſequently his Name muſt have been *Simon Theobald*, but being a Native of *Sudbury*, he was ſirnamed *Sudbury*. He was a great Benefactor to his Pariſh-Church, for when he was Biſhop of *London*, he built the Chapel, or Upper End of the Church, where he lyeth interred. In the Cathedral-Church of *Canterbury* there is indeed a Tomb ſaid to be his, but it is a Kenotaph, or Honorary Monument for him, for his Body lyeth depoſited here under a Marble Stone four Yards long, and two broad, a Monument rather proportioned to his Honour then Perſon; and nigh it in the Window of the ſaid Chapel, is this Inſcription on the Glaſs, *viz.*

Orate pro Domino Simone Thepold, *alias* Sudbury, *qui iſtam Capellam fundavit. Anno Domini* 1465. *in commemoratione omnium Animarum. Dedicat. Dat.. Conſecrat.*

This Archbiſhop *Sudbury* alſo, in the Place where his Father's Houſe ſtood, founded a College of Secular Canons, of which we ſhall ſpeak more in our Church Hiſtory of this County.

In this Church alſo lies buried divers of the beſt Families hereabouts, *viz.*. the *Carbonells*, *Giffards*, *Cranvils*, *Waldgraves*, *Creſſeners*, *Beauchamps*, S. *Quintins*, and others, mentioned particularly in *Weaver*, but needleſs for us to ſet down.

Richard Sibbs alſo is no ſmall Credit to this Town, his Native Place: He was bred in S. *John*'s College, *Cambridge*, and became Fellow of it. His excellent Preaching recommended him to the Honourable Society of *Grays-Inn*, who elected him their Preacher, and from thence he was elected Maſter of *Katharine-Hall* in the ſaid Univerſity, which he found but in a mean Condition, but brought it to a flouriſhing one, having filled it with Students, beautified the Buildings, and increas'd the Revenues. He was particularly eminent for his Humility, which is imputed to his continually meditating on, and frequently preſſing in his Sermons, the great Point of Chriſt's Humiliation. He dy'd in the 58th Year of his Age, *Anno Domini* 1631.

Having given the beſt Account we can of the Market-Towns, we ſhall now proceed to our Deſcription of ſuch Villages of this Hundred, as we find of any Note.

Acton, a ſmall Village ſtanding upon the Road from *Sudbury* to *Lanham* on the Weſt-Side. The Manor of it was the Poſſeſſion of *Robert de Buers*, or *Buris*, 9 *Ed.* 1. but being in the Crown, was given to *Henry* Lord *Bourchier*, by K. *Edward* IV. for his faithful Services to the *York* Family, for which he had before obtained *Iſabel* his Aunt to Wife, of *Richard* Duke of *York* his Father. He dy'd 23 *Edw.* 4. and left it with his other Eſtates to *Henry* his Grandſon, Son of *William* his eldeſt Son, who dy'd in his Life-time, *Iſabel* his Wife ſurviving him, but not long.

Aſſington, the Lordſhip of *Roger Corbet*, 9 *Edw.* 1. but in later Times the Seat of the Family of *Gurdons*, Men of Figure and Eſtate in this County, *John Gurdon* of this Place, Eſq; having been High-Sheriff of this County in the 26th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, and *Brampton Gurdon*, Eſq; executing the ſame Office in the 4th Year of King *Charles* I. The Family is ſtill in Repute at that Place.

Baxted, the Manor and Eſtate of the Abbey of S. *Edmund*'s-*Bury*, 9 *Edw.* 1. but afterward (by what Means we know not) of *Robert Harleſton*, Eſq; who being attainted for adhering to the Houſe of *Lancaſter*, by the firſt Parliament of King *Edward* IV. it was given with ſome other Manors belonging to the ſaid *Robert*, to *Richard* Duke of *Glouceſter*, the ſaid King's Brother, then Lord Chamberlain. Before this Conteſt for the Crown, the *Harleſtones* were Men of Eminency in this County, for *John de Harleſton* with *Gilbert Debenham*, were Knights of this Shire in the Parliament 20 *Hen.* 6.

Bures, or *Buers*, a little Village ſtanding on the River *Stour*, in the furtheſt Part of this Hundred next *Eſſex*. King *Edmund*, who was ſo cruelly murdered by the *Danes*, as is above-mention'd, was, (as *Galfridus de Fontibus* tells us) Crowned here. His Words are theſe: Edmund *being unanimouſly approved by the* Eaſt-Angles, *(who had been without a King* 60 *Years) they brought him to* Suffolk, *and in the Village called* Burum, *made him their King*; *the Venerable Prelate* Huribert *aſſiſting, and anointing him, Conſecrated him to be their King.* Now *Burum* is an ancient Royal Vill, the known Boundary between *Eaſt-Sexe* and *Suffolk*, and ſituate upon the *Stour*, a River very rapid both in Summer and Winter; which Paſſage (ſaith the Author of the Additions to *Cambden*) is the more obſervable, becauſe it ſhews what we are to underſtand by *Burva*, in *Aſſerius*'s Life of *Alfred*, that it is not *Bury*, as the Chronicle under *Bromton*'s Name ſuppoſeth, nor yet *Burn* in *Lincolnſhire*, as hath been aſſerted; but this *Buers*, or *Bures*, as *Matthew Weſtminſter* calls it. This *Galfrid* to whom we owe this Diſcovery, wrote before the Year 1156.

The Manor of this Town was held in the Time of King *Henry* I. of the Honour of *Eye*, by Sir *Robert Sackvile*, but was after ſome Succeſſions alienated by his Heirs, for it was in the Reign of King *Edward* I. the Eſtate of *William*

Aguillon, who leaving only one Daughter and Heir *Isabel*, marry'd to *Hugh Bardolf*, she carried this Manor and other Estates of her Ancestors into his Family, in the Reign of King *Edward* I. From the *Bardolfs* it pass'd to the Family of *Poynings*, but by what Title we find not; for *Thomas Poynings*, 2 *Edw.* 3. obtain'd a Charter of Free-Warren in this his Manor of *Bures*, and left it with his other Estates to his Son and Heir *Michael*, in whose Posterity how long it continued we do not know, but suppose it may in later Times have pass'd to the Family of *Walgraves*, who have had their Seat here for some Centuries, as we judge by the Monuments of that Family in the Church, and have been long of Note, for Sir *William Walgrave*, Knt. was High Sheriff of this County, 31 *Eliz.*

Mr. *Weaver* giving an Account of the Antiquity of this Family of *Walgraves*, tells us, That they were a Rich Family in *Northamptonshire* before the Conquest, and that *John Walgrave* there living at that Time, one *Walgrave* a *German*, who came over with the Conqueror, met with him, and propounded to him, *That if he would consent that he should marry his only Daughter and Heir, he would procure him a Licence and Grant from the Conqueror, for the quiet enjoying of all his Lands and Livings.* Mr. *Walgrave* thus agreeing to the Proposal of the *German Walgrave*, this last obtain'd the Conqueror's Grant under his own Hand and Seal, to confirm to him and his Posterity all his Lands, which Grant was remaining in the Hands of the Lords of this Manor, *An.* 1612, but in the *French* Tongue.

The Church of *Buers* is a very neat Building, and well kept. The most remarkable Monuments in it are, 1. For the *Buers*, who took their Names from the Town, *viz.* for *Andrew Buers*, Knt. and *Robert* his Son, which *Andrew* dy'd *April* 12, 1360, and *Robert Oct.* 7, 1361. On whose Souls God have Mercy. *Amen.*

2. For several of the Family of *Walgraves*, *viz.* Sir *Richard Walgrave*, Knt. who dy'd *May* 2, 1400, and *Joanna* his Wife, the Daughter of who dy'd *June* 10, 1406. To whose Tomb is added, *He that prays for others, labours for himself.* *Richard Walgrave*, Knt. and *Joanna* his Wife, the Daughter of *Thomas Montichensy*, Knt. which *Richard* dy'd *May* 2, 1434, and *Joanna* on the Feast of S. *Dennis*, *Octob.* 9, 1450. *Edward Walgrave*, and *Mabel* his Wife, a great Heiress, who dy'd in 1506. *William Walgrave*, Knt. and *Margery* his Wife, without Date.

Burnt-Ely, or *Illeigh*, a Village and Manor belonging to the Ancestors of Sir *Henry Shelton*, who procured a Market for it of King *Henry* III. long since discontinued. His Posterity flourished here a long While, but here were some Lands belonging to the Abbey of S. *Osyth.*

Cavendish, or as it is vulgarly called *Candish*, a Village also situate upon the *Stour*, between *Long-Melford* and *Clare*. This Place was 9 *Edw.* 3. the Lordship of *John de Clinton*, but at present is famous for nothing, but for giving a Name to one of the most ancient and illustrious Families of *Great Britain*, the *Cavendishes*, a younger Branch of the *Gernons*, Men of great Note in the Counties of *Norfolk* and *Essex*. These being seated in this Village, and Lords of it, assumed the Sirname of *de Cavendish*, and from them in after Ages, were descended several Persons of great Eminency, of whom our Histories mention.

Sir *John Cavendish*, who was born in this Place (and his Name continued here 'till the Reign of King *Henry* VIII.) he being a Person excellently well learn'd in our Common-Laws, was made Chief Justice of the King's Bench, 46 *Edw.* 3. and continued in that Station with great Reputation, 'till 5 *Rich.* 2. when he was kill'd upon this Occasion. The Commons of this County under *John Rawe* Priest, and *Robert Westbroom*, rose up in Rebellion, as they did under *Jack Straw* and *Wat Tyler* in *Middlesex*, and the Parts adjoyning, plundering and murdering the Gentry and Nobility. Chief Justice *Cavendish* chanced then to be in the Country, to whom they bore a double Grudge, because he was honest and learned; which being augmented with the fresh

News

News from *London*, that one *Cavendiſh* his Kinſman, had kill'd *Wat Tyler*, they ſeiz'd the Judge, and dragging him with the Prior of *Bury* to the Market-Croſs, there beheaded them. The Judge's Head they ſet upon the Pillory in the Market-Croſs, but their Blood was not long unreveng'd, for Dr. *Spencer*, the Warlike Biſhop of *Norwich*, ſoon rais'd ſuch Forces as diſpers'd them, and ſlew many of them, *Anno* 1381.

Andrew Cavendiſh, who was High-Sheriff of this County, and *Norfolk*, 8 *Rich.* 2.

John Cavendiſh, Eſq; who kill'd *Wat Tyler* the Arch-Rebel, was born alſo in this Place: He was a Servant in Attendance upon King *Richard* II. when *Tyler* being at *London*, was angry with Sir *John Newton*, Knt. for approaching him with leſs Reverence than he thought was due to him as King of the Rabble. Sir *William Walworth*, Lord-Mayor of *London*, being then with the King, and ſeeing *Tyler*'s Inſolence to his Majeſty's Servant, could not forbear arreſting him, in doing which, he wounded the Traytor with his Dagger, but did not diſpatch him; whereupon Mr. *Cavendiſh* ſeconded him, and at two or three Stabs kill'd him; which Fact enraged the *Suffolk* Rabble the more againſt the Judge, whom ſince they would not have ſpared nevertheleſs, as 'tis probable, 'twas well done, becauſe it put an End to the Commotions in thoſe Parts. But as yet this Family remained among the Commons, 'till

William Cavendiſh was advanc'd 3 *Jac.* 1. to the Dignity of Baron *Cavendiſh* of *Hardwick*, and after was created Earl of *Devonſhire*. He was the Son of Sir *William Cavendiſh*, who in the Reigns of King *Edward* VI. and Queen *Mary*, having born divers rich Places at Court, and gotten a large Share of the Eſtates of the diſſolved Monaſteries, laid a Foundation for this Noble Family of the Earls, now Dukes of *Devon*; and another of the Dukes of *Newcaſtle*, which is now extinct in the Family of *Cavendiſh*.

Cockfield, *Cokefield*, or *Cookfield*, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of the *Veres* Earls of *Oxford*; for *Alice*, the Widow of *Robert de Vere* Earl of *Oxford*, who dy'd 24 *Edw.* 1. had for her Dowry an Aſſignation of this Manor of *Cokefield*, and ſome others in this County. After her Deceaſe, it paſſed with her other Eſtates to her Huſband's Nephew, *John de Vere* Earl of *Oxford*, who dy'd in Poſſeſſion of it, 33 *Edw.* 3. in whoſe Poſterity it continued, 'till *John* Earl of *Oxford* taking Part with the *Lancaſtrians*, againſt King *Edward* IV. forfeited his Eſtates to the Victorious *Edward*, who ſeiz'd them, and gave this Manor, with ſome other of his Eſtates, to his Brother *Richard* Duke of *York*; but in a few Years he was reſtored to all his Poſſeſſions by K. *Henry* VII. whom he aſſiſted in his Conqueſt of King *Richard* in *Boſworth-Field*. He was after this in great Favour all his Days, and left this Manor and other great Eſtates to his Poſterity, who ſo alienated it, that it was quite conſumed and ſpent, when the laſt *Alberic de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, dy'd about twenty Years ſince.

In this Village was ſet up one of the firſt Meetings of ſuch Diſſenters, as renouncing the Communion of the Church of *England*, adhered to the *Presbyterian* Model of Government in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. Mr. *Knewſtubbs* was then Miniſter there, who being of their Principles, encourag'd them to have a great Aſſembly of Miniſters of about 60, out of *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, and *Cambridgeſhire*, to confer about the Common-Prayer-Book, what might be tolerated, and what totally rejected; but their Reſolution was not then known, nor hath ſince been diſcovered.

Edwardſton, a Village of little Repute at preſent, but anciently had Lords of great Honour inhabiting in it, called *de Monte Caniſio*, commonly *engliſhed Mont*, or *Munchenſy*. Of this Family was *Guarin de Munchenſy*, who marry'd *Joan* the ſecond Daughter, and one of the Coheirs of that moſt powerful Earl of *Pembroke*, *William Marſhall*, and by her had a Daughter nam'd *Joanna*, who marrying to *William de Valentia*, of the Family of *Luſigny* in *France*, brought him the Title of Earl

of

of *Pembroke*. This *Guarin de Montchenſy*, as he had great Honours, ſo he was ſo wealthy, that he was called for ſome Time the *Craſſus* of *England*, his Will amounting to above two [Hundred Thouſand ſay ſome] Thouſand [ſays *Dugdale*, *Bar.* 561.] marks the laſt a great Sum for the Age he lived in, and how much more the firſt. But 'twas a younger Branch of the *Munchenſys* that were Lords of this Town, *viz.* *William de Munchenſy*, the younger Brother of *Guarin*, who augmented his Eſtate, by marrying one of the Daughters and Heirs of *William de Beauchamp* of *Bedford*; but Iſſue Male failing in his Grandſon *Thomas*, who left only one Daughter his ſole Heir, *Joanna*, marry'd to Sir *Richard Walgrave*, Knt. this Manor, with her other Eſtates, became veſted in his Family. This Town is of Reputation for the Birth of

Thomas de Edwardſton, who took his Name from it. He was bred firſt in *Oxford*, and then a Monk of the Order of S. *Auguſtine* at *Clare*. He was a great Scholar, as his Works make it appear, and being Confeſſor to *Lionel* Duke of *Clarence*, attended him into *Italy*, when he marry'd *Foland*, Daughter to *John Galeacius* Duke of *Milan*. *John Pitt* ſeems to tell us, that he was Archbiſhop in *Ireland*, becauſe *Bale* ſays, that *Cujuſdam Archi-Epiſcopatûs curam accepit*, i. e. He took Care of ſome Archbiſhoprick. He might in ſome Vacancy have the Care of ſome Archbiſhoprick in *Ireland*, or *Italy*, but he never was an Archbiſhop. He dy'd at *Clare*, *Anno* 1396. There was a Monaſtery in this Town, of which we ſhall ſpeak in its Place.

Glemsford, or *Guthelnesford*, one of thoſe Manors which *Odo* Earl of *Champaigne*, a near Kniſman of *William the Conqueror*, was found poſſeſs'd of, when the general Survey of *England*, call'd *Doomſday-Book*, was taken, but in 9 *Edw.* 1. it belong'd to the Biſhop of *Ely*.

Robert Tinley, Miniſter of this Place, is an Honour to it: He was bred a Commoner of *Magdalen-Hall*, *Oxford*, and continuing there, had the Reputation of a Man of Parts, and an excellent Preacher. He was Proctor of that Univerſity in 1595, and removing to this Place took the higher Degrees in Divinity, and became Arch-Deacon of *Ely*. He was look'd upon as a Perſon well read in the Fathers, but withal a bitter Enemy of *Papiſts*, which he ſhew'd in two Treatiſes, entituled, *The miſchievous Subtilty, and barbarous Cruelty of the* Romiſh *Synagogue*, on Pſ. cxxiv. 1. 8. printed at *London*, *Anno* 1609. And, *The falſe Doctrines and the refined Hereſies of the* Romiſh *Synagogue*, printed the ſame Year. He dy'd in 1616, and was buried at *Wytham* in *Eſſex*, where he was then Vicar.

Long Melford, one of the biggeſt Towns in *England*, that is not a Market-Town. It ſtands upon the *Stour*, in the Road to *Bury*. In 9 *Edw.* 3. it belong'd to the Abbey of S. *Edmund's Bury*, as their Demeſne. The Lady *Rivers* had an Houſe in this Town in the Times of the late Rebellion, which *Fuller* ſays, was the firſt Fruits of Plundering in *England*; and *Floyd*, that ſhe loſt the Value of twenty Thouſand Pounds: Where it was we know not, ſure we are, that Sir *William Cordall* had a great Kindneſs to this Town, and as he ſettled his Poſterity at the Hall of it, ſo he built an Hoſpital to the Poor: He was Maſter of the Rolls in the Reigns of Queen *Mary* and Queen *Elizabeth*. His Deſcendant, *Robert Cordall*, Eſq; reſiding then at *Melford-Hall*, was made Baronet, *June* 22, 1660. This Place alſo deſerves our Remark for this, that it ſupplied the City of *London* with two Lord Mayors, Natives of this Town, within leſs then the Space of 50 Years, *viz.* *John Milbourn*, Draper, Son of *John Milbourn* of this Place, *Anno* 1521, and *Roger Martin*, Mercer, Son of *Lawrence Martin* of this Town, *Anno* 1567.

The Church here is an handſome Building, having upon the Outſide of it theſe Words engraven, *Pray for the Souls of* John Clopton *and* Richard Boteler, *of whoſe Goods this Chapel was built.* In the ſaid Chapel many of the ancient Family of the *Cloptons* lye entomb'd, *viz.*

1. Mr. *William Clopton*, who dy'd before the Feaſt of S. *Thomas* the Apoſtle, 1416, and *Margaret* the Wife of the ſaid *William*, who dy'd——1424.

2. Ano-

2. Another for *Margaret* and *Thomas*, the Children of the ſame *William* and *Margaret* —— 1420. For whom Prayers are deſired.

3. There are broken Tombs for *Francis Clopton*, and *Alice Harleſton*, the Wife of *John Harleſton*, and Daughter of *William Clopton*.

4. A ſumptuous Tomb for Sir *William Cordall* above-mention'd, with a long Epitaph in *Latin* Verſe, wherein he is ſaid to be an eminent Lawyer, Speaker in Parliament, of Queen *Mary*'s Privy Council, Maſter of the Rolls, and Builder of an Hoſpital here.

Monks-Ely, or *Illeigh*, ſo call'd doubtleſs becauſe the Lordſhip or Church belonged to the Monaſtery S. *Peter*'s at *Canterbury*, 9 *Edw.* 1. as did alſo *Monk-Soham*. This Place is of no Note, but for the Birth of *Thomas* of *Ely*, not of *Ely* in *Cambrigeſhire*, but this *Monks-Ely*. He was a *Carmelite* Fryar of *Ipſwich*, and was ſo great a Proficient in Learning in *Cambridge*, that he, though a Fryar, was admitted Doctor of both Divinities, *viz.* Scholaſtick, and Interpretative, or Scriptural; for it ſeems, that in thoſe Days they were diſtinct Faculties, though they are now united in one Profeſſion, as the Civil and Canon Law now are. Leaving his native Country, he travell'd with ſome of his own Order over the Seas to *Bruges* in *Flanders*, and there open'd a School for Lectures and Diſputations, which he held to his Death, which happen'd about the Year of our Lord 1320. Dr. *Cattesford*, Rector of this Place and *Hadley*, ſuffer'd much by Sequeſtrations in the late Troubles, for his Adherence to the Canons and Conſtitutions of the Eſtabliſh'd Church.

Preſton, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of the Hoſpital of S. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, 9 *Ed.* 1. but afterward of *John de Vere* E. of *Oxford*, forfeited by his Siding with the Houſe of *Lancaſter* againſt King *Edward* IV. who ſeiz'd it, with his other Lands, as ſoon as he was ſettled on his Throne, and gave it, with many other Eſtates, to his Brother *Richard* Duke of *Gloceſter*, on whom he ſettled them ſoon after in ſpecial Tail; but the Earl paſſing over into *Flanders*, and joyning with *Henry* Earl of *Richmond*, (afterwards King *Henry* VII.) ſhared with him in the Victory of *Boſworth* Field, wherein King *Richard* III. was ſlain, and recovered all his Eſtates upon the Settlement of the Earl upon the Throne, and among others this Manor, which was after alienated with them by his Deſcendants Earls of *Oxford*, as is ſhew'd above in *Lavenham*, and other Places.

Shimpling, or *Simpling*, one of the Lordſhips which *Odo de Campania* Earl of *Albemarle* and *Holderneſs*, a near Kinſman of *William the Conqueror*, was poſſeſſed of, when the General Survey of *England*, called *Doomſday-Book*, was taken. How long it continu'd in his Family we find not, but it muſt be alienated before the Reign of *Edward* III. for then we obſerve, that *Robert Fitzwalter* dying ſeiz'd of it, and leaving his Wife *Joan* ſurviving, this Manor was aſſigned to her, as part of her Dowry, with a Licence for her to marry *John de Wayland*. *Walter*, her Grandſon, the Son of *John* her Son, who dy'd in her Life-time, inherited this Manor after her Death. He marry'd *Philippa*, Daughter and Coheir of *John de Mohun* Lord of *Dunſter*, who ſurviving him, had this Manor alſo aſſigned for her Dower. After her Deceaſe, this Manor fell to her Son and Heir *Walter*, who marry'd *Joan*, the Daughter of Sir *John Devereux*, Knt. Heir to *John* her Brother, by whom he had two Sons, *Humphrey* and *Walter*, who inherited ſucceſſively their Father's Honour and Eſtate, but left no Children; ſo that after *Elizabeth*, the Widow of *Walter*, had enjoy'd this Manor, as part of her Dower, for Life, it paſſed, with his other Eſtates, to the Heirs General of the *Fitzwalters*, of which one marry'd *Thomas Ratcliffe*, Eſq; and made him Lord *Fitzwalter*, as an Heir of the *Ratcliffe*'s hath the *Mildmay*'s, but to which of them this Manor deſcended, we can't diſcover.

Smalbridge, a Village, of Note only for a Seat of the Family of *Walgrave*'s.

Stoke juxta Neyland, called in our Hiſtories *Stoke-Neyland*, to diſtinguiſh it from another Village of the ſame Name by *Clare*, called therefore *Stoke-Clare*; but becauſe

becauſe this Diſtinction is not always obſerved by our Hiſtorians, it is eaſy to impute that to one, which is proper to the other, and ſo we may Miſtake in aſſigning this to be the Lordſhip which *William* Earl of *Bolein*, *Warren* and *Moreton* confirmed to the Monks of *Eye* or *Stye* in this County, as given them before by his Anceſtors; but it is at leaſt as probable as that of *Stoke-Clare* would be, and therefore we have fixed upon this Place. In King *Edward* III's Reign, it was returned to be the Lordſhip of *Margaret* Queen of *England*, but how that is conſiſtent with our former Account, we can't ſhew. What we have more certain of it is, that

Sir *William Capel*, Draper, and Lord Mayor of *London* in 1503, was a Native of this Pariſh, being the Son of *John Capel* of this Place. Of him theſe Things extraordinary are related by our Hiſtorians: That after a large Entertainment made for King *Henry* VII. he concluded all with a Fire, in which he burnt many Bonds, whereby the King, who was a Borrower of great Sums of Money in the Beginning of his Reign, ſtood bound to him; which certainly to ſuch a thrifty (not to ſay covetous) Prince, was a more pleaſant Repaſt than all the foregoing Dainties. Another Time, to ſhew his great Affection to the ſame King, he diſſolv'd a Pearl which coſt him ſome Hundreds of Pounds, in a Glaſs of Wine, to drink the King's Health, which it ſeems he valued above Gold and precious Stones. But notwithſtanding his Loyalty ſo well atteſted to the King, he let looſe his Blood-Hounds, *Empſon* and *Dudley* upon him, who, tho' they ſpared his Life, yet they ſucked out many Thouſands of Pounds from him to fill the King's Treaſury, if not their own Purſes. But Induſtry and Trade retrieved much of his Wealth, ſo that he dy'd Wealthy in Age and Honour, leaving great Eſtates to his Poſterity, who being ſettled at *Hadham* in *Hartfordſhire*, have ever ſince enjoyed it; *William Capel*, now Earl of *Eſſex*, being deſcended from him. This Sir *William Capel* it was, that built a Chapel on the South-Side of S. *Bartholomew's* Church behind the *Exchange* in *London*, where he lyes buried. His Daughter *Elizabeth*, marry'd *William Powlet*, Marqueſs of *Wincheſter*.

Waldingfield Magna, a Village wherein are two conſiderable Manors, *viz.* *Acton* and *Moreves*, which were the Lordſhips and Eſtate of *James Butler* Earl of *Wiltſhire*; but he being a *Lancaſtrian*, his Eſtate was confiſcated upon the Acceſſion of King *Edward* IV. to the Crown, and given to *Henry Bourchier* Earl of *Eſſex*, by that King, in Recompence of the Charges he had been at already in his Service, and in Conſideration of farther Services. He dy'd poſſeſs'd of this, and other Eſtates of the ſaid E. of *Wiltſhire*, 23 *Edw.* 4. and left them to his Son *Henry* then but 11 Years of Age. When King *Henry* VII. came to the Throne, this *Henry* Earl of *Eſſex*, appeared a Perſon of ſuch ſingular Endowments, that he was made Choice of for One of his Privy Council, and obtain'd a Livery of all the Poſſeſſions of his Anceſtors, in which this Manor being included, 'tis probable the Earl of *Wiltſhire* was either dead, or over-look'd, to raiſe this valuable Perſon, tho' deſcended of a Family that ſo highly merited of the Family of *York*, and was ſo well rewarded by them. This little Village ſupplied the City of *London* with a Lord-Mayor, *Anno* 1594, *viz.*. *Roger Spencer*, Cloth-worker, the Son of *Richard Spencer* of this Place.

In the Church of this Pariſh, Mr. *Weaver* takes Notice of ſeveral ancient Monuments belonging to the Family of *Apultons*, *viz.* for *John Apulton*, who dy'd 14 *Hen.* 4, 1416, on which are the Arms of the Family, Three Apples, Gules, with Leaves and Stalks Vert, for *John Apulton* and *Margaret* his Wife, which *John* dy'd *April* 9, *Anno Domini* 1481, and *Margaret July* 4, 1468. For *Thomas Apulton* of *Great Waldingfield*, who dy'd *Octob.* 4. *Anno Domini* 1507. For *Margery Apulton*, who dy'd *Nov.* 4. *Anno Dom.* 1504. with this Addition, *On whoſe Soul let the moſt High be merciful. Amen.* For *Robert Apulton*, Gent. and *Mary* his Wife; which

Robert dy'd *Aug.* 27, 1526. To whoſe Inſcription, as alſo to all the reſt, is ſubjoyn'd, *On whoſe Souls the Lord have Mercy, Amen.*

Wallingford Parva, the Lordſhip of *William de Beauchamp*, and *William Fitz-Ralph*, 9 *Edw.* 1.

Wiſton, the Lordſhip of *Michael* Lord *Poinings*, who leaving it to his Son and Heir *Thomas* Lord *Poinings*, he obtain'd a Charter of Free-Warren for it, and other his Eſtates in this and other Counties, and ſo left it to *Michael* his Son and Heir, and his Poſterity. In 9 *Edw.* 1. *Agidia de Horkeſley* was Lady of this Manor. Other Villages in this Hundred, with their Lords found in the ſaid MS. are,

Polſted,	the Lordſhips of	*James Lamburn.*
Cornad, great,		The Abbot of *Malling.*
Cornad, little,		*Thomas Grey.*
Neuton,		*William Butvillein.*
Boxford, cum *Groton*,		The Abbot of S. *Edmund's Bury.*
Milding,		*Remigius de Milding.*
Somerton,		*Thomas de Burgh.*
Harteſt,		The Biſhop of *Ely.*
Stanſted,		*Gerard de Wachiſam.*
Lawſhill,		The Abbey of *Ramſey.*
Alfeton,		*John de Welnetham.*

Theſe are all the Places in this Hundred that we find any Thing obſervable in, and ſo we paſs to

II. *The Hundred of* Blackborn.

This Hundred lyes upon the outmoſt Border Northward of this County, being divided from *Norfolk* by the River *Ouſe*, and bounded on the Eaſt with the Hundred of *Hoxon*; on the South with the Hundreds of *Stow* and *Thedwaſtre*; and on the Weſt with the Hundred of *Lackford*. The Fee of it is in the Crown, and Government in the High Sheriff and his Officers. The chief Towns of it are

Ixworth, or *Ikeſworth*, anciently called *Giſworth*, and ſometimes written *Yxeworth*. Of this Manor of *Giſworth*, *Robert le Blund* was poſſeſs'd at the Time when the general Survey was made in the Conqueror's Reign. It was then his chief Seat, which he left to *Gilbert le Blund* his Son and Heir, who having his Reſidence here, founded a Religious Houſe in it for Canons Regular of St. *Auguſtine*'s Order, and left the Lordſhip to *William le Blund*, his Son and Heir, who left a Son *William* and two Daughters, *Agnes* and *Roheſe*, by *Cicely Vere* his Wife; but *William* taking Part with Earl *Monfort* and his Adherents, in whoſe Army of Rebels he was Standard-Bearer, was ſlain with the ſaid Earl at the Battle of *Lewes*, leaving his two Siſters his Heirs, of whom, *Agnes* was the Wife of Sir *William Criketot*, Knt. and *Roheſe* of *Robert de Valoins*, who divided between them the Lands of the *Blunds*, held by Barony. 'Tis probable *Roheſe* had a ſecond Husband, becauſe we find that *Edmund de Pakenham* was alſo Lord of this Manor with *Criketot*, 9 *Edw.* 1. Here is a Market weekly on *Friday*, and a Fair yearly on ——— North-Weſt of this Town is a ſmall Village, for Diſtinction call'd *Ixworth-thorp*, where the Family of the *Harveys* have a Seat, which came to them thus. *Thomas Harvey* of *Thurleigh* in *Bedfordſhire*, marrying *Jane* the Daughter and Heir of *Henry Drury*, of *Ikworth* in this County, he and his Poſterity ſettled at this Place, of whom *John Harvey* was Treaſurer to Queen *Katharine*, Conſort of K. *Charles* II. and *Thomas* marrying *Iſabel*, one of the Daughters of Sir *Humphrey May*, Vice-Chamberlain to King *Charles* I. had by her *John Harvey*, who was created Lord *Harvey* of *Ixworth* by Her Majeſty Queen *ANNE*, in the Year 1703, and Earl by

His late Majesty King GEORGE I. by the Stile and Title of Earl of *Bristol*, which Honours he now enjoys. This Place is reckon'd one of them in this County, that retain somewhat of the Name of the *Iceni*; and that it is a Place of great Antiquity seems evident, That in the Memory of some lately living, there was a large Pot of *Roman* Money found here. This is the only Market-Town in this Hundred, and therefore we shall go on to describe the Villages, as far as we observe any Thing remarkable in them.

Badwell, or *Babewell*, *cum Ashwell parva*, the Lordship of *William Criketote*, 9 *Edw.* 1. now a small Village, where stood a Monastery of Grey Fryars, in which lay buried Sir *Walter Trumpinton*, and Dame *Anne* his Wife; *Nicholas Drury*, and *Jane* his Wife, who dy'd *March* 7. 7 *Rich.* 2. and *Margaret Peyton*.

Bardwell, the Lordship of *Joanna Packenham*, and *Isabella de Wykes*, 9 *Edw.* 3. but now a small Village, memorable only for the Gift of Mrs. *Ellen Goulston*, Relict of Dr. *Theodore Goulston*, a learned Physician. This good Gentlewoman being possess'd as in her own Right, of the Impropriate Parsonage of this Place, procured first Leave of the King (*Charles* II.) to annex it to the Vicarage, and to make it Presentative; and having before the Donation of the Vicarage, given them both so annex'd to S. *John's* College in *Oxford*, giving her Reasons in a Letter, sent with the Grant, *viz.* *To advance the Glory of God, and give the World some Testimony that Knowledge without Fruits, and Love of Christ without Love to his Church, is but an empty Mark of an unsound Faith.* So with her Prayers for a Blessing on all such as should be chosen Rector of it, she transferr'd the Deeds to the College for ever.

Barningham, the Lordship of *John de Montfort*, and the Prior of *Blesworth*, 9 *Edw.* 1. otherwise of no Repute, but for the Birth of *John de Barmingham*, who took his Name from it. He was bred a *Carmelite* Fryar in *Ipswich*, and at length proceeded Doctor of Divinity in *Oxford*; from whence going to the *Sorbon* (the great School for Controversies in *France*) he was admitted to the same Degree there. *Trithemius* taking Notice of his Parts and Perfections, says, He had *Festivum ingenium & ad quodcunq; deflexum*, i. e. *Such a subtle and supple Wit, that he could, like a great Master of Defence in the Schools, either oppose or defend any Question.* Bales saith, that he saw his Works in *Cambridge*, fairly written in four large Volumes. Weary with travelling in foreign Parts, he return'd into his own Country, and retiring into his Convent, in which he was the Abbot, or Prior, he dy'd there, *Jan.* 22, 1448.

Culforth, or *Culfurth*, *cum Ingham*, the Demesne of the Abbey of S. *Edmund's Bury*, 9 *Edw.* 1. and now a Village adorned with a neat Seat, built by Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, Son of that *Nicholas Bacon*, who was Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*; who, for his singular Wisdom and Judgment, was, while he liv'd, worthily accounted one of the great Supports of this Kingdom. 'Tis now the Seat of the Lord *Cornwalis*, who is for the most Part resident at it, for the Conveniency of Hunting, tho' he has a larger Seat at *Brome*. This Nobleman keeps up the Hospitality and Grandeur of the ancient Nobility of *England* as much as any Man. His Father was very Instrumental at the Revolution, and the present Lord his Son, is zealous for the present Constitution. This Sir *Nicholas*, was elder Brother to Sir *Francis Bacon*, Lord Chancellor of *England* in King *James* II's Time; was High Sheriff of this County, 23 & 42 *Eliz.* & 1 *Jac.* 1. and was made the first Baronet of *England*, 9 *Jac.* 1, *May* 22.

Ewston, a Village pleasantly situated upon the River *Ouse the less*, whose Manor formerly belonged to a Family of the same Name, which is long since removed from it; and since was the Demesne of *Walter Pattishall*, and *Eleanor Charlet*, Lady *Gnatshall*. It lyes on a Flat, and by a fair pleasant Champion Country, which induced Sir *Henry Bennet*, when the Civil Wars were over, and he received the Reward of his Valour and Loyalty to King *Charles* I. from his Song King

Charles

Charles II. who made him Secretary of State, Lord *Arlington*, Viſcount *Thetford*, and Earl of *Arlington*, to raiſe a Noble Structure there, called *Ewſton* Houſe or Hall, adorning it with a large Nurſery, containing great Quantities of Fruits of ſeveral Sorts, with artificial Fountains, a Canal and pleaſant Grove, a large Warren, *&c.* He left only one Daughter *Iſabella*, who being marry'd to *Henry Fitz-Roy*, one of King *Charles* II's Natural Sons by the Dutcheſs of *Cleveland*, he was created by his Father Earl of *Ewſton*, and Duke of *Grafton*, and in his Son *Charles Fitz-Roy*, Son of the ſaid *Iſabella*, it remains.

Fakenham, or *Faukenham magna*, a ſmall Village lying South of *Euſton*, and watered with a Rivulet, which having paſs'd them, falls into the *Ouſe*. The Lordſhip of this Place belonged anciently to *Gundred de Warren*, deſcended from the Earls of *Surrey*; and for want of Male Iſſue, paſs'd to his Daughters *Joan* the Wife of *Hugh de Newill*, who, 8 *Henry* 3. was Principal Warden of all the King's Foreſts throughout *England*, and her Siſter *Margaret de Riparys*. In his Family it remain'd ſome Deſcents, but in King *Edward* III's Time, *Anno* 9, it was in the King's Hands; and afterward in King *Henry* VI's Reign, it was become the Eſtate of *Reginald de Weſte*, and inherited by *Richard* his Son, a great Favourite of King *Henry* VII's.

Fakenham parva, was 9 *Edw.* 3. the Eſtate of *William de Fakenham*.

Haughlee, or *Haughley-Caſtle*, where upon an high Hill are the Remains of an old Caſtle, in Compaſs about two Acres. Some will have it to have been called *Hagoneth-Caſtle*, which belonged to *Ralph de Broc*, and was demoliſhed by *Robert* Earl of *Leiceſter*.

Hopton, *cum Coniweſton*, the Demeſne of the Abbey of S. *Edmund's Bury*, 9 *Edw.* 1. but now a ſmall Village ſituate on the Banks of the *Ouſe*, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *Henry Bourchier* Earl of *Eſſex*, who dy'd poſſeſs'd of it, 23 *Edw.* 4.

Ingham, the Lordſhip of *John de Ingeham*, 2 *Joh.* It was Part of his Barony, for which he paid to that King ſixty Marks, and a Palfrey. His Poſterity enjoy'd it for ſeveral Deſcents, and *Oliver* his great Grandſon dy'd poſſeſs'd of it, 18 *Edw.* 3. but leaving no Iſſue Male, his Eſtate was divided between his two Daughters and Coheirs, *Joan* the Wife of *Roger le Strange* of *Knokin*, and *Mary* the Daughter of *John Curſon*, by *Elizabeth* his Daughter, deceas'd. This Manor in the Diviſion fell to *Joan*, and ſo paſs'd into the Family of the *Le Stranges*, who having the Manor-Houſe, made it their Seat. The Abby of S. *Edmund's Bury* had ſome Lands in this Town.

Langham, the Lordſhip of *William de Criketot*.

Lophamford, a Village remarkable only for a marſhy Ground, out of which the Rivers *Ouſe the leſs* and *Waveney* riſe, at a little Diſtance one from another, dividing this County from *Norfolk* by their running two contrary Ways, *viz.* the *Ouſe* Weſtward by *Thetford* and *Brandon* into *Cambridgeſhire*, and the *Waveney* Eaſtward, by *Harleſton*, *Bungay* and *Beckles*, into the Sea at *Great Yarmouth*.

Norton, a Village where K. *Henry* VIII. was induced by a credulous Kind of Avarice, upon what Information or Suggeſtion we know not, to dig for Gold. His Hopes proved vain, if they were not groundleſs altogether; and were it not that the Diggings yet remain to ſhew the Probability of the Attempt, we ſhould not have dared to mention it. It was the Lordſhip of *John de Pakenham*, 9 *Edw.* 3.

Rickinghall, or as it is in ancient Records, *Rizenhale*, was the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *Ulfketell*, Earl of the *Eaſt-Angles* and *Norfolk*. He was kill'd in the Battle of *Aſſendon* in *Eſſex*, fought between King *Ethelred* and *Canute* the *Dane*. He left no Child, and ſo his pious Acts muſt perpetuate his Memory; for he was very munificent to the Monks of S. *Edmund's Bury*, to whom he gave this Manor and divers other Lordſhips in this County.

Stow Langtoft, ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from other Towns named *Stow* in this County, of which the Hall, or Manor-Houſe, was the Seat of *Jeffrey Pecher*

anciently, *viz.* 9 *Edw.* 3. but of late of Sir *Simonds D'Ewes*, the moſt curious Antiquary of his Time, and moſt famous for his ſearching into Records, and Knowledge of Coin and Coinage, but very humorous. He was much reſpected by Mr. *Selden* on that Account, who dedicated his Books, *De Nummis*, to him. He dy'd in 1650, and lyes bury'd in the Chancel of the Church here.

Walſham in the Willows, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *Edmund de Pakenham*, 9 *Edw.* 3. but afterwards of *William de la Pole* Earl of *Suffolk*, who dy'd ſeiz'd of it 28 *Hen.* 6. leaving it to his Son *John de la Pole* and his Heirs. This *John* marrying *Elizabeth* the Siſter of K. *Edward* IV. tho' he increaſed in Honour ſo long as the *York* Family reign'd, and was made Earl of *Lincoln*, but not at all favouring the Succeſſion of the *Lancaſtrian* Family, he engag'd himſelf in ſetting up *Lambert Simnel*, by the Name of *Edward Plantagenet*, Son of *George* Duke of *Clarence*, as right Heir to the Throne, and was ſlain at the Battle of *Stoke*, 2 *Hen.* 7. His Brother *Edmund* ſucceeded him in both Earldoms, but being ſuſpected as a Perſon always diſaffected to the *Lancaſtrian* Line, was impriſon'd in the *Tower* by King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 4. and the next Year beheaded. His Eſtate being thus forfeited, and brought into the King's Hands, *George* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, who had a little before been conſtituted Steward of the King's Houſhold, and One of his Privy Council, obtain'd this Manor of *Walſham in the Willows*, to hold to himſelf and Heirs Male of his Body, who long enjoy'd it.

Wattlesfield, the Demeſne of the Abbey of S. *Edmund's Bury*, with *Staunton* adjoyning, 9 *Edw.* 1. afterward it was alſo another Lordſhip of *William de la Pole*, Earl of *Suffolk*; and 'tis probable was inherited, and forfeited, as the foregoing Lordſhip of *Walſham in the Willows* was; but we have no diſtinct Account of its ſo being, and therefore can ſay no more of it, but proceed to the next Hundred. But ſhall firſt ſet down the Villages in the ſaid MS. with their Lords, *viz.*

Weſtow,	the Lordſhip of	Abbot of *Bury*.
Wordwell,		*Thomas de Wordwell*.
Bernham,		*James de Shryle*.
Gnatſhall,		*Eleanor de Gnatſhall*.
Honyworth,		The Abbot of *Bury*.
Sapſton,		The King.
Troſton,		The Abbot of *Bury*.
Livermore, parva,	the Lordſhip of	*Barth. de Livermore*.
Thorpe,		*Tho. de Pakenham*.
Hepworth,		The Abbot of *Bury*.
Weſton,		*Hugh Hovell*.
Hinderclay,		The Abbot of *Bury*.
Thilnithan,		*John de Tulnetham*.
Elmſwell,		Abbot of S. *Edmund's*.
Hunterſton,		*William de Langham*.

III. *The Hundred of* Blithing.

This Hundred lyes upon the *German* Ocean, which waſhes it upon all the Eaſtern Side, and is bounded on the South with the Hundred of *Plomeſgate*; on the Weſt with the Hundred of *Hoxon*; and on the North with the Hundreds of *Wankford* and *Mutford*. The Fee was in the Crown, and Government in the Sheriff, 'till King *Edward* I. in Conſideration of the Reverſion of the Caſtle of *Warkworth*, and the Manors of *Rouberie*, *Newburn* and *Corbridge*, entail'd upon him and his Heirs by *John de Clavering*, ſettled upon him among other Things, this Hundred, to hold of the King for Life; and ſo it is again in the Crown. The Market Towns are

Dunwich, in *Saxon*, *Dunmoc*; or as it is in the *Saxon* Annals, *Damuc*; and in *Bede*, *Dommuc*; anſwerable to which, in King *Alfred's* Tranſlation, it is written Dommoc-ceaſtep. This Town is of more early Note than any Town in this County, S. *Edmund's Bury* (tho' now, and of a long Time more conſiderable,) having not been of any great Reputation, 'till ſome Ages after it. The Antiquity of this Place is rendred very probable by this, That *Roman* Coins are often found here, from whence

whence 'tis not unreasonable to infer, that it was a *Roman* Station while that People had an Abode here. In the Reign of King *William* I. commonly called the *Conqueror*, we are told by *Doomsday-Book* how considerable a Place it was, *viz.* That in it were one Hundred and thirty six Burgesses, and one Hundred Poor; and that it was valued at (*i. e.* paid Geld, or Tax to the King) fifty Pounds, and sixty Thousand Herrings by Gift. In the sixteenth Century it was very Populous, and fam'd for the Mint that was kept in it. Mr. *Weaver* tells us concerning this Mint, That one Mr. *Holiday* told him, *That he had a* Groat *whose Superscription on the one Side was*, CIVITAS DONWIC. In the Reign of King *Henry* II. it was (as *William* of *Newborow* tells us) a famous Village, well stored with Riches of all Sorts. At which Time, when the Peace of *England* was disturb'd with fresh Commotions, it was fortify'd on purpose to awe that Arch-Rebel, *Robert* Earl of *Leicester*, who insulted and over-ran all these Parts; some Remains of which are a square Ditch-Bank, or Town-Wall. While it was in its Prosperity, it was made a Bishop's See, and continued some Time so, but at length it was removed to *Elmham* in *Norfolk*, as we shall more fully shew in our Ecclesiastical History, to which we refer the Reader. But whatever this Town, or City (as the Inhabitants are willing to have it called) was, the greedy and insatiable Sea hath devoured so great a Part of it, that it is well, if it deserves the Name of a Town; of which indeed it keeps up some probable Shew, by its Weekly Market on *Saturday*, and Fair Yearly, on ———. And being a Town Corporate, governed by two Bailiffs, and their inferior Officers, and sending Burgesses to Parliament, as it hath done from the first Settlement of that Constitution, in the Reign of King *Edward* I.

The Parish-Churches here were many. The common Fame and Report of the Inhabitants is, That before the Town came to Decay, there belonged to it two and fifty Religious Houses, as Parish-Churches and Chapels, Hospitals and Priories, of which, the two last we shall refer to our History of Monasteries in this County. Six of the Churches we have the Names, and some little Account of, *viz.* 1. S. *Leonard*'s, which is now swallow'd up by the Waves. 2. S. *John*'s, devour'd by the Sea; but it being taken down upon the Reflux, to save the Materials, there was found a fair plain Grave-Stone in the Chancel, which being rais'd up, there was discover'd next to it a great Stone, hollowed after the Fashion of a Man, and in it a Man lying with a Pair of Boots upon his Legs, the Toes of them being piqued after a strange Fashion, and a Pair of Chalices of course Metal standing on his Breast. It was thought to be the Corpse of some Bishop of *Dunwich*, but being stirred, it mouldred all to Dust. 3. S. *Martin*'s covered also with the Waves, as is also, 4. S. *Nicholas*, the Form of which, as also of S. *John*'s Church above-mentioned, was this, they were inclosed both on the North and South, and the Steeples stood in the Midst, like Cathedral-Churches now in Use, and as the Manner of old Cathedrals was. With these Churches, the Inhabitants say, That there was also a Forest nigh the Town, which the Sea hath devour'd a great Piece of.

The two only Churches now standing, are, 5. S. *Peter*'s, and, 6. *All Saints*. Besides these, there are said to have been two other Churches, tho' we do not find that there is any Thing remaining of them besides Tradition, *viz.* 1. The Church of S. *Fœlix*, the Cathedral of the Bishop's See, dedicated to the Person who was the Restorer of the Christian Religion among the *East-Angles*, *Fœlix* the *Burgundian*; but the Uncertainty of this Church obliges the Authors of the Story to say, That this, or the Churches of S. *John* and S. *Nicholas*, was the Bishop's Cathedral, (they being built Cathedral-wise) if they were not all so one after another, as the Sea hath overwhelmed them. 2. The Temple of *Our Lady*, a very old Church, which, according to Report, stood in the *Jews* Time, and was Vaulted over. The Roof of this Church and of the Isles was covered with Lead. It was a Church of great

great Privileges for Pardons in thoſe Days, and was endowed with divers Rents, Tenements, Houſes, Lands, and other Profits, and Commodities both Free and Copy, as well in *Weſtleton*, *Dyngle*, &c. as *Dunwich*. And there was a Court commonly kept in it, called *Dunwich-Temple Court*, on the Day of *All Souls*, *Nov.* 2, for the levying, and gathering up the yearly Revenues of the ſame. There were alſo in this Town three Chapels dedicated, 1. To S. *Anthony*. 2. To S. *Francis*. 3. To S. *Katharine*, but they were put down when the Religious Houſes of this Town were diſſolv'd, and ſo there remain but two Churches in uſe.

Haleſworth is another Market-Town in this Hundred. The *Saxons* call it *Healſworda*. It is an ancient Town, whoſe Manor belonged to the *Argentons*, and having then a Market on *Tueſday* weekly, procured by *Richard de Argenton* of King *Henry* III. *Reginald de Argenton* obtain'd for it a yearly Fair upon the Eve, Day, and Morrow after the Feaſt of S. *Luke* the Evangeliſt, *Octob.* 18, and one Day following. From this Family of *Argentons*, this Lordſhip paſs'd to the *Alingtons*, but they alſo have ſold it long ſince. *William de Argenton* was Knight of the Shire for this County of *Suffolk*, in the firſt Year of King *Henry* IV. The Town is populous, and the Market good, occaſion'd chiefly by its Plenty of Linen-Yarn, which the Women of this Country ſpin, partly for the Uſe of Families, and partly for Sale; which being readily bought up here, is eſteem'd a good Commodity for Trade.

Mr. *John Argal*, a Man of Learning and Worth, was Miniſter of this Town: He was bred in *Oxford*, and while he reſided there, was a noted Diſputant, and a very ingenious Actor of Plays, (particularly when Queen *Elizabeth* was there in 1566.) Being call'd to this Town, he was had in great Repute among the Neighbouring Miniſters for his Learning; but being ſo much devoted to his Studies, that he was unmindful of his worldly Concerns, he liv'd and dy'd poor; on which he us'd to make this pious Reflection, *That whereas the Great God had rais'd many of his Cronies and Cotemporaries to high Dignities in the Church, as* Dr. Bilſon, *Biſhop of* Wincheſter; Toby Matthews *to the See of* Durham, *&c. He was detain'd in the Chains of Poverty by his great Sins, that he might repent with the Prodigal, and at length by God's Favour obtain Salvation.* He dy'd ſuddenly at a Feaſt at *Cheſton*, and was bury'd in the Church here, *Oct.* 8, 1606. He wrote a Book, *De Vera Pœnitentia*, printed at *London* in 1604, and *Introductio ad Artem Dialecticam*, printed at *London*, 1605.

Southwold, a Market-Town ſituate on the Eaſtern-Shore, making an Haven of great Note in this County. The Market is on *Thurſday* weekly, and Fair yearly, on ———. It lyes ſome Miles North from *Dunwich*, and ſtands upon a Clift, the Harbour on the South, the River *Blith* with a Draw-Bridge on the Weſt, and a ſmall Neck of Land on the North; ſo that it is in a manner ſurrounded with Water, eſpecially at High Tide, which makes it look like an Iſland, and would make one fear that it ſhall be overflowed. *Tully* thought theſe Tides aſtoniſhing Things, and thus reflects on them: *What ſhall we think of the Tides in* Spain *and* Britain, *and their Ebbing and Flowing at Set-times? Without a God they could not be; a God who hath ſet Bounds to the Sea, that it can't paſs.*

The Bay here called *Southwold-Bay*, but commonly pronounced *Sowl-Bay*, is chiefly made by the ſhooting forth of the Promontory above it, call'd *Eaſton-neſſe*, which lyes North-Eaſt from it, and covers it from the Northerly-Winds. Some think it to be further Eaſt than any other Part of *Britain*, but the Seamen hereabouts tell you, that the moſt Eaſterly Part is at *Leſtoff*; but however that be, it makes ſo commodious a Place for Anchorage, that many Ships lye continually in it, or near it; by Reaſon of which, the Mariners become good Benefactors to the Town, and contribute exceedingly to its Trade and Commerce. 'Tis alſo very famous for the Rendevouze of our Royal Fleet; and near it the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* have

have ſo frequently diſputed their Privileges in the Ocean with Powder and Ball, that they thereby are become a Terror to, as well as the Admiration of the Neighbouring Nations, for their undaunted Courage, tho' to the Deſtruction of each other.

The Lordſhip of this Town, in the Reign of King *Henry* III. belong'd to *Richard* Earl of *Clare*, who obtain'd a Licence of that King, *Reg.* 44. to make a Caſtle of his Houſe in this Town, and ſo left it to his Son *Gilbert* two Years after. He reſign'd it with all his other Lordſhips into King *Edward*'s Hands, that he might obtain *Joan de Acres* that King's Daughter to be his Wife; which being conſummated, the King reſtored him all his Lands; but with an Entail upon the Iſſue of his Body by her the ſaid *Joan*, and in Default of ſuch Iſſue, to her Heirs and Aſſigns, if ſhe ſurviv'd him. But this Entail was of his Lands in *England* only, his Eſtates in *Ireland* being for want of Iſſue ſettled upon his own Heirs.

Benacre, the Lordſhip of *Simon de Pierpoint*, &c. 9 *Edw.* 1.

Blithborough, or *Bliburgh*, a Place of great Antiquity, of which the Word *Burgh*, which ſignifies a Borough or Caſtle, is an Evidence; but there are other Things that confirm it, *viz.* that not many Years ago there were *Roman* Urns dug up here among old Buildings; as alſo that in the *Saxon* Times it was of good Note, as moſt of thoſe Places were that the *Romans* had left; which appears in Part from its having the Goal for the Diviſion of *Beckles*. Beſides which, it is memorable for being the Burying-Place of *Anna* King of the *Eaſt-Angles*, and *Firminus* his eldeſt Son, ſlain by *Penda* King of *Mercia*, in a pitch'd Battle. The Manor of this Town was the Eſtate of the ancient Family of *Clavering*, of whom *Robert de Clavering*, call'd *Fitz-Roger*, engag'd this Manor to make up his Daughter *Haniſe*'s Portion to *John de Tibetot*, if his Manor of *Aynhoe* in *Northamptonſhire* were not worth 600 Marks. He dy'd poſſeſs'd of it, leaving it to his Son and Heir *John de Clavering*, (ſo called by King *Edward* I's Order.) This *John* obtain'd that King's Charter, *Reg.* 17. for a weekly Market every *Monday* at this Manor, and two Fairs yearly, the one upon the Eve and Feaſt-Day of the *Bleſſed Virgin's Annunciation*, and the other upon the Eve and Day of her Nativity, *Sept.* 8. but the Market is diſcontinu'd, if not the Fairs. This *John* having no Iſſue Male, ſettled all his Eſtate upon King *Edward* I. and his Heirs after his Deceaſe, and accordingly it came to King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 2. who gave this Manor to *Edmund Clavering*, Brother of the ſaid *John* for Life; the Remainder to *Ralph Nevill*, who had marry'd *Euphemia*, the Daughter of Sir *John de Clavering*. This *Ralph*, 14 *Edw.* 3. obtain'd a Charter of Free Warren in this his Lordſhip of *Bliburgh*, which it ſeems was then deſcended to him.

Bramfield, or *Branfield*, the Manor of *Nicholas de Segane*, 9 *Edw.* 1. but ſoon after of *Walter de Norwich*, who 5 *Edw.* 2. was made one of the Barons of the King's Exchequer. He obtain'd a Charter of Free Warren for his Demeſne Lands in this Place. He dy'd 2 *Edw.* 3. and left this Lordſhip with his other Eſtates, to Sir *John de Norwich*, Knt. He alſo obtain'd a Charter of Free Warren for this Manor, and other Parts of his Eſtate; and dying 36 *Edw.* 3. left his Eſtate, of which this Manor was a Part, to *John* his Grandſon, who dy'd ſeized of it 48 *Edw.* 3. and left it with his other Eſtates, to *Katharine de Bews*, Daughter of *Thomas de Clavering* his Couſin and next Heir, who had Livery of the Lands ſo deſcended to her, but afterwards taking upon her the Habit of a Nun at *Dertford*, *William de Ufford*, Earl of *Suffolk*, Son and Heir of *Robert de Ufford*, Earl of *Suffolk*, by *Margaret* his Wife, Siſter of *Thomas de Norwich*, was found to be her next Heir.

Bulchampe, the Lordſhip of *John de Comone*, &c. 9 *Edw.* 1.

Covie, or *Covehithe*, the Lordſhip of *John de Cove*, and afterward of *Petronill de Nerford*, but now is a Village near the Sea of no Note, but for the Birth of *John Bale*, who was bred in *Jeſus* College, *Cambridge*, and after became a *Carmelite* Fryar in *Norwich*;

wich; but by the Means of *Thomas* Lord *Wentworth*, was converted in King *Edward* VI's Days to be a Proteſtant. In 1552, he was conſecrated at *Dublin* Biſhop of *Oſſory* in *Ireland*; but upon the Death of King *Edward* VI. he was forc'd to fly (ſome of his Servants being ſlain before his Eyes) and underwent many Dangers and Hardſhips, but at length got into *Switzerland*. After Queen *Mary*'s Death, he return'd into *England*, but never to his *Iriſh* Biſhoprick, chooſing rather in his Old Age to live a private Life, or a Prebend of the Church of *Canterbury*, where he dy'd *Anno* 1563. *Ætat.* 68. and was bury'd in the Cathedral there. He wrote a Book, *De Scriptoribus Britannicis*, which he digeſted into Nine Centuries, a Work of great Labour and Learning, as well as Uſe; ſo that 'tis a Wonder he had no greater Preferments forc'd upon him; but 'tis thought, that being a Man of great Paſſions, he was not fit to Govern, and therefore was left to Writing only.

Cratefield, a Lordſhip of *John de Cove*, 9 *Edw.* 1. but we find *Thomas de Brotherton*, Earl of *Norfolk*, and fifth Son to King *Edward* I. to have dy'd poſſeſs'd of it, 12 *Edw.* 3. leaving his ſecond Wife *Mary* ſurviving, who, for her Dowry among other Eſtates, had an Aſſignation of a yearly Rent of Six Pounds One Shilling and a Penny out of this Manor; and after her Deceaſe, it was upon the Partition, given to *Joan* the younger Daughter of *Thomas Brotherton*, 36 *Edward* 3. This *Joan*, we ſuppoſe, was marry'd to *Henry* Lord *Percy*, and carry'd this and other Eſtates into his Family, for he dy'd poſſeſs'd of it, 42 *Edw.* 3.

Eſton, the Lordſhip of *Thomas de Bavent*, 9 *Edw.* 1.

Froſtenden, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *Richard de Biskele*, 9 *Edw.* 1. but of *William de la Pole*, Earl of *Suffolk*, 28 *Hen.* 6.

Henham, the Manor of *Roger* Lord *Kerdeſton*, who dying 11 *Edw.* 3. left *Maud* his Wife ſurviving, who had for her Dowry this Lordſhip with ſome other Eſtates. After her Deceaſe, it deſcended to *William* Lord *Kerdeſton*, who dy'd poſſeſs'd of it, 34 *Edw.* 3. He left it to his Son *William* Lord *Kerdeſton*, whoſe Poſterity ſomewhat alienated it; for *William de la Pole*, Earl of *Suffolk*, dy'd poſſeſs'd of it, and many other Lordſhips in this County, 28 *Hen.* 6. and left it to *John* his Heir, then a Minor.

Here the Family of *Rouſe* have a Seat and Park thereunto belonging. They have been Men of ſome Figure for more than a Century, for *Thomas Rouſe*, Eſq; of this Place, was High Sheriff of this County, in the 32d Year of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign; and Sir *John Rouſe* executed the ſame Office the 11th Year of King *Charles* I. and either himſelf or his Son was created Baronet, *Aug.* 17, 1660.

Henſtead, a Village ſituate on a ſmall Rill near the Sea; it appears by *Doomſday-Book*, that it was the Eſtate of *Robert de Pierpoint*, who being of *French* Extraction, came into *England* at the Time of the *Norman* Conqueſt, and held this Lordſhip of the famous Commander, *William* Earl of *Warren*, who attended the Conqueror in gaining *England*. His Deſcendants, though they none of them arrived at the Dignity of Peerage 'till of late, yet were they Men of great Note through all the ſucceeding Times.

Heveningham, the Seat and Eſtate of an ancient Family of that Name, of whom *Roger de Heveningham* was Lord, 9 *Edw.* 1. who were of that Reputation in King *Henry* IV's Reign, that *John Heveningham* was Knight for this Shire with *William Argenton*, 1 *Hen.* 4. but hath never proſper'd (as hath been obſerv'd) ſince one of them was upon the Jury of King *Charles* I. North-weſt of this Village, lyeth

Huntingfield, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of a Baron of that Name, whoſe Family have flouriſh'd from the Time of King *Stephen*, being long in Poſſeſſion of this Manor, *viz.* 'till 50 *Edw.* 3. when Iſſue Male failing, *Alice*, the ſole Heir of *William* Lord *Huntingfield*, marrying to Sir *John Norwich*, Knt. transferr'd it with other Eſtates of the *Huntingfields* into his Family. There was alſo of this Family *John de Huntingfield*, who was ſummon'd

to Parliament among the Barons, from the 36th to the 43d Year of King *Edward* III. inclusive; but it seems as if this Manor were alienated by the *Huntingfields*, for we observe that *William de Ufford*, Earl of *Suffolk*, dy'd possess'd of it, 4 *Rich.* 2.

Layton is famous only for its Monastery, to which the Lordship also belong'd; of which afterward. And the signal Prudence of the Company of *Haberdashers*, of *London*, in purchasing in the Rectory, and settling it upon the Minister that serves the Cure. This Rectory, which is in the Deanary of *Dunwich*, was anciently appropriated to the Abbey of this Place, and upon the Dissolution of the Monasteries came into Lay-Hands, and so continu'd, 'till bought by the *Haberdashers*, who are entrusted with a Sum of Money for purchasing in Impropriations, and restoring them to the Church. They having bought in this Impropriation, reserved 20 *l. per Annum* out of the Mean-Profits, 'till they made up the Sum laid out in the Purchase, and then settled the whole Rectory (valued at 50 *l. per Annum)* upon the Minister, by Lease for 40 Years, if he liv'd so long to serve the Cure; paying for Acknowledgment, One Barley-Corn if demanded. This they do, to perpetuate the Charitable Fund, and maintain a Dependency of the Minister on them.

Mells, or *Mealle*, the Lordship of *William de Todenei*, who built *Belvoir* Castle, and had, as appears from *Doomsday-Book*, a vast Estate in divers Counties, of which this Manor, and some others in this County were a small Part; but *Walter de Norwich* was Lord of it, 9 *Edw.* 1.

Middleton, the Demesne of *Adam de Swillington*, a *Lincolnshire* Baron, who obtain'd a Charter of Free Warren for this Lordship, and his other Estates in this County, 2 *Edw.* 3. but it was soon after alienated; for we find *Bartholomew* Lord *Bergherſh*, 23 *Edw.* 3. in Possession of it, and obtaining a Charter of Free Warren to himself, and *Cicely* his Wife, in all his Lands here, and some other Places in this County. He departed this Life, 43 *Edw.* 3. being seized of this Manor and many other great Estates, which he left to his only Daughter and Heir, marry'd to *Edward de Spencer*. Sir *Roger de Swillington*, 20 *Rich.* 2. founded a Chantry for five Priests, one Clerk, and six Children in *Lincoln* Cathedral, for the Health of the Soul of the above-mention'd *Bartholomew* Lord *Bergherſh*, and all his Ancestors.

Northales, the Lordship of *John* and *Walter de Cove*, 9 *Edw.* 1.

Pesnall, or *Pesenhall*, the Estate of *Walter de Norwich*, 9 *Edw.* 1. but of *Nicholas de Segrave*, 15 *Edw.* 2. who left it, and other his Estates, to *Maud* his Daughter and Heir, who was marry'd to *Edmund de Bohun*, but was alienated not long after; for it was in King *Henry* VI's Reign, or sooner, Part of the Estate of the Dukes of *Norfolk*, who siding with the *York* Line, when the Earl of *Richmond* was set on the Throne, by the Name of King *Henry* VII. this, and other his Estates were confiscated, and given to *John de Vere* Earl of *Oxford*, whose Estates in *Edward* IV's, and *Richard* III's Time, had suffer'd the like Fate; and 'tis probable had fallen to *Norfolk*'s Share, tho' it was all restor'd by King *Henry* VII's Accession, and much more added.

Sibbeton, or *Sibton*, where *William de Cafineto*, or *Cheney*, built an Abbey (of which more among the Monasteries hereafter) the Site of which, and all the Lands thereunto belonging, he procured a special Act of Parliament for (after he had bought them) that the Purchase should be no ways prejudicial to him, and so left them to his Heirs. The Abbot of the Monastery was Lord of the Manor, 9 *Edw.* 1.

Thebarton, in the Church of which Village, Mr. *Weaver* tells us, that there is a Monument for *William Jermey*, Knt. One of the Justices of the King's Bench, and *Elizabeth* his Wife; which *William* dy'd *Dec.* 23, 1483. *On whose Souls God shew Mercy.*

Thorington, the Demesne of *Walter de Norwich*, from whom it descended to *John de Norwich* his Son, who obtained a

Charter of Free-Warren for it, 31 *Edw.* 3. and left it to his Grandſon, who was knighted, and dy'd poſſeſs'd of it, leaving it to *Katharine de Brews*, who taking on her a Religious Habit, it fell to *William de Ufford* Earl of *Suffolk*, and his Heirs, as is above ſhewed in *Brauſield*.

Walpole, the Manor of *Walter de Norwich*, Baron of the Exchequer, 5 *Edw.* 1. who in that Year obtain'd a Charter of Free-Warren for all his Demeſne Lands here. He left it to Sir *John Norwich* his Son and Heir, who procured another Charter of Free Warren for it, and ſome other of his Eſtates in *Suffolk*, and left them to his Grandſon, *John de Norwich*, &c.

Wenaſton, or *Whenaſton*, had the ſame Lord, and paſs'd in the ſame Manner.

Weſtall, or *Weſt-Hale*, the Lordſhip of *Hubert de Burgh*, Earl of *Kent*, which he obtain'd in Exchange for the Manor of *Camel* in *Somerſetſhire*, which he had of the Gift of King *John*; but 9 *Edw.* 1. was poſſeſs'd by *Robert de Aſpal* as Lord of it. He was a Man of vaſt Poſſeſſions, but being ſtript of moſt of them by King *Henry* III. for ſome enormous Crimes laid to his Charge, we can't diſcover which of them deſcended to his Heirs.

In this Village was the Reſidence of *Edmund Bohun*, Eſq, he being at that Time Lord of the Manor, as his Anceſtors had been from 25 *Hen.* 8. a very Voluminous Writer in the laſt Century. He was put into the Commiſſion of the Peace by King *Charles* II. turn'd out of it by King *James* II. and reſtor'd by King *William* III. and Queen *Mary*. The Works that he is moſt noted for, are his *Geographical Dictionary*, and his *Hiſtory of King* James II's *Deſertion*; in Anſwer to a Book entitled, *The Deſertion diſcuſs'd*, written by *Jeremiah Collier* of *Cambridge*.

Wiſſet, or *Wiſchete*, a Lordſhip, yet *William de Roſſe*, 9 *Edw.* 1. was Lord of it; which, among other Eſtates, K. *Henry* III. *Reg.* 25. gave to *Peter de Savoy*, his Queen's Uncle, and his Heirs for ever, under the Name and Title of the *Manor and Soke of Wiſchete* in this County; yet to hold of the Crown, by the Service of five Knight's Fees. He dy'd without Iſſue, and leaving his Eſtate to Queen *Eleanor* his Niece, this Manor came to be the Lordſhip of *John de Vaux*, by whoſe Daughter, and Coheir *Petronill*, it devolved to *William de Nereford* upon his Marriage with her; yet charg'd with fourteen Pounds a Year Rent, to be paid to *William de Ros*, who marry'd *Maud* her Siſter, and Coheir with her.

Wrentham, the Demeſne of *Simon de Pierpoint*, 9 *Edw.* 1. but afterward of the Family of *Poinings*, of whom, *Richard* Lord *Poinings* being about to accompany *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaſter* into *Spain*, deviſed by his Laſt Will, Dated 10 *Rich.* 2. the Manor of *Wrentham*, called *Northalle*, to the Lady *Iſabel* his Wife for Life; and after her Deceaſe, to his Son and Heir *Robert*. She dy'd 17 *Rich.* 2. and *Robert* being Lord *Poinings*, having been ſummon'd to Parliament, from 5 *Hen.* 4. to 25 *Hen.* 6. dy'd poſſeſs'd of this Manor and other great Eſtates; which for want of Heirs Male, deſcended to *Eleanor* his Couſin, and next Heir, the Wife of Sir *Henry Piercy*, Knt. who was afterwards created Earl of *Northumberland*, and in her Right had Livery of all the Caſtles, Manors and Lands which were of her Inheritance. She was the Daughter of *Richard Poinings*'s Brother.

Yoxford, or *Yokesford*, the Demeſne of *Adam de Swillington*, a *Lincolnſhire* Baron, who had Summons to Parliament, from 20 *Edw.* 2. to 2 *Edw.* 3. and in this laſt Year obtained a Charter for Free Warren in all his Lands within this Lordſhip and his other Eſtates.

Our MS. adds certain other Villages in this Hundred, with their Lords, of which we have no other Account, *viz.*

Fordley,

Fordley,	the Lordſhip of	*Richard Weyland.*
Weſtleton,		*Peter de Dunwich*, &c.
Derſham,		The Prior of *Thetford.*
Cokeley,		*John de Friſenfield.*
Linſted, mag- & parva,		*Roger de Huntingfield.*
Cheſten,		*Hugh Hovel.*
Bliford,		*Thomas Bavent*, &c.
Speakſal,		*William de Roſſe.*
Holton,	the Lordſhip of	*Petronill de Nerford.*
Rumborough,		Eadem.
Sotherton,		*William de Kerdeſton.*
Henham,		*William Illegard.*
Brampton,		*Robert de Seafield.*
Stoven,		*Robert de Biskele.*
Ugſhall,		*Katharine Ouborne.*
Froitenton,		*Richard de Biskele.*
Roydon,		*Aumer de Valence.*

These are all the Villages in which we meet with any Thing worth our Notice in this Hundred, and therefore we ſhall proceed to

IV. *The Hundred of* Boſmere, *and* Cleydon.

This Hundred is ſituate in the Middle of the County, and is incloſed on the Eaſt with the Hundred of *Carlefort*, on the South, with the Hundreds of *Samford* and *Coſford*; on the Weſt, with this laſt Hundred, and the Hundred of *Stow*; and on the North with the Hundred of *Horteſmere*, and *Tredling*. It was called before the Conqueror's Time, as we find it in his Survey, the Hundred of *Gepes*. The Fee of this Hundred was in *Gurth* Earl of *Kent*, in the *Saxon* Times, and when the Conqueror's Survey was made, but now is in the King, and the Government in the High Sheriff and his Officers. The Market-Towns of this Hundred are

Ipſwich, formerly *Gippeſwich*, in *Saxon* Gyppepic, ſo called probably from its Situation upon the River *Gippin*, or *Orwell*, the firſt of which Names it takes from its crooked and winding Streams, in *Saxon*, *Ceap*. The Site of it is low, and in a Bottom, but the Town is pretty large, extending from S. *Matthew's* to S. *Hellen's*, near a Mile upon the Road, and as much from North to South. The River, over which it has a Bridge leading to the Hamlet belonging to it, called *Stoke*, renders it exceeding pleaſant. Mr. *Cambden* calls it, *The Eye of this County*. It had about an hundred Years ago a commodious Haven, a great Trade, and was very Populous, having an abundance of rich Merchants in it, but at preſent it is much decay'd as to its Trade and People, which hath caus'd a Decreaſe of its Shipping. The preſent Condition of this Town is this: It is divided into four Wards, containing in them twelve Pariſhes, but ſo thinly inhabited, that there are hardly any People to be ſeen in the Streets, which are large, and therefore the more expoſed to the Eye. However, the Town is neat and commodious; the Houſes are built after the ancient Manner; the Market-Place is ſpacious; the Butchery, which was built by Cardinal *Wolſey*, very fine. The Inns are good, and all Manner of Proviſions are plentiful and cheap. In the Midſt of the Market-Place, which is ſurrounded with Shops of rich Goods, ſtands a curious Croſs, with the Effigies of *Aſtrea*, the Goddeſs of Juſtice, bearing a Pair of Scales in the one Hand, and a Sword in the other, intended for an Emblem to put the Magiſtrates in Mind of doing exact Juſtice, and diſcountenancing and puniſhing cheating Oppreſſion, and Knavery of all Sorts.

It is a Corporation governed by two Bailiffs, ten Portmen, twenty four Common-Council-Men, two Chamberlains, a Recorder, and a Town-Clerk; and as ſuch enjoy ſeveral Privileges, as ſending Burgeſſes to Parliament, as it hath done from the firſt Settlement of that Conſtitution, 26 *Edw.* 1. holding Pleas for all Actions, *&c.* It ſtill drives a good Maritime Trade, and has ſix Markets a Week for Fiſh, Butchers-Meat, *&c.* But the three chief for all Sorts of Goods brought out of the Country, are on *Wedneſday*, *Friday* and *Saturday*, weekly; and three

Fairs yearly, *viz.* on *Good-Friday*, S. *George's* Day, *April* 23, and S. *James's* Day, *July* 25. The moſt conſiderable Buildings are, the Lord Viſcount *Hereford*'s Houſe, and another built by *John Sackvil*, ſome Time Maſter of Requeſts; a fair Guild-Hall, wherein the Seſſions for *Ipſwich* Diviſion are commonly kept; a Palace belonging to the Biſhop of *Norwich*, in whoſe Dioceſe it is; ſome Remains of the College which Cardinal *Wolſey* began to build, but never finiſh'd, yet bears his Name. It was founded upon the Ruins of a ſmall College of *Black Canons*; a good Free-School, with a good Library; a Cuſtom-Houſe by the Key, and two Hoſpitals; beſides ſeveral Almſhouſes in the ſeveral Pariſhes.

As to the Antiquities of this Place we obſerve, that it was anciently encompaſs'd with a Ditch and a Rampire, which were demoliſh'd when the *Danes*, *Anno* 991, invaded this Town (which is the firſt Time we find it mentioned in our Hiſtories) and plundered not only the Inhabitants here, but ravaged the whole Coaſt with ſo much Cruelty and Barbarity, that the Nobles and Biſhops of thoſe Times thought it moſt adviſable to purchaſe a Peace of them, at the Expence of Ten Thouſand Pounds. It was at this Time, that the Rampire about the Town was demoliſh'd, yet not ſo, but that there are ſome Remains of it. But that did not ſecure the Nation above nine Years; for they then again return'd, and plunder'd this Town, and all the Counties of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*; which ſo provok'd the *Engliſh*, that they united in a Body, and engag'd them with great Reſolution. *Turkill* the *Dane*, was then in King *Ethelred*'s Pay, and had ſworn Allegiance to him, whereupon the King made him their Leader againſt his Country-Men; but he prov'd falſe, and betray'd the *Engliſh* into the *Danes* Hands, who might otherwiſe have been vanquiſh'd. *Swane* at this Time led the *Danes*, and by this Victory made Way for the Succeſſion of *Daniſh* Kings, which ſoon followed.

In King *Edward the Confeſſor's* Reign, as we find it in *Doomſday-Book*, Queen *Editha* had two Parts of this Town, and Earl *Guert* the third; and there were in it eight Hundred Burgeſſes, who paid Cuſtoms to the King. But when the *Normans* had poſſeſs'd themſelves of *England*, the Conqueror, to awe the People into Subjection, built, among other Caſtles, one here at *Ipſwich*, which *Hugh Bigod*, Earl of *Norfolk*, maintain'd for ſome Time againſt King *Stephen*, in the Behalf of *Henry Fitz-Empreſſe*, but was oblig'd to ſurrender it. This Caſtle is ſo entirely demoliſh'd, that there is not ſo much as any Rubbiſh of it to be found. Some are of Opinion, that it ſtood in the adjoying Pariſh of *Weſterfield*, becauſe there appears ſome Remains of a Caſtle; and to make Good their Conjectures, they ſay, the *Old Gipſwic* ſtood there. But 'tis more probable it was deſtroy'd, when King *Henry* II. levelled *Waleton* a Neighbouring Caſtle to the Ground, becauſe it harboured the three Thouſand *Flemings* who were invited over by ſome of the Nobility to aſſiſt his Son againſt him, when that young Prince not content to ſhare the Government with his Father, fought utterly to deprive him of any Part of it. *So dangerous is it to let Children into their Inheritance before their Time.*

In the Conqueror's Reign, *Richard de Tonebrugo*, Earl of *Clare*, had thirteen Burgages in this Town; and the Duke of *Grafton*, King *Charles* II's Natural Son, was, by his Father, dignify'd with the Title of Viſcount *Ipſwich*, among other Honours.

The Churches of this Town are ſaid to have been of old one and twenty, twelve of which do ſtill remain with S. *George*'s Chapel. The Ruins of ſix or ſeven others are ſhewn, but now converted to common Uſes, *viz.*, one of them, which was call'd *Chriſt*'s *Church*, is converted into a Manſion-Houſe; another is employ'd for a Place of Judicature, with a Gaol, where the Quarter-Seſſions are held; and another is turned into a Free-School with an Hoſpital, and a good Library.

brary. Another of these Churches was S. *Lawrence*'s, in which was found in the last Century, about the Beginning of it, upon the Removal of a Pew, a Funeral Monument, under which the Founder of it was bury'd, as appears by the Epitaph.

Subjacet hoc Lapide, John Bottold, *virprobus*, &c. i. e.
Under this Stone, John Bottold *is interr'd*,
Who built this Church for the Worship of the Lord.
Oh Christ have Mercy on his Soul.
He dy'd An° 1431, *the Dominical Letter* G.

Mr. *Weaver* tells us, that when he seached those Churches, he found not any Monument of Antiquity besides the former, which being hid under the Pews for a long Time, and discovered by Chance, he supposeth many Monuments are so bury'd in other Churches.

Among the Persons of Note born, or inhabiting this Town,

Cardinal *Thomas Wolsey* must have the first Place, as being the Miracle not of his own Time only, but of almost all Ages, if it be true, that from a Butcher's Son (in this Town, which is not yet owned by the Writer of his Life, Mr. *Cavendish*, his Gentleman-Usher, who certainly knew his Pedigree well) he rose to be the King of one of the greatest Kings of the World, King *Henry* VIII. He was from his Childhood a Person of a great Capacity and Diligence, whereby he became very early expert in many Parts of Learning, and was soon preferred to several Livings, Bishopricks, and at length was made Archbishop of *York*, having a License to hold the Abbacy of S. *Albans*, and other Ecclesiastical Preferments *in commendam* with it. In fine, he was so much in Favour with K. *Henry* VIII. that he might have whatever he desir'd, and had many Times more; for he knew so well how to please that King, whom hardly any Body else could, that he obtain'd all he desir'd, not as sought for, but as proceeding from the King's Free-Will. His Interest with the King, procured him Favour from abroad, for the Pope created him Cardinal of S. *Cecilia*, and his Legate *à Latere* for the Kingdom of *England*; and to grace him the more in this great Station, the King made him Lord Chancellor of *England* about the same Time. In this his Grandeur, he had a vast Mind suitable to his Place, and a great Sense of Regulation and Glory. He liv'd always with very great Splendor and Magnificence, not much inferior to the greatest Princes; but yet left the most lasting and noble Monuments of his Bounty, in his building of Palaces and Colleges; so that he may seem to have been rais'd to do good to future Generations, witness *Whitehall*, *Christ-Church* in *Oxford*, and his College in this Town. 'Tis true, his Ambition was so great, that nothing in *England* would satisfy him, and therefore he sought the Papacy at the Death of Pope *Leo* X. but was disappointed, and perhaps ruined himself by it; for while he was busied to compass that, he neglected the Divorce which the King was so eager to have effected, and shew'd himself not satisfy'd with the King's Favours; which so alienated the King's Mind from him, that he commanded him to depart his Presence, and live in his Diocese of *York*. In Obedidience to this Order, he retir'd *An.* 1530, to the Archbishop's Palace at *Cawood*, where he spent that Summer in great Hospitality; but being arrested for High Treason about the Beginning of *October*, as he was carrying to *London* he dy'd in the Way at *Leicester*, and was bury'd in S. *Mary's* Chapel belonging to the Abbey-Church there, without any Monument. Thus ended the greatest Clergyman that ever *England* bred, and left behind him this Character, *That he was guilty of no mischievous Pride*; *he spent*

his

his great Wealth in laſting Monuments of Charity, and generally did Juſtice while he was Chancellor of England. He left no Writings conſiderable; his Life is lately written by Dr. *Fiddes*.

Ralph Browrig, Doctor of Divinity, was born in this Town: His Father was a Merchant, but dy'd in his Infancy; but his Mother was careful to educate him well in Learning, in which being taught as far as Schools uſually go, he was ſent to *Pembroke-Hall* in *Cambridge*, where he was choſen Fellow, and after became Maſter of *Catharine-Hall* in that Univerſity. When King *James* I. came to *Cambridge*, he was to perform the Joco-Serious Part in the Philoſophy-Act, kept in the King's Preſence, which he did to the Wonder of all the Hearers; for he had Wit at Will, and could divert, as well as inſtruct. He was made Biſhop of *Exeter* in 1641, to the Liking of all good Men; but the Epiſcopal Function being ſoon after ſilenc'd, he never receiv'd any Profits of it, nor any other of his Preferments, after the Troubles began; yet was he ever unmoveable in his Principiles of Loyalty to the King, and the Conſtitution of the Church, always aſſerting the neceſſary Uſe of the Liturgy, and Epiſcopal Ordination. He was once conſulted by the Protector, *Oliver Cromwell*, in ſome important State-Affair, and gave him this Advice, *Render to* Cæſar *the Things that are* Cæſars, *and to God the Things that are Gods*; which ſilenc'd the Protector, if it did not ſatisfy him. Being ſtript of all his Preferments, and thereby of a Maintenance, he was liberally entertain'd by *Thomas Rich*, Eſq; (who was afterwards created a Baronet) of *Sunning* in *Barkſhire*, which he compenſated with his excellent Company, inſtructive Diſcourſes, and Prayers. About a Year before he dy'd, he was invited by the Benchers of both Temples to be their Preacher, which he accepted of, and was ſettled in to his great Satisfaction, for that ſmall Time. He dy'd *Decemb.* 7, 1659, of the Stone and Dropſy, *Æt.* 67. and being bury'd in the *Temple* Church, and an handſome Monument (which ſtill remains) was put over him at the Charge of the Societies, with a long, elegant Epitaph upon it, too long to be tranſcribed, but may be ſeen in *Floyd's Worthies*, p. 408.

William Butler, commonly called Doctor *Butler*; but though the Prince of Phyſicians, never commenc'd Doctor ſo far as we can find. He was bred in *Clare-Hall*, *Cambridge*, and was really the *Æſculapius* of his Age. He was the firſt *Engliſhman* who brought in the Uſe of Galenical and Chymical Phyſick, to the great Benefit of his Patients. He had a quick Eye, in diſcerning the Danger of Patients by their Hyppocratick Face, which he look'd upon ſuch a ſure Sign of Death, that he would not preſcribe any Phyſick to ſuch as had it, which was the Reaſon, that when he had gotten a Sight of Prince *Henry*, Son of King *James* I. he got out of the Way on purpoſe, that he might not be his Phyſician. He was the moſt famous Phyſician of his Time, but ſo intollerable an Humouriſt, that he could hardly be gotten, unleſs threaten'd, or pleas'd with ſome jeering Reflection. He delighted in Slovenlyneſs, and kept up a conſtant Tenor of Surlineſs to all People, which yet was ſo natural to him, that it became him; but was inimitable by others, who labouring to be like him, loſt themſelves. He was a good Benefactor to *Clare-Hall*, and dying in 1621, in the 83d Year of his Age, was bury'd in the South-Side of the Chancel of S. *Mary*'s Church in *Cambridge*; and over his Grave ſoon after, was erected a comly Monument in the Wall, with his Buſt to the Middle, and an Inſcription underneath, ſhewing his Name and Character.

Needham, another Market-Town in this Hundred, the Market is on *Wedneſday*, and Fair yearly, on ——— It is but a poor Town, yet drives a Trade in making Blues, Broad-Cloths, *&c.* The Poverty of this Town is paſs'd into a Proverb, which is uſually apply'd to extravagant, lazy, and careleſs Men; of whom they ſay, *You are in the High Way to* Needham; i. e. *You take a direct Courſe to be poor*. The Villages of this Hundred are,

Akeham, the Lordſhip of *Bacun*, 9 *Edw.* 1.

Aſh-Bigod, which by Corruption, is called in our Maps, *Aſh-Bocking*. This Manor was one of thoſe which the Conqueror gave *Hugh Bigod*, one of his Commanders, when he rewarded him with the Earldom of *Norfolk*, and Poſſeſſions ſuitable to his Honour and Service. His Poſterity alienated it, and through ſeveral meine Owners, as *Philip Harveys*, who was Lord of it, 9 *Edw.* 1. *&c.* it came into the Family of *Bergherſh*; for in 23 *Edw.* 3. *Bartholomew* Lord *Bergherſh* obtain'd a Charter for Free-Warren to himſelf, his Wife, and their Heirs, in his Demeſne-Lands in this Place. He dy'd poſſeſs'd of this Manor, 43 *Edw.* 3. and left his Eſtate to his Daughter and Heir, then marry'd to *Edward de Spencer*; but this Manor, and ſome others, being the Inheritance of *Cicely*, the Daughter of *Richard de Weyland*, he held it only for Life, as Tenant by Courteſy, and ſo at his Death, it paſs'd to the Heirs of the ſaid *Cicely*.

Bargham, the Demeſne of the Prior of *Ely*, 9 *Edw.* 1.

Blackenham, one of thoſe Manors which the Conqueror gave to *Walter Gifford*, another of his Captains in this County, for his Service in attaining the Crown of *England*. He was the Conqueror's Kinſman. *Walter* gave this Lordſhip to the Monks of *Bec* in *Normandy*, who afterwards made it Cell to their Abbey.

Bramford, or *Braundford*, the Demeſne of *Robert de Tibetot*, the Anceſtor of the *Worceſter* Family, who, 22 *Edw.* 1. procured a Charter of Free-Warren for all his Lands here, and left it, with his other Eſtates, to his Son and Heir, *Pain Tibetot*.

Bryſet, or *Briſwood*, a Manor, which with divers others, Sir *Robert de Sackvill*, the Anceſtor of the Earl of *Dorſet* and *Middleſex*, held of the Honour of *Eye* in this County, in the Reign of K. *Henry* I. and left to *Jordan de Sackvile*, his Son and Heir. Here was a Priory of Black Canons, dedicated to S. *Leonard*.

Cleydon, a Village, where the Family of *Palmers* had anciently a Seat, if they have not ſtill; and 'tis probable are Lords of the Manor. It was the Lordſhip of *John Bacon*, 9 *Edw.* 1. *Samuel Aylmer*, Eſq; of this Place, was High-Sheriff of this County in the firſt Year of King *Charles* I.

Creetings, in ancient Records *Gratings*, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *Robert* Earl of *Moreton* in *Normandy*, and *Cornwall* in *England*. He was a very devout Man, according to the Devotion of thoſe Times, and a great Benefactor to diverſe Monaſteries both in *England* and *Normandy*. This Manor he gave to the Abbey of *Greſtein* in *Normandy*, which in after Ages made it a Cell to that Monaſtery, and annexed this Manor to it, as it was held 9 *Edw.* 1. *Creeting* S. *Olave*, a ſmall Pariſh adjoyning to this, was in 28 *Hen.* 6. the Demeſne of *William de la Pole*, Earl of *Suffolk*, which at his Death he left, with other great Eſtates, to his Son *John* then but ſeven Years old.

Earleſtonham, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *Thomas de Brotherton*, Earl of *Norfolk*, who dy'd ſeiz'd of it 12 *Edw.* 3. leaving his ſecond Wife *Mary*, Daughter of *William* Lord *Roos*, and Widow of *William* Lord *Brooſe* of *Brember* ſurviving; to whom this Manor, with divers others, were aſſign'd for her Dowry. She dy'd 36 *Edw.* 3. being then the Wife of Sir *Ralph Cobham*, Kt. and this Manor, upon the Diviſion, paſs'd to *Margaret*, the Wife of *Walter de Manry*, one of the Coheirs of *Thomas de Brotherton*. She claim'd the Office of Marſhal of *England*, which Place ſhe deſir'd to execute by her Deputy, at the Coronation of King *Richard* II. But ſhe was then rejected, becauſe there was want of Time to diſcuſs her Title; yet was ſhe by the ſaid King, *Reg.* 21, advanc'd to the Title of Dutcheſs of *Norfolk* for Life, with an Aſſignation of forty Marks *per Annum* out of the Iſſues of that County, and dy'd the next Year.

Helmingham, the Demeſne of *John de Thorp*. 9 *Edw.* 1. but afterwards of *William de Ufford*, Earl of *Suffolk*, of which he dy'd poſſeſs'd, 4 *Rich.* 2, 1381. but leaving no Heirs of his Body, his Eſtate was divided among the Iſſue of his three Siſters, Sir *Robert Willoughby*, Knt. *Roger*, Lord

Lord *Seales*, and *Henry de Ferrer* of *Groby*; but to which of them this Manor fell in the Diviſion, we find not.

In the Church of this Village, Mr. *Weaver* found only one Tomb, with an Inſcription upon it, though there were many Tomb-Stones without, *viz.* for *William Joice* and *Katharine* his Wife; but that which ought to make this Church Honourable, is this, That the Bones of that brave *Engliſhman*, Lieutenant-General *Talmaſh*, were depoſited here in the Vault belonging to his Anceſtors. He dy'd at *Plymouth* of the Wounds which he receiv'd at *Camaret-Bay*, and was brought from thence through *London*, to this Place to be bury'd. His Family were long famous in this County, *Lionel Talmaſh* was High Sheriff of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, 4 *Hen.* 8. and ſince the Sheriffalties of thoſe Counties have been parted, *Lionel Talmaſh*, Eſq; executed the ſame Office, 34 *Eliz.* & 6 *Jac.* 1. in whoſe ninth Year he was made a Baronet; and again was High Sheriff in the 14th Year of the ſaid King. But ſince this, the Family hath been made Noble, by being created Earls of *Dyſert* in the Kingdom of *Scotland*.

Hemingſton, a Manor held by *Baldwin de Pettour*, (Mr. *Cambden* bids us obſerve the Name) by Sarjeanty (as the Book expreſſes it) for which he was obliged every *Chriſtmas-Day* to perform before our Lord the King of *England*, one *Saltus*, one *Sufflatus*, and one *Bumbulus*; or as it is read in another Place, that he held it by a *Saltus*, a *Sufflatus*, and a *Petty*; that is, (as Mr. *Cambden* interprets the Words) he was to Dance, make a Noiſe with his Cheeks (or Breath) and let a Fart. Such was the plain, jolly Mirth of thoſe Times. It was the Lordſhip of *John de Bacun*, 9 *Edw.* 1. It is alſo obſerv'd, that the Manor of *Langhall* belonged to this Fee.

Henley, the Demeſne of the Sacriſt of *Trinity* Church of *Norwich*, but after of *Bartholomew* Lord *Bergherſh*, for which, 23 *Edw.* 3. he obtain'd a Charter for Free-Warren to himſelf, his Wife, and their Heirs; leaving it to *Elizabeth* his Daughter and Heir, marry'd to *Edward de Spencer*.

Nettleſted, a Lordſhip, which, among other Eſtates, King *Henry* III. gave by a ſpecial Charter, bearing Date *May* 1, 1241, *Reg.* 25. to *Peter de Savoy*, the Queen's Uncle, and his Heirs for ever, for his Homage and Service; but he dying without Heirs, gave this and other Eſtates, with his Earldom of *Richmond*, to the Queen, *Eleanor*, his Niece. *Robert de Tibetot* had highly deſerv'd of King *Henry*, in adhering to him againſt his Rebellious Barons, and in going along with Prince *Edward* to the Holy War, in Conſideration of which, he had this and ſome other Eſtates given him by the King. He dy'd 26 *Edw.* 1. at this Place, leaving this Lordſhip, and divers others, to *Pain Tibetot*, his Son and Heir, as *Pain* did to his Son and Heir *Robert*; but this *Robert* having no Iſſue Male, his Eſtate deſcended to his three Daughters, all Minors, *Margaret*, *Mileſent*, and *Elizabeth*.

From this Place came the *Wentworths*, who were the firſt Barons of *England* of that Name; for *Thomas Wentworth*, whom King *Henry* VIII. admitted into Parliament, to Sit as a Peer by Virtue of his Writ of Summons, was the Son of Sir *Richard Wentworth* of this Place, Knt. His Poſterity for three Succeſſions, were Men of Note, and were in conſiderable Poſts in the Reigns of King *Edward* VI. Queen *Mary*, and Queen *Elizabeth*; but none of them were created Barons, 'till King *James* I. made *Thomas Wentworth* Knight of the *Bath*, Lord *Wentworth* of *Nettleſted*; to which Honour, K. *Charles* I. added Earl of *Cleveland*, and made him Captain of his Guards. He ſhew'd an unſhaken an unexemplary Loyalty to his Maſter all the Time of his Troubles, fighting many Battles for him, and ſuffering many Impriſonments for his Cauſe; but liv'd to ſee King *Charles* II's Reſtoration, under whom he enjoy'd his Command to his Death.

The only Stain of the Honour of this Family was, and ſtill is in our Hiſtories, that the ſecond *Thomas* Lord *Wentworth*, and Son and Heir to the firſt, being made Deputy of *Calais*, and the Marches thereof, loſt it to the *French*, which was ſo

great a Grief to Queen *Mary*, who had intruſted that important Place to him, that ſhe never outgrew it; but had him ſolemnly condemn'd for High Treaſon, though unheard, and abſent in *France*. And well was it for him, that he was abſent, for otherwiſe, 'tis probable, he had been executed as in ſuch Caſes is uſual. But after Queen *Mary*'s Death he had a fair Trial, and was acquitted by his Peers, who, upon hearing of full Evidence, found it no Treachery, Cowardice, or Careleſsneſs in him; but in Sir *John Harleſton*, who was Governor of the *Rice-Bank*, and Sir *Ralph Chamberlain*, the Governor of the Caſtle of *Calais*; and for it they were both condemn'd to dye, but their Judgment was remitted. The Truth of the Caſe ſeems to be this: The *Engliſh* having had Succeſs before S. *Quintin*'s, and the Year being far advanc'd, the Garriſon of *Calais* grew very careleſs and ſecure, which being diſcover'd to the Duke of *Guiſe*, Commander of the *French* Army, he ſat down before it upon *New-Year's-Day*, and the next Day took the two Forts, the *Rice-Bank* and *Newnham-Bridge*, which were the main Defence of the City. Within three Days the Caſtle was taken, and on *Twelfth-Day* the *French* enter'd the Town. The Lord *Wentworth* ſeeing the *French* now grown irreſiſtable, found it to no Purpoſe to make any Reſiſtance, and therefore deſired a Parley, wherein it was concluded, that the Town ſhould be yielded upon theſe Conditions, *viz.* That the Inhabitants ſhould depart the City, without carrying any Thing away with them; and the Governor, with 50 others of the chief Sort (ſuch as the Duke of *Guiſe* ſhould chuſe) ſhould be made Captives till they paid their Ranſome.

Offton is the next Neighbour to it, ſo called, becauſe it was built by *Offa* King of the *Mercians*, and is therefore called *Offa's* Town. Here, upon a chalky Hill, lye the Ruins of an old Caſtle, which they ſay, was built by King *Offa*, after he had barbatouſly ſlain *Ethelbert*, King of the *Eaſt-Angles*, and ſeiz'd his Kingdom.

Swilland, or *Swinland*, the Demeſne of *Thomas de Latimer*, 9 *Edw.* 1. but afterward of *Bartholomew* Lord *Berghurſh*, who dy'd poſſeſs'd of it 43 *Edw.* 3. leaving it to his Daughter and Heir, *Elizabeth*, marry'd to *Edward de Spencer*; unleſs, being his Wife's, he held it by Courteſy, as he did ſome other Lands.

Weſterfield, where are found the Remains of an old Caſtle, which ſome are of Opinion was the Site of old *Gipſwic*, but without any ſolid Grounds. It was the Lordſhip of *William de Weyland*, 9 *Edw.* 1.

Wykes, a Village near *Ipſwich*, whoſe Manor King *Henry* III. gave with other Eſtates, to *Peter de Savoy*, Queen *Eleanor*'s Uncle, and his Heirs; but he leaving no Child, gave it to the Queen. Here was a ſmall Nunnery, of which in its Place.

The Villages, and their Lords found in our MS. belonging to this Hundred, not mention'd above, are

Beylham,	the Lordſhip of	*John de Bournaville.*
Somerſham,		*John de Bohun.*
Ringſall,		*John de Bournaville.*
Battesford,		*Philip de Columber.*
Berking,		Prior of *Ely.*
Mickfield,		*John de Boylound.*
Stonham Earl,	the Lordſhip of	Earl of *Norfolk.*
Stonham,		*Peter Garnegam.*
Coddenham,		Prior of *Royſton.*
Gosbeck,		*Ralph de Gosbeck.*
Willeſham,		*William de la Mote.*
Thurliſton,		Prior of S. *Peter's, Ipſwich.*
Whitton,		Biſhop of *Ely.*

V. *The Hundred of* Carlefort.

This Hundred is bounded on the Eaſt, with the Hundreds of *Loes* and *Wilford*; on the South, with the Hundred of *Colnes*; on the Weſt, with the Hundred of *Boſmere* and *Claidon*; and on the North, with the Hundred of *Tredling*. The Fee of it is in the King, and the Government in the Sheriff and his Officers.

There is no Market-Town in this Hundred, it being ſmall, and bordering upon *Ipſwich* and *Woodbrige*. The Villages of any Note, are

Burgh, a Lordſhip, of which *Odo*, Earl of *Albemarle* and *Holderneſſe*, was poſſeſs'd among other Lordſhips, when the Conqueror's Survey was taken. The Advowſon of this Church of *Burgh*, was given by *Maud*, Counteſs of *Ulſter*, to the Chantry which ſhe had founded, within the Chapel of the *Bleſſed Virgin Mary*, in the Priory of *Compeſſe*, for five Prieſts to pray for the Health of the Souls of *William de Burgh*, ſome Time Earl of *Ulſter*, and the good Eſtate of her two Daughters, and herſelf, during their Lives, and of their Souls after their Death.

Clopton, or as it was written anciently *Clopitune*, the Demeſne of *Odo*, Earl of *Albemarle* and *Holderneſſe*, when the Conqueror's Survey, called *Domeſday-Book*, was taken. How long it continued in his Family we find not; but after the Reign of King *Edward* I. it had many Owners; for in that King's Reign it was in the Family of *Thomas de Latimer*, *Reg.* 9. and afterward of the Lord *Burgherſh*; and *Bartholomew* Lord *Burgherſh* obtain'd for it a Charter of Free-Warren, and dying poſſeſs'd of it, left it to his Daughter and Heir *Elizabeth*, then marry'd to *Edward de Spenſer*. In the Reign of King *Edward* II. it was the Eſtate of *Roger D'amorie*, who at his Death leaving *Elizabeth* his Widow ſurviving, ſhe had this Manor appointed for Part of her Dowry. *John* of *Eltham*, Earl of *Cornwall*, ſecond Son of King *Edward* II. had at the ſame Time certain Lands in this Lordſhip. *Roger D'amorie* left only one Daughter and Heir *Elizabeth*, who being marry'd to *John* Lord *Bardolfe*, carry'd this Manor, with divers other Eſtates into his Family, where it continu'd ome Succeſſions, 'till *William* Lord *Bardolfe*, leaving only a Daughter and Heir *Elizabeth*, marry'd to Viſcount *Beaumont*, her Son became Heir of it, and all other her Lands.

Otley, or *Ottelee*, the Lordſhip of *John de Paynell*, or *Paganell*, 9 *Edw.* 1. but afterward of *Richard Beauchamp*, Earl of *Worceſter*, who leaving it to *Elizabeth* his only Daughter and Heir, ſhe marry'd to *Edward Nevill*, who, in her Right, became at length Lord *Bergavenny*. She had Children by him, *Richard* and *George*; but dying before her Husband, he, by the Courteſy of *England*, enjoy'd this Lordſhip and her other Eſtates for Life, leaving them at his Death to her Son *George*, *Richard* being dead without Heirs before him, whoſe Poſterity inherited them.

Ruſhmere, or *Rigmere*, the Place where *Ulfketel*, Earl of the *Eaſt-Angles* and *Norfolk*, engag'd the invading *Danes*, *An.* 1010. but being too weak for them, the *Danes*, after much Slaughter on both Sides, became Victors, and poſſeſs'd themſelves of the whole Province of the *Eaſt-Angles*. *Ulfketel* again engag'd the *Danes* in 1016, but was ſlain at *Aſhdon* in *Eſſex*, the Lordſhip of *John de Holbrooke*, 9 *Edw.* 1.

Wetneſham, the Demeſne of *Edmund de Bacun*, 9 *Edw.* 1. and afterward of *Bartholomew* Lord *Bergherſh*, for which he procured a Charter of Free-Warren, and left it to his only Daughter, as he did *Swilland*, and ſome other Manors above mentioned.

Other Lordſhips found in our MS. not accounted for above in this Hundred, are

Grundesburgh,	the Lordſhip of	*Robert de Tudenham.*
Haſketon,		*David de Fletwick.*
Bealings,		*Robert de Tudenham.*
Sackford,		*John Hubert.*
Martleſham,		*Richard Bruce.*
Waldinfield,		Idem.
Playford,		*John de Playford.*
Brightwell,	the Lordſhip of	*John de Lamputt.*
Almsburge,		*Richard Lew.*
Culpho,		*John de Verdon.*
Tudenham,		*John de Ludham.*
Foxhall,		*John de Holbrooke.*
Keſgrave,		Idem.

VI. *The*

VI. *The Hundred of* Colnes, *or* Colneis.

This Hundred of *Colnes* is bounded on the East with the River *Deben*; on the South with the *German* Ocean, having *Landguard-Fort* upon the Coast; on the West with the River *Orwell*, which is Navigable for Ships of Burden up to *Ipſwich*; and on the North with the Hundred of *Carlesfort*. The Fee is in the King, and Government in the Sheriff and his Officers. This Hundred hath no Market-Town in it: The Villages and Places of Note, are

Bawdſey-Haven, a convenient Harbour for ſmall Veſſels at the Mouth of the River *Deben*. It takes its Name from the Village of *Bawdſey* adjoining, which is the general Rendezvous of ſuch Seamen as belong to the Veſſels that lye in the Haven.

Buckleſham, corrupted from the ancient Name *Bulechamp*, the Demeſne of *William de Kerdeſton*, who dy'd poſſeſs'd of it, 35 *Edw.* 3. He left a Son *William de Kerdeſton*; but upon an Inquiſition made for his right Heir, *John de Burgherſh*, was found to be ſuch, being his Grandſon, and accordingly had Livery of his Grandfather's Lands; but his Title was afterward controverted by the abovemention'd *William de Kerdeſton* the Son, who, in ſome Years got into Poſſeſſion of his Fathers whole Eſtate.

Falkenham, or *Falham*, a Village ſituate upon the River *Deben*, whoſe Manor was in the Reign of King *Henry* I. held of the Honour of *Aye*, or *Eye*, by Sir *Robert Sackvill*, Knt. whoſe Poſterity had their chief Seat at *Buckhurſt* in *Suſſex*. From him are deſcended the Earls of *Dorſet* and *Middleſex*, whoſe Barony is *Buckhurſt*, made ſo, 9 *Eliz.*

Hemley, or as it is in *Domeſday-Book*, *Hemele*, the Lordſhip of *Odo*, Earl of *Albemarle* and *Holderneſſe* when that Survey was taken. His Son *Stephen* was his Succeſſor in Honour and Eſtate, and adhered to King *William Rufus*, againſt his Brother *Robert Curthoſe*.

Langerſton, a vaſt Ridge of Sand, which for about two Miles lyes on the Surface of the Sea, (as one words it) not without great Danger and Terror to Sailors. It is however of great Uſe to the Fiſhermen for drying of their Fiſh, and does alſo in ſome Meaſure guard the ſpacious Harbour of *Orwell*.

Levington is memorable, though a ſmall Village, for Sir *Robert Hicham*'s Charity, who, by his Will ordered and appointed his Truſtees, the Maſter and Fellows of *Pembroke-Hall* in *Cambridge*, to build an Alms-houſe there for ſix of the pooreſt People of this Village and *Nacton*, out of a Tenement near the Street there, and to give them each an Allowance out of his Eſtate, which he ſettled upon the College in *Framlingham* and *Saxted*, of Two Shillings a Week for their Maintenance, and Forty Shillings a Year for a Gown and Firing.

Nacton, a ſmall Village, eminent not in it ſelf, but for two of its Natives, Sir *Robert Brooke*, and Sir *Robert Hicham*, both eminent Lawyers: Sir *Robert Brooke*'s Skill in the Laws of the Nation, rais'd him to the high Dignity of Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common-Pleas in the Reign of Queen *Mary* I. and enabled him to compoſe an *Abridgment of the Common Laws of* England; which is ſo well done, that it hath been of great Account ever ſince. His Poſterity ſtill flouriſh, or lately did at this Place, upon the Eſtate purchas'd by him near his Native Town. Sir *Robert Hicham*, Knt. and Serjeant at Law, got an Eſtate by his Practice, being very Skilful in the *Engliſh* Laws, and purchas'd the fair Manor of *Framlingham* of the Earl of *Suffolk*; but the Title was ſo perplex'd, that had not he had a ſtrong Brain, and powerful Purſe, he could never have clear'd it; which he was ſo ſenſible of, that in Thankfulneſs to God for his wonderful Succeſs, he ſettled it for pious Uſes upon *Pembroke-Hall* in *Cambridge*, as we ſhall ſhew at large in our Deſcription of *Framlingham* in the Hundred of *Loes*.

Orwell-Haven is a ſpacious Harbour, at the Mouth of the River *Orwell*, or *Gipping*.

ping. *Landguard-Fort* is built and maintain'd for the Defence of this Port, where not only Merchant's Ships conſtantly lye, and the Packet-Boat for *Holland* goes off, but his Majeſty's great Ships of War often ride, eſpecially when there is any Danger of an Enemy.

Trimley, or *Tremley*, the Lordſhip and Demeſne of *John* Duke of *Norfolk* in the Reigns of King *Edward* IV. and *Richard* III. he being a firm Adherent to the *York* Family; but the Duke of *Richmond* having obtain'd the Crown after the Battle of *Boſworth-Field*, by the Name of King *Henry* VII. *John de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, whoſe Eſtate had been confiſcated in the former Reigns, was reſtor'd to his own, and a great Part of the Duke of *Norfolk*'s Eſtate was given him, and, among others, this Manor of *Trimley*, which he left to his Poſterity.

But that which makes this Place moſt famous, is the Birth of *Thomas Cavendiſh*, Eſq; who, out of a generous Inclination to make foreign Diſcoveries for the Benefit, as well as Honour of his Nation, furniſh'd out three Ships at his own Charge, with a Deſign of ſailing round the World, which he perform'd after this Manner: He ſet out from *Plymouth*, *July* 21, 1586, and having a proſperous Wind, came to the South of *Africa*, *Aug.* 26. Then bending his Courſe South-Weſt, entred the *Magellan-Straits*, *Jan.* 7. which having paſs'd with ſome Difficulties, for want of Proviſion (for which Reaſon he named a Town where he ſtay'd, *Port-Famine*) he got into the *South-Sea*, *Feb.* 24. Here he had many Conflicts with the Natives and *Spaniards*, and loſt thereby ſo many Men, that he purpoſely ſunk one of his Ships for want of Hands to manage her; but to make ſome Amends for this Loſs, he took the *Spaniſh* Admiral of the *South-Sea*, worth in Gold 48800 *l.* beſides other rich Commodities. Surrounding the *Indies*, in order to his Return for *England*, one of his remaining Ships left him, and he never ſaw it after; but he proceeding on his Voyage, landed ſafely at *Plymouth*, *Sept.* 9, 1588, having ſail'd round the whole Earth in little more than Two Years. He began another Voyage with the ſame Intent, *Aug.* 26, 1591; but being caſually ſevered from his Company in the ſtraits of *Magellan*, in *November* following, he was never ſeen nor heard of more.

Walton, or *Waleton*, a Village ſtanding on the Sea-Shore, with a ſtrong Caſtle, ſituate on an high Hill. In the War between King *Henry* II. and his Son *Henry*, whom he had made Half-King, for the whole Kingdom, *Robert Blanchmaines*, Earl of *Leiceſter*, who was engaged for the young King, attempted this Caſtle at his firſt landing here, with a great Body of *Normans* and *Flemings*; and though he was aſſiſted by *Hugh Bigod*, Earl of *Norfolk*, whoſe Demeſne it then was, could not win it, but marched off to S. *Edmund's Bury*, in which March being encountred by the King's Forces, his Army was totally routed, and himſelf and Lady taken Priſoners. It was at this Time that King *Henry* totally demoliſh'd the Caſtle, that it ſhould not be an Harbour of Rebels. The Manor after this, remaining in the Crown, was given by King *Edward* I. to his fifth Son, *Thomas de Brotherton*, Earl of *Norfolk*, who leaving only Heirs general, *viz.* *Margaret* and *Joan*, this Manor, upon the Diviſion, fell to *Margaret*, then the Wife of *Walter de Manny*, and ſo became the Eſtate of his Family, but did not long continue in it, for we find it in the Poſſeſſion of the Dukes of *Norfolk*, in the Reign of King *Edward* IV. and being forfeited to the Crown by his Attainder, was given by King *Henry* VII. to *John de Vere* Earl of *Oxford*; but whether it was reſtor'd to the *Norfolk* Family, when their Attainder was revers'd by Parliament, 4 *Hen.* 7. we find not, and ſo can add no more of it. Here was anciently a ſmall Monaſtery of Black Monks, of which we ſhall give an Account afterwards.

VII. *The Hundred of* Cosford.

This Hundred hath the River *Berton* croſſing it, and is bounded on the Eaſt with the Hundreds of *Boſmere* and *Cleydon*, and

and *Samford*; and on the South with this laſt, and *Baber* Hundred, which incloſeth the Weſt-Side; and on the North, with the Hundreds of *Thedwardſtre* and *Stow*. The Fee of it was in the Abbot of *Bury* S. *Edmund*'s, 9 *Edw.* 1. but ſince the Diſſolution of the Abbeys, hath been, and now is in the Crown, and the Government in the High Sheriff and his Officers. The Market Towns of this Hundred, are

Bilſton, or *Bildeſton*, as we find it in our Records, the Demeſne of *Henry Bourchier*, Earl of *Eſſex*, who dy'd poſſeſs'd of it, 23 *Edw.* 4. and left it to his Son *Henry Bourchier*, Knt. It is a Market-Town, and hath its Market weekly on *Wedneſday*, and Fair yearly on S. *George*'s Day, *April* 23. It is noted for the Clothing Trade.

Hadley, or *Headlega* (as the *Saxons* called it) is a large Town Corporate, governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, Council, *&c.* and hath two Markets weekly, *viz.* on *Monday*, for all Sorts of Proviſions, eſpecially Meat, and a ſmaller on *Saturdays*. It is grac'd with a ſumptuous Church, and tho' not ſo much, as anciently, yet pretty well peopled, and Fair yearly, on ———. 'Tis famous at this Time for making of Woollen Cloth, but our Antiquaries have a greater Reſpect for it, becauſe it is by our Hiſtorians ſaid to be the Burial-Place of *Guthrum*, or *Gormo* the *Dane*, though the Tomb that is ſhew'd for his Monument, bears not ſuch a Face of Antiquity as to have been of above 700 Years Continuance or more. This *Guthrum*, the *Pagan* King of *Denmark*, after he had harraſs'd the Kingdom of *Alfred* many Years, and put him to great Straits, was at length overcome by him in Battle, and coming to Terms of Agreement to ſettle a Peace, *Alfred* oblig'd him to be baptiz'd, which being comply'd with by *Guthrum* and thirty of his Nobles who accompany'd him, *Alfred* gave him freely the Country of the *Eaſt-Angles* to govern, which he did 12 Years; and dying in the Year 889, was bury'd in the Church here among the Kings of the *Eaſt-Angles* of the *Saxon* Race, it being the Seat of theſe Kings. The Lordſhip, 9 *Edw.* 1. was in the Prior of *Canterbury*. The Villages are

Aldham, the Manor and Eſtate of *Robert de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, of which, after his Death, his Widow, *Alice*, was aſſign'd as Part of her Dowry, and left it to her Son and Heir *Robert de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*. He left this Manor with many other Eſtates, 33 *Edw.* 3. to his Son and Heir Sir *Thomas de Vere*, who alſo left it to his Son *Robert*; but *Maud* his Wife, the Daughter of *Ralph Ufford*, Earl of *Suffolk*, ſurviving him, this Manor was aſſign'd to her out of her Son *Robert*'s Eſtate for her Dowry. In this Family it continued divers Succeſſions after this, 'till the Conteſt between the Houſes of *Lancaſter* and *York* for the Crown happen'd; and *John* Earl of *Oxford*, ſtanding firm to the *Lancaſtrians*, was forc'd to fly after *Barnet-Field* Battle; and his Eſtate being ſeiz'd, this Manor, with many more, was given by King *Edward* IV. to his Brother *Richard* Duke of *Glouceſter*, 1 *Edw.* 4. and afterward, when that Duke was made Chamberlain of the King's Houſhold, 11 *Edw.* 4. this Manor, with divers other forfeited Eſtates of the Earl of *Oxford*'s, as well as others, was ſettled upon him by a ſpecial Entail, for his many ſpecial Services done, and to be done.

Bretenham, a little inconſiderable Town, without any Appearance almoſt of a City, ſituate at the Head of the River *Breton*, yet that it is the *Combretonium* of *Antoninus* in theſe Parts, is evident both from the Sound and Signification of the Name; for as *Bretenham* in *Engliſh* implies a Town or Manſion on the *Breton*, ſo doth *Combretonium* in *Welch*, a Valley, or Low-place upon the *Breton*. But this in the *Peutegerian* Tables is falſely called *Comvetronum & ad Convecin.* In the Reign of *Edward* I. *An.* 9. it was the Lordſhip of *Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of *Glouceſter*, who marry'd *Joan* of *Acres*, that Prince's Daughter.

Elmſeth, the Lordſhip of *Joan de Bothun*, 9 *Edw.* 1. but now a Village of no Note, but for the Nativity of *John Boyſe*, Son of Mr. *Boyſe*, Miniſter of that Place.

He

He was bred in *Hadley* School, and being from thence removed to S. *John*'s College in *Cambridge*, became Fellow of it. He was well skill'd in the *Greek* Tongue, and, as while he was in the College, he upheld a Lecture to ſome young Scholars in his College, which they came to before Day, for their Improvement in that Language; ſo afterward he was choſen an Aſſiſtant to Sir *Henry Savil*, in putting out his *Chryſoſtome* in *Greek*, and wrote ſome Obſervations upon it, which Sir *Henry* calls *Doctiſſimas*. He was known by the Name of *Ingenioſiſſimus & Doctiſſimus Boyſius*, and as ſuch was not only preferr'd to a Prebend in the Church of *Ely*, and made Parſon of *Boxworth*, but was made Choice of to be One of the Tranſlators of the laſt Verſion of the Bible in 1604. He dy'd a little before the Troubles began in K. *Charles* I's Reign.

Hicham, a little Village, ſtanding near a Rivulet that falls into the *Breton*, whoſe Manor, 9 *Edw.* 1. belong'd to the See of *Ely*. In the Church here, Mr. *Weaver* found a Monument with this Inſcription.

Hoc tegitur Saxo Johannes Spring, *&c.* i. e. *with this Stone is covered the Body of* John Spring, *who dy'd* Aug. 12. *An°* Chriſti, 1547, *cujus*, &c.

Kettlebaſton, or as we find it in ancient Records, *Kettleberſton*, is a Lordſhip ſituate upon the *Breton*, not far from its Riſe, the Eſtate of *Thomas de Rydeware*, 9 *Edw.* 1. but afterward of *Henry* Lord *Scrope* of *Maſham*, in the Reign of King *Henry* VI. but he being attainted for adhering to the *York* Family, his Eſtate was confiſcated, and being in the Crown, was given to Sir *John Phelip*, and *Alice* his Wife, and the Heirs of their Bodies; but Sir *John* dying Childleſs, and *Alice* his Widow marrying to Sir *William de la Pole*, it was granted to him and *Alice* his Wife, and the Heirs of their Bodies. This *William*, in Conſideration of his great Merits, was, 23 *Hen.* 6. advanc'd to the Title and Honour of Duke of *Suffolk*, and to the Heirs Male of his Body; and at the ſame Time obtain'd a Grant to himſelf, and the ſaid *Alice* his Wife, and the Heirs of their Bodies, as Lord of this Manor of *Kettelberſton*, to hold, by the Service of carrying a Golden Scepter with a Dove on the Head on it, upon the Coronation-Day of the King's Heirs and Succeſſors. As alſo another Scepter of Ivory, with a Golden Dove on the Top thereof, upon the Day of the Coronation of the then Queen, and all other Queens of *England* in Times to come. He dy'd poſſeſs'd of this Manor, thus privileg'd, and left it to his Son and Heir, *John de la Pole*, Earl of *Suffolk*, by her the ſaid *Alice*.

Leyham, or *Layham*, a Village in the moſt Southern Part of this Hundred, was the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *Hugh de Spencer*, 9 *Edw.* 1. but being fallen to the Crown, by the Deaths of another *Hugh* and his, was given to *Edmund* of *Woodſtoke*, Earl of *Kent*, who dy'd poſſeſs'd of it, 4 *Edw.* 3. This is that good Earl, who being charg'd with Treaſon in pretending to reſtore his Brother, King *Edward* II. was condemn'd to dye; but when he came upon the Scaffold, none was found who would behead him, 'till they procur'd a condemn'd Wretch out of the *Marſha'ſea*, to cut off his Head to ſave his own Life. *Edmund* his Son and Heir, ſucceeded him in this, and other his Eſtates, but dying without Heirs of his Body, *Joan* his Siſter, then marry'd to Sir *Thomas Holland*, Knt. was found his next Heir, and ſo carry'd this Lordſhip and many other Lands into his Family. He dy'd poſſeſs'd of it, and her other Eſtates, on which account he aſſum'd the Honour and Title of Earl of *Kent*, leaving both to *Thomas* his Son and Heir; but *Joan* his Wife ſurviving him, held this Manor in her own Demeſne, and left it her Son *Thomas* Earl of *Kent*, though ſhe was at that Time Princeſs of *Wales*, by her ſecond Marriage with *Edward*, commonly called the *Black Prince*.

He

He dy'd poſſeſs'd of it, 20 *Rich.* 2. and left it to his Son and Heir *Thomas*: But it continued not long in his Family entire, for 21 *Hen.* 6. we find one third Part of this Manor of *Leyham*, in the Poſſeſſion of Sir *J. Tiptot*, whoſe Son *John* was, 27 *H.* 6. created Earl of *Worceſter*; and in 31 *H.* 6. that Sir *John Howard*, in Conſideration of his great Services, had a Grant in ſpecial Tail of this Manor of *Layham*, with ſome other Eſtates which were then in the Crown, by the Attainder of *John* Earl of *Wiltſhire*; and that 6 *Edw.* 4. *Richard Grey*, Lord *Powis*, dy'd ſeized of it, leaving it to *John Grey*, his Son and Heir, and his Poſterity.

Nedging, or as it is in old Records, *Nedding*, a Village, though ſomething at a Diſtance from *Kettlebaſton*, and on the other Side of the Rivulet above-mention'd, though in 9 *Edw.* 1. it was the Lordſhip of *Henry de Staunton*, yet afterward being under the ſame Lords, and partaking of the ſame Privileges, by being the Eſtate of the Earls of *Suffolk*, we need not repeat what we have ſo lately written there.

Other Lordſhips of this Hundred, found in our MS. not mentioned above, are

Karſey,	the Lordſhips of	*Hugh de Spencer.*
Watſham.		The Biſhop of *Ely.*
Whatfield,		*Thomas de Okefield.*
Nawton,		Idem.
Semour,		The Abbey of *Bury* S. *Edmund's.*
Chelliſworth,		*John de Phillibert.*
Bilſton,		*Thomas de Lovain.*
Thorpe,		*Hugh de Moneux.*

Theſe are all the Towns and Villages of this Hundred, which are come to our Knowledge of any Thing conſiderable, and therefore we ſhall proceed to

VIII. *The Hundred of* Harteſmere.

This Hundred is bounded on the Eaſt, with the Hundreds of *Haxon* and *Tredling*; on the South, with the Hundreds of *Stow* and *Boſmere*; on the Weſt, with the Hundred of *Blackbourn*; and on the North, with the River *Ouſe*, which parts it from *Norfolk*. The Fee of this Hundred was in *Robert de Ufford*, Earl of *Suffolk*, who having behav'd himſelf with great Valour at the Battle of *Cagant* in *France*, King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 11. made him a Grant in ſpecial Tail of this Hundred, in Conſideration of his Service and Merit. He dy'd poſſeſs'd of it, 43 *Edw.* 3. and left it with his Honour and other Eſtates, to his Son *William de Ufford*. He dy'd ſuddenly without Iſſue, to the Grief, as well as Amazement of all Perſons both Rich and Poor, 4 *Rich.* 2. After his Death, this Hundred, with ſome other Eſtates, return'd to the Crown, and was given to *Michael de la Pole*, Earl of *Suffolk*, who dy'd poſſeſs'd of it, 3 *Hen.* 5. leaving it to *William* his Brother, who was the next Heir Male, in whoſe Poſterity it continu'd ſome Time, but we ſuppoſe it long ſince returned to the Crown, and is governed by the Sheriff, as other Hundreds are. The Market Towns of this Hundred, are

Aye, or *Eye*, or *Eay*, that is, the Iſland, becauſe it is ſurrounded with Water on all Sides by a Brook, which runs cloſe to the Town. The Market is here on *Saturdays*, and Fair yearly, on ——— In it there are ſeen the Rubbiſh and Ruins, with ſome Walls yet decaying, of a Monaſtery dedicated to S. *Peter*, (of which more fully in its Place) and of an old Caſtle anciently belonging to *Robert Mallet*, a *Norman* Baron; for this *Robert*, (the Son of that *Robert Mallet*, who came into *England* with the Conqueror) having ſignalized himſelf in keeping King *William* on the Throne, as his Father had in ſettling him on it, obtain'd of that King this Honour of *Eye*, with all the Appendages of it, being 120 Manors, or the greateſt Part of them. Several of theſe Manors were held under him, by Sir *Robert Sackvil*, as *Burgholt*, *Bures* on the *Hill*, *Alfmanſton*, *Riſhangel*, *Wytham*, *Moles*, *Clopton*, *Briſwood*, *Coton*, *Brackford*, *Rudham*, *Farnham*, *Falham* and *Wickham*. *Robert* being poſſeſs'd of a vaſt Eſtate after this manner, held the Office of Great Chamberlain of *England* under King *Henry* I. and was a Benefactor to this

this Town; for whereas there was before a Market, and a Park, he founded an Abbey for Monks of the *Benedictine* Order, and amply endowed it.

While he thus flouriſh'd, *Robert Curthoſe* appear'd in Arms with ſome Noblemen his Confederates, to recover from King *Henry* the Kingdom, which he called his *Rightful Inheritance*; and this *Robert* was ſome Way an Abettor with him in it; which, when King *Henry* got ſufficient Proofs of, he diſinherited him of his Eſtate (*viz.* this Honour) and baniſh'd him the Realm. *Aye* being thus come into the King's Hands, this Honour was by him beſtow'd upon *Stephen* Earl of *Bologne*, (who afterwards became King of *England*) and he at length left it to his Natural Son *William*, who ſtiled himſelf Earl of *Bologne*, *Warren* and *Moreton*, but dy'd without Heirs, in the Expedition to *Tholoſe*, *Ann.* 1160, and ſo this Honour return'd again into the King's Hands, where it remain'd a While, 'till King *Richard* I. gave it to *Henry* V. of that Name, Duke of *Brabant* and *Loraine*, with a Grandchild of King *Stephen*, by a Daughter who had been a Nun.

How long it remain'd in his Family we find not, but it appears that it was in the King's Hands, 9 *Edw.* 1. and ſo continu'd; for King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 4. granted to *John* of *Eltham*, Earl of *Cornwall*, his next Brother, certain Rents pertaining to this Honour of *Eye*, but he dy'd in the 10th Year of K. *Edward* III's Reign without Iſſue; wherefore, 11 *Edw.* 3. when *Robert de Ufford*, in Conſideration of his good Services done the Kingdom, was rais'd to the Dignity of an Earl, King *Edward* III. made him a Grant in ſpecial Tail of the Caſtle, Town and Manor of *Eye*, with the Manors dependant of that Honour, *viz. Thomden*, *Haghley*, *Benhale*, *Parham*, *Ufford* and *Combes*; as alſo of this Hundred, and thoſe of *Stow* and *Plumſgate*, which he left to *William* his Son at his Death; but he having no Iſſue, this Honour again returned to the Crown, and was given to he *De la Poles*, Earls of *Suffolk*, in whoſe Family it remain'd ſome Time. *Ayehall* is a very fine Seat, and is the Manſion of the Lord *Cornwallis*, who hath the Title of Baron from this Place, being in his Patent ſtiled Lord *Cornwallis* of *Eye*. This Town was a Borough before the Reign of King *John*, and is called commonly in Writing, the *Town and Borough of* Aye. 'Tis now governed by two Bailiffs and a Common-Council. The Women employ themſelves chiefly in making Bone-Lace. The Borough ſends two Members to Parliament, but hath ſo done in ſome latter Reigns only, ſince King *Edward* IV. The Market is but indifferent; the Church is a very handſome Edifice, but with no Monuments of Note in it.

Buddeſdale, or *Boteſdale*, is a ſmall Market Town in this Hundred, whoſe Market is weekly on *Saturday*, and Fair yearly on ———.

Mendleſham, a Town ſituate near the Riſe of the River *Deben*, to which the Lord of it, *Hugh Fitz-Otho*, or the Son of *Otho*, the Mint-Maſter, procured the Privilege of a Market and Fair of King *Edward* I. The Market is weekly on *Tueſday*, and a pitiful one it is, not likely to mend; becauſe it is ſituate in the midſt of deep and dirty Roads, and the Fair yearly, is on ———. *Maud Fitz-Otho* was the ſole Heir of *Hugh*, and ſhe marrying *John de Botetourt*, Lord of *Wily* in *Worceſterſhire*, carry'd this Manor and her other Paternal Eſtates into his Family; from which, by the Heirs General in the Reign of King *Richard* II. they paſs'd to the *Frevils*, *Burnells*, and others. It is ſaid, that in digging here about thirty Years ſince, there was found an ancient Silver Crown, weighing about 60 Ounces, which was thought to belong to *Redwald*, or ſome other King of the *Eaſt-Angles*. It hath a fair Church, but no Monument worth taking Notice of. The Villages are

Aſpull, or *Aſpale*, the Lordſhip of *William de Bottiller*, or *Butler*, 9 *Edw.* 1. and afterward of *John Brooke*, Lord *Cobham*, 4 *Edw.* 4. who marrying the Heireſs of the *Cobhams*, had this Barony, as well as their other Eſtates with her; and

and from that Time, or ſoon after, were ſummon'd to Parliament, under the Title of Lords *Cobham*. *Henry* Lord *Cobham* being found guilty of a Conſpiracy with his Brother *George*, and Sir *Walter Raleigh*, 1 *Jac.* 1. tho' he was not executed for the Treaſon, yet forfeited his Honour, 'till Sir *John Brook*, ſhewing an exemplary Loyalty in the late Troubles, was reſtor'd to the Honour of his Anceſtors, by a freſh Patent, bearing Date *Jan.* 3. 20 *Car.* 1. but he dying without Iſſue, the Honour became extinct in that Family.

Brome was the Lordſhip of the Monks of *Thetford*, but *Bartholomew Davillars* had ſome Share in it. 'Tis now an obſcure Village, yet hath Honour enough, that it hath for many Ages been the Seat of the Noble Family of *Cornwallis*, whoſe Manſion is here at *Brome-Hall*, and Perſons have born a ſhining Merit all along. For in the Time of K. *Henry* VIII. Sir *John Cornwallis*, Knt. for his ſingular Courage, and valiant Actions under the Duke of *Norfolk*, at the Siege of *Morlaix* in *France*, was ſoon after his Return Home made a Knight, and Steward of the Houſhold to Prince *Edward*, afterward King *Edward* VI. His Son,

Sir *Thomas Cornwallis*, being Sheriff of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* in the laſt Year of King *Edward* VI. rais'd conſiderable Forces againſt the Oppoſers of Queen *Mary*'s Title, and by their Aſſiſtance ſet her upon the Throne of her Anceſtors; which that Queen ſo gratefully reſented, that ſhe conſtituted him one of her Privy Council, Treaſurer of *Calis*, and Controller of her Houſhold. Of his Son *William Cornwallis* we know no more, than that he was the Father of

Sir *Frederick Cornwallis*, who having with great Fidelity, both in Court and Camp, from his Youth, ſerved King *Charles* I. in which he not only often hazarded his Life, particularly at *Copredy-Bridge*, where he reſcued the Lord *Wilmot* out of the Enemy's Hands, but ſuffer'd the Loſs of his Eſtate, Impriſonment and Exile. King *Charles* II. at his Reſtoration, in Teſtimony of the Eſteem he had for his great Merit, not only made him Treaſurer of his Houſhold, Controller and Privy Councellor, but by Letters Patents, Dated *April* 20, 1661. created him a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Cornwallis* of *Eye*, and to the Heirs Males of his Body. He dy'd the *January* following, leaving his Son *Charles* Heir of his Honour and Eſtate. He was one of the Lords of the Admiralty in the Reign of King *William* III. and Lord-Lieutenant of the County of *Suffolk*, whoſe Son *Charles* is the preſent Lord *Cornwallis*.

In the Chancel of the Church of this Place, are ſeveral Monuments for divers of this Family of *Cornwallis*, tho' ſome have been bury'd at *Culford*, where this Family hath another Seat, *viz.* a Marble Tomb four Foot high for Sir *John Cornwallis*; upon it lyeth his Figure in Armour, with a white Staff in his Hand, and a Greyhound at his Feet; and *Mary* his Wifes, with an Hound at her Feet alſo. He dy'd at *Aſhridge* in *Bucks*, *April* 21, 1544.

Near this is another Monument on the North-ſide of Marble, for Sir *Thomas Cornwallis*, Knt. and *Anne* his Wife: His Pourtraiture is in Armour, and hers by it. In the Iſle adjoining, is alſo a Monument for *Henry Cornwallis*, Eſq; in Armour kneeling, without Date, thus underwrit.

I entred only that I ſhould go out.
He that is born, muſt dye, there is no doubt.

In the Chancel there is alſo a Tomb-Stone for *Edward Cornwallis*, Eſq; who dy'd *Sept.* 4, 1510. Under the Inſcription is the Form of an Heart, and within it this Word, *Credidi*: And from it the Words of *Job*, Ch. xix. 25, 26, 27, in *Latin*.

Brackford, or *Broekford*, a Manor held of the Honour of *Eye*, in the Time of King *Henry* I. by Sir *Robert de Sacvil*, Kt. the Anceſtor of the Earl of *Dorſet* and *Middleſex*.

Melles, the Demeſne of *John de Swyniford*, 9 *Edw.* 1. but afterward of Sir *John de Norwich*, Knt. who being much in Favour with King *Edward* III. obtain'd among other Privileges and Grants, a

Charter of Free-Warren for all his Lands in this Place. He left it with his other Eſtates, to *John* his Grandſon, Son of *Walter*, who dy'd before him, 36 *Edw.* 3. He dy'd poſſeſs'd of it, 48 *Edw.* 3. but young, and leaving no Iſſue, *Katharine de Brews* his Couſin, was his next Heir. She had Livery of his Lands ſoon after his Death; but taking upon her the Habit of a Nun at *Dertford* in *Kent*, *William de Ufford*, Earl of *Suffolk*, Son of *Robert de Ufford*, by *Margaret de Norwich* her Couſin, was found to be her next Heir; and ſo this Manor, and divers other Eſtates of the *Norwich's*, paſs'd into the Family of *Uffords*.

Ockold, or *Acold*, one of thoſe eighteen Manors which were given to *William* Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey* in this County of *Suffolk*. He gave this Manor to the Monks of *Eye* in this County, and *William* his Grandſon, confirm'd it to them in King *Stephen's* Reign.

Okeley was 9 *Edw.* 1. the Lordſhip of *John de Hoe*, and *Nicholas de Beaufu*, but now hath nothing memorable in it but ſome Tombs in the Chancel of the Church, for *William Cornwallis* and *Elizabeth* his Wife, which *William* dy'd *Anno Domini* 1520; for *Robert Buckton*, Eſq; Lord and Patron of this Village, who dy'd *Decemb.* 17, *Anno Domini* 1408; and in the midſt of the Chancel there is a Tomb thus inſcribed, *Pray for the Soul of* John Dennis, *heretofore Rector of this Church, who dy'd* July *ult. Anno Domini* 1529.

Redgrave, the Lordſhip of *Ulsketel* Earl of the *Eaſt-Angles* and *Norfolk*. He had no Iſſue, and ſo was very munificent to the Abbey of S. *Edmund's Bury*, to which, among other Eſtates, he gave this Manor of *Redgrave*. He was ſlain in the Battle of *Aſſendune* in *Eſſex*, with *Canute* the *Dane*, *Anno Domini* 1016. In theſe later Ages, this Village is deſervedly famous for the Family of *Bacons*, who had a Seat there, if they have not ſtill; for here Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, who, for his Knowledge in the Laws of this Kingdom, was rais'd from King *Henry* VIII's Attorney in the Court of Wards, to be Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*, by Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* 1. had his Country-Seat. Sir *Francis Bacon*, Lord *Verulam*, and Lord Chancellor of *England*, *Jac.* 16. was his younger Son, but his eldeſt, which bore his own Name, *Nicholas*, continu'd in his Seat here at *Redgrave*, and was created by King *James* I. *Reg.* 9. the firſt Baronet of *England*, *May* 22, 1611. His Poſterity remain'd here 'till very lately, if they are now removed.

Riſhangles, or *Ryſhangel*, one of thoſe Manors which was held of the Honour of *Eye*, in the Reign of King *Henry* I. by Sir *Robert Sacvil*, Knt. the Anceſtor of the Earl of *Dorſet*, and was the Eſtate of *Thomas de Hickling*, 9 *Edw.* 1.

Thorndon, or *Thorndene*, the Demeſne of King *Edward* I. *Reg.* 9, but given by him, *Reg.* 11. to *Robert de Ufford*, Earl of *Suffolk*, who dy'd poſſeſs'd of it, 43 *Ed.* 3. leaving it to *William* his Son and Heir; but *Iſabel* his Wife ſurviving him, ſhe had an Aſſignation of this Manor for her Dowry, with ſome others in this County. After her, the ſame King granting to *John de Eltham* his Brother, Earl of *Cornwall*, the Caſtle and Manor of *Aye* in Tail general, this Manor of *Thorndon* was annex'd to it; but whether he ever enjoy'd it is uncertain, becauſe he dy'd without Iſſue before the ſaid *Iſabel*, and ſo it again returned to the Crown, and was diſpos'd of to the *De la Poles*, Earls of *Suffolk*; for *William De la Pole*, Duke of *Suffolk*, dy'd poſſeſs'd of it *May* 26, 28 *Hen.* 6. leaving it to his Son *John*.

Thrandeſton, in ancient Records *Thurſtaneſton*, the Lordſhip of *John de Dagworth*, *Peter Manneyſin*, and *John Medfield*, 9 *Edw.* 1. but afterward of *Thomas de Multon*, Lord *Egremont*, which Honour he inherited from his Mother *Annibal*, one of the Coheirs of *Richard Lucy*, Lord *Egremont*. He obtain'd a Charter, 18 *Edw.* 1. for a Market every Week upon *Tueſday* at this Manor, with a Fair yearly, upon the Eve, Day, and Morrow, after the Feaſt of S. *Mary Magdalene*, but the Market is long ſince diſcontinued, if not the Fair. He alſo at the ſame Time procur'd a Charter

of Free Warren for all his Demeſne-Lands here. His Poſterity enjoy'd this Eſtate divers Succeſſions, 'till *John de Multon* dying without Iſſue, 8 *Edw.* 3. his Eſtate was divided between his three Siſters, *Joan*, *Elizabeth*, and *Margaret*; but this Manor did not come into the Partition, it being aſſign'd to *Alice* his Widow, for her Dowry.

Weſthorpe, } the former of theſe was the
Wiverton; } Lordſhip of *Adam de Coniers*, and the later of *Hugh Howell*, 9 *Edw.* 1. but afterward both theſe Manors were the Eſtate of *William de la Pole*, Earl of *Suffolk*, who dy'd poſſeſs'd of them, 26 *Hen.* 6. leaving them to his Son *John De la Pole*, then but ſeven Years of Age; but having made Proof of his Age, was admitted to his Father's Eſtates and Honours, and marry'd *Elizabeth* K. *Edward* IV's Siſter, by whom he had many Children, *viz.* five Sons and four Daughters.

Wetheringſet, the Lordſhip of the Biſhop of *Ely*, 9 *Edw.* 1. but now a Village made famous only by *Richard Hackluit*, the Rector of it, whoſe Genius chiefly inclining him to Hiſtory, he wrote three Volumes in Folio of *Engliſh* Voyages, Traffics and Diſcoveries; a Book of good Uſe at this Time, tho' printed above 100 Years ſince. He acquir'd his great Knowledge of Marine Affairs, by keeping a conſtant Correſpondence with the noted Seamen at *Wapping*; Sir *Francis Walſingham* encouraging and furthering his Deſign. He put out alſo ſome Geographical Works, and dy'd *Anno* 1616.

Other Lordſhips of this Hundred, mentioned in our MS. are

Redingfield,	the Lordſhip of	The Prioreſs of this Place.
Cranlee,		King *Edward* I.
Cocklingate,		Idem.
Sutton,		Idem.
Langton,		Idem.
Briſeworth,		*George de Thorpe.*
Yaxley,		King *Edward* I.
Burgate,		*Peter de Burgate.*
Palſgrave,		The Abbot of *Bury.*
Sturſton,		*Robert de Bokenham.*
Worham,		The Abbot of *Bury.*
Rickingale,		*Thomas Talbot*'s Heir.
Giſlingham,		*Fulke de Goldingham*, &c.
Fynningham,		*Adam de Comers.*
Backton,		The Biſhop of *Norwich.*
Thornham,		The Prior of *Ely.*
Stoke,		Idem.
Brockford,		The Abbot of *Bury.*
Thwayſe,		Idem.
Wickham,		The Abbot of S. *John*'s at *Colcheſter.*
Cotton,		*William de Briſeworth*, &c.

IX. *The Hundred of* Hoxon.

This Hundred is bounded on the Eaſt, with the Hundreds of *Blithing* and *Wangford*; on the South, with the Hundreds of *Loes* and *Plomeſgates*; on the Weſt, with the Hundred of *Harteſmere*; and on the North, with the River *Ouſe*. The Fee of this Hundred was anciently in the Biſhop of *Norwich*, but now is in the Crown, and the Government in the Sheriff. There is no Market-Town in it, the Eaſt-Part being near *Haleſworth*; the South near *Framlingham*; and the Weſt near *Aye*; the Villages of any Note in this Hundred, are theſe,

Bedingfield, a Village chiefly of Note for giving a Name to a famous and ancient Family, that received much Honour by the Heir of *Tudenham*. The Abbies of S. *Edmund*'s *Bury* and *Colcheſter*, had ſome Shares in this Manor, tho' the Head Lord was the *Bedingfields*.

Denham was the Lordſhip of *John de Caſtle*, in 9 *Edw.* 1. and is now of Note, for the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, who has his Seat here called *Denham-Hall*.

Denington, the Eſtate and Lordſhip of *William de Bovyle*, and *Ralph de Hardichiſhall*, and afterward of Sir *John Phelip*, a valiant Soldier in the Reign of King *Henry* V. in the Wars of *France*. Sir *William Phelip* ſucceeded him in this Manor, and became Lord *Bardolf*, by the Marriage of *Joan*, one of the Coheirs of *Thomas* Lord *Bardolf*. He, in the 5th Year of King *Henry* VI. founded a Chantry for two Prieſts, to celebrate Divine Service every Day at the Altar of S. *Margaret*, in the Church of this Town, for the good Eſtate of himſelf, and the ſaid *Joan* his Wife, during this Life, and alſo for their Souls, after their Departure out of this Life; as alſo for the Souls of K. *Henry* IV. and K. *Henry* V. and all the Faithful deceas'd. His Body he bequeath'd to be bury'd in the Church of *Denington*, with his Anceſtors before the ſaid Altar, and appointed a Thouſand Maſſes to be ſaid for his Soul, by the ſeveral Orders of Friars in *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, as ſoon after his Deceaſe as poſſible, allowing Four Pence to them for every Maſs. He alſo gave to the Church of this Place, after the Deceaſe of *Joan* his Wife, a certain Maſs-Book, called a Gradual, a Silver Cenſer, and a Legend, for the Souls of Sir *John Phelip*, Knt. his own and Wife's Souls, as alſo the Souls of all his Friends, Benefactors, and all the Faithful; but afterward by a Codicil, he ordered his Body to be bury'd in the Churchyard of *Denington*. He left only one Daughter and Heir, who being marry'd to *John* Viſcount *Beaumont*, carry'd the Eſtate of the Lords *Bardolf* into his Family. The Lordſhip of this Place is now the Poſſeſſion of the ancient Family of the *Rouſes*.

In the Church of this Place, there are Monuments for Sir *William Wingfield*, Knt. Lord of the Manor, and Patron of the Church, who dy'd *June* 1, 1398. For *William Wingfield*, Eſq; and *Katharine* his Wife: He was alſo Lord and Patron of this Village. As alſo for Sir *Robert Wingfield*, Knt. and *Elizabeth* his Wife, which *Robert* dy'd *May* 3, 1409.

Freſingfield, the Lordſhip partly of the Abbot of S. *Edmund*'s *Bury*, and partly of *Richard Fitz-Giles*, (a Ward to *Edward Bacun*) 9 *Edw.* 1. but at length of *William De la Pole*, Duke of *Suffolk*, who dy'd poſſeſs'd of it, 28 *Hen.* 6. leaving it to his Son and Heir *John*, who marry'd *Elizabeth* the Siſter of King *Edward* IV. by whom he had a numerous Iſſue, as above.

It is a great Honour to this Place, that the truly Pious, and Learned Archbiſhop *Sancroft* was born here, and after his Deprivation, lived ſome Years here, and was here bury'd; but his Name will ever live among them, upon the Account of his Benefactions to the Church and Town in theſe Particulars, *viz.* He ſettled an Eſtate in Fee-Farm Rents, to the Value of 52 *l.* 17 *s.* 10 *d.* *per Ann.* upon the Vicar of the Church, and his Succeſſors for ever, upon Condition that the Vicar ſhould pay 10 *l.* *per Annum* to the Maſter of a School, which his Lordſhip at the ſame Time founded in the ſame Pariſh; and 6 *l.* a Year to the Pariſh-Clerk, at 2 *s.* *per* Week, and 4 *s.* on *Chriſtmas*, *Eaſter*, and *Whitſun-Days*, and the Feaſt of S. *Michael*. He alſo, in 1667, when he was Dean of S. *Paul*'s, gave a Cloſe of an Acre and an Half, which he purchas'd on Purpoſe, and added it to the Vicar's Glebe. He alſo about the ſame Time, built a convenient Houſe, and ſettled it for the continual Habitation of the Pariſh-Clerk for ever. His other Benefactions ſee in his Life, among the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury* in *Kent*.

Horham, the Demeſne of *Roger de Huntingfield*, who dy'd ſeized of it, and left it to his Son and Heir *William de Huntingfield*,

field, who having been in the Wars of *France*, was knighted, and dying 50 *Edw.* 3. left *Alice*, the Widow of Sir *John de Norwich*, his Heir.

Hoxon, anciently called *Hegilſdon*, ſituate upon the River *Waveney*, is famous for the Martyrdom of *Edmund*, King of the *Eaſt-Angles*, for here it was that this moſt Chriſtian King, becauſe he would not renounce his Faith in Chriſt, was by the inhuman *Pagan Danes*, (as *Abbo* the Hiſtorian tells us) bound to a Tree, and ſhot at by them ſo long, that his Body was as full of Arrows as they could ſtick one by another; and to increaſe his Pain and Torture, did with their Arrows make Wound upon Wound, 'till the Darts gave Place to one another. Our Poets have ingeniouſly enough thus reflected on his Death.

As Dennis *by his Death adorned* France,
So Edmund's *Sufferings do our Land advance:*
The Crown his Head, Scepter his Hand renown'd;
But he was greater for his Blood and Wounds.

His Death happen'd *Anno Domini* 870, and his Body thus ſlain, was carry'd to *Bury* in this County, where it was plac'd in a goodly Shrine, richly adorn'd with Jewels and precious Stones; which, tho' they are all vaniſh'd, yet ſo long as the Town itſelf remains, his Name will have a Memorial of him, in its being ſtill called S. *Edmund's Bury*.

In this Place in after Ages, there was a beautiful Seat of the Biſhops of *Norwich*, who were Lords of the Manor, 9 *Edw.* 1. 'till they exchang'd it for the Monaſtery of S. *Benedict* in the *Hulm*.

The Church here is a Vicarage, but to make it a Competency for a Miniſter, the late Biſhop of *Norwich*, Dr. *Edward Reynolds*, upon the Renewal of the Leaſe of the Impropriate Parſonage belonging to his See, reſerved an Augmentation of Ten Pounds *per Annum*, and ſettled it upon the Vicar for the Time being, for ever.

Kelteſal, or *Kelſal*, the Demeſne of *John* Duke of *Norfolk*, which he had with the Counteſs *Marſhall* as a Portion, 'till being attainted for ſiding with the Houſe of *York*, againſt *Henry* Duke of *Richmond*, this Manor, and his other Eſtates being ſeiz'd by that King, were given to *John de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, whoſe Eſtate had been, in *Edward* IV's Reign, confiſcated, for taking Part with the *Lancaſtrians* *So ſoon doth Providence return the Evils Men do to others upon themſelves.*

Mendham, the Demeſne of the Earl of *Oxford*, and *Roger Fitz-William*, 9 *Edw.* 1. but ſoon after of *Roger de Huntingfield*, who dy'd poſſeſs'd of it, 25 *Edw.* 1. and left it to his Son and Heir *William*; whoſe Son *Roger*, leaving his Kinſwoman, *Alice*, the Widow of Sir *John de Norwich*, his Heir, it paſs'd by her into other Families, of which we find it in the Poſſeſſion of *John* Earl of *Oxford*, in the Reign of King *Henry* VI. He was a firm Partiſan of the Houſe of *Lancaſter*, in its War with the Houſe of *York*, and on that Account after *Barnet-Field*, he was attainted, and being forc'd to fly, his great Eſtate was confiſcated, and given to *Richard* Duke of *Glouceſter*, King *Edward* IV's Brother, 1 *Edw.* 4. and afterward ſettled upon him by a ſpecial Entail, 11 *Edw.* 4. But upon the Acceſſion of King *Henry* VII. to the Throne, it was reſtor'd to the Earl of *Oxford*, and this among the reſt.

Metfield, of which we know no more than this, That the Church here was anciently a Donative, or Free-Chapel, in the Hands of the Pariſhioners, their Endowment for a Miniſter being only 15 *l. per Annum*; which poor Allowance, Mr. *Chapman*, Miniſter of *Thorp* near *Norwich*, (who dy'd *June* 29, 1700,) being much concern'd at, did, by his Will order, that all his Copyhold Lands and Tenements being ſold, certain Freehold Lands ſhould be purchas'd with the Price, and ſettled on the Miniſter of *Metfield* and his Succeſſors for ever; which was accordingly done, and is now enjoy'd by him, being forty-eight Acres of Land, and a very good Houſe.

Silham,

Silham, or *Sylham*, the Lordſhip of *Alice Seymour*, 9 *Edw.* 1. and afterward of *Michael de la Pole*, Earl of *Suffolk*, when he dy'd at *Paris* in Baniſhment, 12 *Rich.* 2. His Son *Michael* inherited it with his other Eſtates, and left it to his Poſterity; for we find *William de la Pole* dy'd ſeiz'd of it, 28 *Hen.* 6. and left it to his Son *John*, who afterwards marry'd *Elizabeth*, King *Edward* IV's Siſter; and becauſe his Son *John*, and after him *Edmund* Earl of *Suffolk* and *Lincoln*, became thereby entitled to the Crown in the *York* Line, when King *Henry* VII. and VIII. reigned; he was kept in Priſon, and at length put to Death, for fear of any Inſurrection to ſet him on the Throne. He left only one Daughter, who became a Nun, and ſo his Family was extinct.

The Church here being altogether unendowed, and the Rectory wholly impropriated in Lay Hands, and no Manner of Maintenance fixed for the ſerving the Cure, Mr. *Anthony Barry* being Impropriator, out of a pious Regard to the Souls of the People, by his Will bearing Date *March* 13, 1678, ſettled on the Miniſter of *Silham* and his Succeſſors for ever, all the Impropriate Tithes of the Pariſh, worth about 40 *l. per Annum*. Mr. *Barry* dy'd *Sept.* 4. 1679, and from that Time the Miniſter of *Sylham* hath enjoy'd the whole Tithes of the Pariſh, with a Meſſuage and Cloſe of 4 *l. per Annum*, given by the ſame Gentleman. His Son, Mr. *Chriſtop'er Barry*, who dy'd *Oct.* 30, 1701. did by his laſt Will not only confirm his Father's Donation, but added a good Houſe for the Miniſter to dwell in, with Lands thereto belonging, to the Value of 8 *l. per Annum*.

Stradbroke, or *Stradebroke*, was another Manor that at the ſame Time belong'd to the ſaid Earls of *Suffolk*, 8 *Rich.* 2. when *Michael de la Pole*, then Earl of *Suffolk*, procured a Licenſe of that King, to incloſe and make a Park of all his Woods, and Lands in this Town, which lay out of the Bounds of the Foreſt, and ſo left it to his Son *William*, as he did to his Son *Michael*, from whom it deſcended as above in *Silham*; but before it came to that Earl, it was the Eſtate of *Richard de Bruſe*, then a Ward of *Edward Bacun*, 9 *Edw.* 1.

Waybread, or *Weybrede*, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *John de Ingham*, Lord of *Ingham* in this County, who dy'd ſeiz'd of it, 2 *Edw.* 2. and left it to his Son and Heir *Oliver Ingham*, who alſo departed this Life poſſeſs'd of it, 18 *Edw.* 3. *Elizabeth* his Wife ſurviv'd him, and had this Manor of *Weybread* for Part of her Dowry; but after her Deceaſe we find not who had it, becauſe the Partition of his Eſtate among his Heirs general, is not ſet down.

Wilby, the Manor of *John Nevill*. Lord firſt, and then Marqueſs *Montague*, who having ſtoutly adhered to the Houſe of *York*, with his Father, *Richard Nevill*, Earl of *Salisbury*, and his Brother, *Richard* Earl of *Warwick*, upon the Succeſs of his Party, 1 *Edw.* 4. had, in Conſideration of his good Services, a Grant to himſelf and the Heirs Male of his Body, among other Eſtates, this of *Wilby*, with the Advowſon of the Church belonging to it, which with other Lordſhips in this County, devolv'd to the Crown by the Attainder of divers *Lancaſtrians*. This Manor was further confirm'd to him and his Heirs, 5 *Edw.* 4. but when his Brother, *Richard* Earl of *Warwick*, being diſoblig'd by King *Edward* IV. for marrying the Lady *Elizabeth Grey*, while he was treating for him a Match with the *French* King's Siſter, fell from that King, to *Henry* VI's Side. He alſo revolted with his Brother, and being ſlain with him in *Barnet-field*, his Eſtate was forfeited; and his Son *George* being degraded of all his Honours, liv'd inglorious, leaving no Iſſue.

Wingfield, the Eſtate and Lordſhip of *Richard de Bruce*, a Minor, in the Cuſtody of *Edward Bacun*, 9 *Edw.* 1. but afterward of a Family, who took their Names from it, and were called *De Wingfield*. They were a Family of great Reputation in this County for many Reigns, tho' they had their Habitation in after Times at *Letheringham*; for we find that *William Wingfield* was Knight of the Shire for this County, the ſecond, ſixth and ſeventh

Years

Years of King *Richard* II's Reign; and *John de Wingfield* the ſeventh Year of the ſame Reign; and *Robert de Wingfield* the 6th Year of King *Henry* VI's Reign; and that from the Reign of K. *Henry* VI. *Anno* 33, to the later End of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, one or other of that Family were High-Sheriffs often of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* together, and of *Suffolk* alone, and ſeveral of them were Knights. From the *Wingfields*, by the Marriage of *Katharine*, the Daughter and Heir of Sir *John Wingfield*, Knt. to *Michael de la Pole*, Earl of *Suffolk*, this Manor of *Wingfield* came into his Family, with the Chantry of *Wingfield*, and a great Extent of Lands, Meadow, Paſture, Wood, Heath, and Marſh-Land, in the ſaid Pariſh and Towns adjoining. While this Lordſhip was in this Noble Family, they procured a Licenſe to make a Caſtle of the Manor-Houſe here, and to incloſe and make a Park of all his Woods and Lands in it; all which deſcended in the ſame Family divers Succeſſions, and *John de la Pole*, Earl of *Suffolk*, who marry'd *Elizabeth* the Siſter of King *Edward* IV. who dy'd 7 *Hen.* 7. was bury'd in the Collegiate Church of this Town.

Here was anciently a College (of which we ſhall hereafter treat more largely) in which *William de la Pole*, Lord of *Wingfield*, Earl, Marqueſs, and Duke of *Suffolk*, was interred, after his Body had been caſt into the Sea headleſs by the Duke of *Exeter*; for it was caſt up at *Dover*, and being brought from thence, was interred here, *Anno* 1450. In this Pariſh-Church (which before the Diſſolution belong'd to the College) there lie bury'd, as the Inſcriptions of their Monuments ſhew, *Richard Pole*, the Son of the Lord *Michael Pole*, Earl of *Suffolk*, who dy'd *Decemb.* 18, *Anno* 1403; as alſo Mr. *John de la Pole*, the Son of *Michael de la Pole*, Earl of *Suffolk*, Bachelor of both Laws, and Prebendary of the Cathedral Church of *York*, and Collegiate Church of *Beverley*, who dy'd *Feb.* 4, 1415, 4 *Hen.* 5. As alſo Mr. *Wingfield* of *Letheringham*; for this Place was the principal Seat of the Family, which in Time ſpread into many Branches.

The Church of this Place is a Vicarage, and ſeems to have been a very ſmall one, 'till the late Biſhop of *Norwich*, Dr. *Edward Reynolds*, at the Renewing of the Leaſe of the Impropriate Parſonage, reſerv'd an Annual Rent of 25 *l.* a Year, for an Augmentation of the Vicar's Maintenance, and ſettled it upon them for ever.

Other Towns, with the Lordſhips in this Hundred found in our MS. are

Eſham,	the Lordſhip of	The Prior of *Thetford*.
Wyreſdale,		*Oliver de Ingham*.
Laxfield,		*John de Painte*.
Tattington,		*William Rington*.
Brundiſhe,		Idem.
Badingham,		*William de Bovyle*.
Kelſale,		The Counteſs *Marſhall*.
Carlton,		Eadem, both for Dowry.

Bedfield,	the Lordſhip of	The Earl Marſhal.
Saxted,		The Prior of *Aye*.
Warlingworth,		The Abbot of *Bury*.
Soham,		Idem.
Weyleybeigh,		*William de Bovyle*.
South-hold,		Idem, *&c.*
Horham,		*Roger Hungerford*.
Allington,		Idem, *&c.*

Theſe are all the Villages in which we obſerve any Thing worthy of Hiſtory, and ſo we paſs to

X. *The Hundred of* Lackford.

This Hundred is bounded on the Eaſt, with the Hundreds of *Blackborn* and *Thingow*; on the South, with the Hundred of *Risbridge*, and Part of *Cambridgſhire*, which bounds it entirely on the Weſt; and on the North, with the River *Ouſe*, which divides it from *Norfolk*. The Fee of this Hundred is in the King, and the Government in the Sheriff and his Officers. The Market-Towns anciently were three, *Brandon*, *Milden-Hall*, and *New-Market*; but Time hath aboliſh'd the firſt, ſo that there are at preſent but two, *viz.*

Milden-

Mildenhall, or *Milnall*, whoſe Market is weekly on *Friday*, but is chiefly plentiful for Fiſh and Wild-Fowl; and Fair on ——— yearly. It is grac'd with a fair Church, which has a tall Steeple, and very Populous, having ſeveral Streets, called by the Inhabitants Rows, (as *Beek-Row*, *How-Row*, &c.) leading to the Fens belonging to it, as big as ordinary Towns. It was the Lordſhip of the Abbot of S. *Edmund's Bury*, 9 *Edw.* 1. This Town furniſheth us not with any Thing Notable but this, that from it came two ſuch proſperous Traders in *London*, as within little more than twenty Years, ſupplyed that City with two Lord-Mayors, *viz.* *Henry Barton*, Skinner, Son of *Henry Barton* of this Place, who was Lord-Mayor of *London* in 1428; and *William Gregory*, Skinner, Son of *Roger Gregory* of this Place, in 1451. Mr. *Holinſhed* alſo tells us, that *Anno* 1507, *May* 17, there happen'd in this Town a fierce Fire, which in the Space of two Hours conſum'd and deſtroy'd thirty-ſeven Dwelling-Houſes, beſides Barns, Stables, and other Out-houſes.

New-Market, a Town of late Erection, as the very Name imports; but the Market is very good, being furniſh'd with all Commodities in great Abundance. It is kept weekly on *Thurſday*, and the Fair yearly on S. *Barnabas's* Day, which Fair was by Charter to be kept on the Eve, Day and Morrow of the ſaid Feaſt, and four Days following. It was procured by *Reginald de Argenton*, 21 *Edw.* 1. It is ſo ſituated, that the South-part belongs to *Cambridgſhire*, and the North to this County, each of which hath a ſmall Church of its own, of which this laſt is Parochial and Inſtitutive; but the firſt belongs to *Ditton*, or *Dicton*, as the Mother-Church. Our ancient Hiſtories can't be ſuppos'd to ſpeak any Thing almoſt of this New Place, yet we find that in the Reign of King *Henry* III. *Robert de Inſula*, or *Liſle*, gave one Half of it to *Richard de Argenton*, (from whom the *Allingtons* are deſcended) in Frank Marriage with his Daughter *Caſſandra*. *Reginald de Argenton*, who procured the Fair above-mentioned, was his Son, but whether it be continu'd upon that Day, *June* 11, we know not.

This Town hath not grown up to its Height by any Manufacture us'd in it, or any particular Merchandize, but by its Situation upon a Road, and affording Conveniencies for Paſſengers; but chiefly from the frequent Reſort of the Court thither for Horſe-Races, and other Diverſions, ſometimes twice a Year, which brings Multitudes of Spectators thither; for it ſtands near a Plain very commodious for thoſe Sports; and on *Cambridge* Side there is an Houſe built on Purpoſe for the Reception and Entertainment of our Kings. The Plain above-mention'd, which ſurrounds the Town, is called from the Town, *New-Market-Heath*, and the Soil thereof is indeed Sandy and Barren; but the Surface is green and dry, fit for ſuch Exerciſes. Along this Heath, runs that wonderful Ditch, which the Vulgar call the *Devil's Dyke*, as if no Humane Power could have made it, but by the Devil's Help; whereas it is plain, that it is no other than ſuch a Foſſe or Ditch, as is uſually made to guard Inhabitants of Towns, or Cities, from the Incurſions of Enemies; but having ſpoken of this in *Cambridgſhire*, we ſhall add nothing more than this, that the leaſt of theſe Foſſes or Ditches is to be ſeen within two Miles of this Place, being drawn between *Snailwell* and *Moulton*. Mr. *Holinſhed* ſpeaking of great Floods and Inundations, which happen'd in *England*, in 1393, ſays, that at this Place there happen'd ſo great an one, that it beat down the Walls of Houſes, and brought many Men and Women in great Danger of drowning, 17 *Rich.* 2.

Brandon, tho' no Town of weekly Marketting, as formerly it was, yet is of Note for divers Things, 1. For its convenient Situation upon the *Ouſe*, and having not only a Bridge for Travelling, but a Ferry at a Mile Diſtance from the Bridge, where ſeveral Sorts of Goods are loaded and unloaded, to be carry'd to and from the Iſle of *Ely*. 2. For its three Fairs yearly on *Valentine's* Day, *Feb.* 14.

S. *Barnabas's*

S. *Barnabas's* Day, *June* 11, and S. *Martin's* Day, *Nov.* 11. 3. For being the Lordſhip and Eſtate of the Biſhop of *Ely*, 9 *Edw.* 1. and afterward of *Robert de Ufford*, Earl of *Suffolk*. 4. For giving the Title of Baron to *Charles Gerard*, who having been trained up in Wars, before the Troubles of *England* began, rais'd a Regiment of Foot, and a Troop of Horſe at his own Charge for the King, and behaved himſelf with wonderful Courage in divers Battles; for which Services, he was advanc'd by his Royal Maſter, King *Charles* I. to the Degree and Title of a Baron, by the Name of Lord *Gerard* of *Brandon*; and afterward *Charles* II. rais'd him to the Dignity of Earl of *Macclesfield*: But this Family being extinct, her late Majeſty Queen *ANNE*, making Duke *Hamilton* a Peer of *England*, created him Baron of *Dutton*, and Duke of *Brandon*, *Anno* 1711. 5. This Town alſo furniſh'd *London* with a Lord-Mayor, *Anno* 1445, *viz.* *Simon Eyre*, Son of *John Eyre* of this Town, Draper. This Man at his own Coſt, built *Leaden-hall*, (for a common Granary of Corn for that City) of ſquared Stone, in the Form it now appeareth, with a fair Chapel on the Eaſt-Side of the Quadrant, over the Porch of which, he caus'd to be written, *Dextra Domini exaltavit me*, *The Lord's Right Hand hath exalted me*. He left beſides 5000 Marks (a prodigious Sum in thoſe Days) to Charitable Uſes. He departed this Life *Sept.* 18, 1459, and is bury'd in the Church of S. *Mary Woolnoth*, *Lombard-Street*, *London*. He is elſewhere ſtil'd *Honorandus*, and *famoſus Mercator*.

The Villages of this Hundred of any Note in Hiſtory, are

Cavenham, the Manor of *Gilbert* Earl of *Clare*, Son of *Gilbert* by *Joan* of *Acres*, King *Edward* the Firſt's Daughter. He marry'd *Maud*, the Daughter of *John de Burgh*, Son of *Richard* Earl of *Ulſter*, but dying without Iſſue, and leaving *Maud* ſurviving, ſhe had an Aſſignation of certain Lands in this Place, with many other Lordſhips in other Counties.

Cheleworth, or *Cheleſworth*, the Demeſne of *John de S. Philibert*, who, 10 *Edw.* 2. obtained that King's Charter of Free Warren for all his Demeſne-Lands in it, and dying ſeiz'd of it 7 *Edw.* 3. left it to his Son *John* then but ſeven Years old.

Downham, a Village ſituate upon the Banks of the River *Ouſe*, the Lordſhip of the Abbey of S. *Edmund's Bury*, 9 *Edw.* 1. It ſuffer'd much in the laſt Century, with the Neighbouring Towns, by the blowing in of ſuch vaſt Quantities of Sands, as covered a great Extent of Ground after an incredible Manner, and rendered it unprofitable. Mr. *Holinſhed* tells us alſo, that in the Month of *October*, 1568, there were taken at the Bridge in this Town, ſeventeen monſtrous Fiſhes, ſome of them containing ſeven and twenty Foot in Length, others twenty-four Foot, and the leaſt twenty Foot.

Elveden, a Town belonging to the Abbey of S. *Edmund's Bury*, which in our Hiſtory is rendred famous for the Seſſion of certain Juſtices of Peace, *viz.* *Robert Walkfare*, *John Claver*, and others their Aſſociates, who, in a grand Commotion of the People of *Bury*, againſt the Abbot and Convent of that Town, impriſoning their Perſons, burning their Manor-houſe, and forcing them to releaſe Debts, and ſeal Bonds to them of Ten Thouſand Pounds, had the Courage, when the King's Commiſſioners, who were to apprehend, try and puniſh them, only indicted them for a Treſpaſs, to proceed in ſuch wiſe againſt them, as great Malefactors, that they indicted them of Felony for their Miſdemeanors; and their Indictment being found, was preſented to the Judges then ſitting at *Bury*, who ordering the Sheriff to bring them, and warn a Jury to try them, nineteen of the Rioters were found guilty, and ſuffered Death as Felons; others were fined, and many pardoned, and ſo the publick Diſorders were appeaſed.

Horingwell, the Demeſne of the Abbot of S. *Edmund's Bury*, 9 *Edw.* 1. and afterward of *Walter de Norwich*, who being one of the Barons of the King's Exchequer, obtained a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demeſne Lands in this Town, and other his

Manors in this County and elſewhere, and ſo left them to his next Heir, Sir *John de Norwich*, whoſe Grandſon *John* having no Iſſue, *Katharine de Brews* was found his Heir, from whom it paſſed to *Robert de Ufford*, Earl of *Suffolk*, as is ſhewed in ſome other Manors above, which were the Eſtate of the ſaid *Walter de Norwich*, and his Deſcendants.

Ikelingham, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of the Abbey of S. *Edmund's Bury*, 9 *Edw.* 1. and afterward of the *Berners*, brought into that Family by the Marriage of *Chriſtian* to *Ralph Berners* in the Reign of King *Edward* I. He left it to his Son *Edmund*, as he did to Sir *James de Berners*; but his Son *Richard* leaving Iſſue *Margery* his only Daughter and Heir, ſhe marry'd to *John Bourchier*, fourth Son of *William* Earl of *Ewe*; he became Lord *Berners*, and dy'd in Poſſeſſion of this and ſeveral other Manors, which were his Wife's Eſtate, and left them to his Poſterity; *Margery* his Wife ſurviving him, who, we ſuppoſe, enjoyed her own Lands for Life, and then her Grandſon *John* Lord *Berners* inherited them. Near this Village there have, within the Memory of ſome Men now living, ſeveral *Roman* Coins been dug up, which ſhew the Antiquity of the Place, and that it probably enough retains ſome Footſteps of the ancient Country of the *Iceni*, who inhabited *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*.

Ixning, a Village ſituate in the very utmoſt Limits of this County next *Cambridgſhire*. It was the Lordſhip of the Earl of *Pembroke*, 9 *Edw.* 1. It was formerly a Place of greater Note than now it is, for it was made famous of Old, (1.) By the Birth of *Etheldred*, Daughter of *Anna*, whom the Pope Canoniz'd for a Virgin, though ſhe was marry'd to two Husbands, and the laſt importun'd her to the contrary. (2.) For the Conſpiracy of *Ralph* Earl of the *Eaſt-Angles*, againſt *William the Conqueror*, which was formed at this Place upon his Wedding-Day. *Laſtly*, (3.) for the Way which *Harvey* the firſt Biſhop of *Ely*, made from *Ely* to this Place. But now the Nearneſs of *New-Market*, to which all marketable Goods are carry'd in Abundance, hath render'd this Town inconſiderable.

In the Reign of King *Edward* I. this Village gave Name to an Half-Hundred, which, beſides this Place, took in *New-Market*, though Part in *Cambridgſhire*.

Other Lordſhips of this Hundred, found in our MS. are

Lackenham,	the Lordſhip of	The Prior of *Ely*.
Eareſwell,		*Robert de Tudenham*.
Mildenhall,		The Abbey of S. *Edmund's Bury*.
Wriddlington,		*Aumer de Valence*.
Frekenham,		The Bp. of *Rocheſter*.
Tudenham,		*Edmund de Hengrave*.
Ikelingham,		Abbey of S. *Edmund*.
Barton,		Idem.

Theſe are all the Villages of this Hundred which afford us any Thing remarkable, and ſo we go on to

XI. *The Hundred of* Loes, Looes, *or* Looſe.

This Hundred is bounded on the Eaſt, by the Hundred of *Plomeſgate*; on the South, with the Hundreds of *Carlefort* and *Wilford*; on the Weſt, with the Hundreds of *Boſmere* and *Treding*; and on the North, with the Hundred of *Hoxon*. The Fee of this Hundred was in the Reigns of King *Edward* IV. King *Edward* V. and King *Richard* III. in the Family of the Dukes of *Norfolk*; but they being attach'd to the Intereſt of the Family of *York*, when King *Henry* VII. came to the Throne, *John* Duke of *Norfolk* being attainted, his Eſtate was ſeized by that King, and given to *John de Vere* Earl of *Oxford*, whoſe Eſtates had been confiſcated in the former Reigns, and Part of them given to the Duke. The Lands and Revenues of the *Oxford* Family are alienated, but who hath this Hundred we do not find, unleſs it be in the Crown, as the other Hundreds are. The Market-Towns of this Hundred are only two, *viz.*

Framlingham, or *Framingham*, of which becauſe we have a large Account in our Hiſtories, we ſhall ſpeak firſt of the preſent

ſent State of it, and then of the Antiquities of it. The preſent Condition of it, according to the Relation we have of it, is this. † *Framlingham* is a Town of large Extent, and in the Midſt of it is the Borough. It is pleaſantly ſeated, but indifferently built upon a Clay-Hill, in a fruitful Soil, and healthful Air, near the Head of the River *Ore*, (called by ſome *Winchel*) which riſing in the Hills on the North of the Borough, paſſeth through the Town towards the South-Eaſt, till by many Windings it falls into the Sea at *Oreford*. The Market is weekly on *Saturday*, and Fairs on *Monday*, *Tueſday* and *Wedneſday* in *Whitſun-Week*, procured by *Thomas de Brotherton*, Earl of *Norfolk*, and the Feaſt of S. *Michael*. The Market-place is very ſpacious, in the Form of a Triangle, almoſt of equal Sides. Between the Market-place and the Church, ſtood the Hall of the Guild, or Fraternity, called *The Guild of the Bleſſed Virgin in Framlingham*.

The greateſt Ornament of this Town is the Church, which is indeed a ſtately Edifice, built (as is ſuppoſed) by ſome of the *Mowbreys*, Earls of *Norfolk*, as appears by their Arms at the Bottom, and on the Middle of the Steeple, but being not compleatly finiſh'd, was repair'd and perfected by K. *Edward* VI. The Steeple is an hundred Feet high; the Body of the Church is forty-four Feet high, ſixty-three Feet long, and forty-eight Feet broad. The Chancel is thirty-ſeven Feet high, ſixty Feet long, and twenty-ſeven Feet broad. The Iſles are the ſame Length with the Church, and but twenty Feet broad. The Whole is built of black Flint. The Iſles were erected chiefly for Burying-places for the Earls and Dukes of *Norfolk*, who then dwelt in the Caſtle. There are ſeveral Tombs and Inſcriptions in the Church; but our Accounts are defective in that Particular, and Mr. *Weaver* makes no Mention of them.

There are two Alms-houſes worth our Remark in this Town, both built of Brick, and ſituate on the Weſt-Side of the River; the one erected by the Will, and at the Charge of Sir *Robert Hicham*, Kt. who left the Maſter and Fellows of *Pembroke-Hall*, in *Cambridge*, in Truſt with a great Eſtate in *Framlingham* and *Saxted*, for this Uſe among others, *viz.* That they ſhould erect one or two Alms-houſes for twelve of the pooreſt and moſt decrepit in the Town of *Framlingham*, and for their Maintenance, allow them Two Shillings a Week, and Forty Shillings a Year for their Gown and Firing, which ſhall be continued to them during their Lives; obliging them to attend the Prayers of the Church daily at Eight a-Clock in the Morning, and Four in the Afternoon; which if they neglect to do, their weekly Allowance ſhall be abated, except they can plead ſuch an Excuſe as ſhall be allowed by the Miniſter of *Framlingham*, and certain others in the Town appointed by his ſaid Will. And that Prayers may be read conſtantly every Morning and Evening, he ſettled for ever upon the Reader or Curate, 20 *l.* a Year, and 5 *l.* a Year upon the Clerk or Sexton. This Alms-houſe was built by the Maſter and Fellows of *Pembroke-Hall*, *An.* 1654.

The other Alms-houſe was built fifty Years after the former, by the Truſtees of *Thomas Mills*, who had been a Wheelright, but in the late Times of Diſorder turn'd Teacher, or Holder-forth among the *Anabaptiſts* at *Saxtead*, an Hamlet belonging to *Framlingham*, in which Perſuaſion he dy'd in 1703, or thereabouts. A little after his Death, this Alms-houſe was built by his Truſtees for eight poor Perſons, who are allow'd Half a Crown a Week, and yearly an outward Garment, and 30 *s.* apiece for Firing. This they are to enjoy during Life, unleſs turned out by the Truſtees for any Miſdemeanor.

Sir *Robert Hicham* in his Will ordered, and appointed his Truſtees to build a

† N. B. *We have two* MSS. *Hiſtories of this Town, one* Ex Hiſtoriâ Framligamenſi, *the other ſent us by an Inhabitant, both unknown to us, but muſt be acknowledged with Thankfulneſs, as great Helps to our Deſign.*

School-House in this Town, and appoint a Master, to whom they should give forty Pounds a Year during his Life, to teach thirty, forty, or more of the poorest Children in *Framlingham*, *Debenham*, and *Coggeshall*, to Write, Read, and Cast Account; and when they were perfect in them, to give to each of them Ten Pounds to put them out Apprentices, at the Discretion of the four Senior Fellows of *Pembroke-Hall*, which Scholars were also obliged to attend the Prayers in the Church daily, as the Alms-Men above-mention'd of his Foundation were; but whether such a School was ever erected, we are not told in either of our MS. Accounts, and so have nothing more to add of it.

As to the Antiquities of this Town, we are probably assured it was of a *British* Original, and was conquered by the *Romans*, when they defeated *Boadicea* the *British Amazon*. In the Times of the *Romans*, this County and *Norfolk* were inhabited by the *Iceni*, who were dispossessed by the *Saxons*, who changed them into a Petty Kingdom, which they called, *The Kingdom of the East-Angles*. The Castle, which is the most remarkable Piece of Antiquity in this Town, was built, as we suppose, by some of the first *East-Anglian* Kings, but which of them our Histories do not mention. *Redwald*, the greatest of the *East-Anglian* Kings, kept his Court at a Village, called from him *Redwaldesham*, now contracted into *Rendlesham*, which is but seven Miles from this Castle; and 'tis not improbable that he built it, (because he was the third *East-Anglian* King, and being at Wars with his Neighbouring Kings) that he might have a safe Place to retire to from his Enemies upon Occasions, as we are sure one of his Successors, King *Edmund*, one of whose principal Seats it was, did, after his Defeat at *Thetford* by the *Danes* in 870, against whom he defended himself for some Time; but not being able to hold out longer against them, he betook himself to Flight, but was overtaken by his Enemies, who beheaded him, and casting his Head under a Bush, left his Body unbury'd, which was after bury'd at *Bury*, called afterward from him, S. *Edmund's Bury*.

As to the Castle itself, it is certain that it was a large, beautiful, and very strong Building, containing in Land an Acre, a Rood, and eleven Perches within the Walls now standing, but formerly a greater Quantity. These Walls are forty-four Feet high, and eight thick. There are thirteen square Towers in them, fourteen Foot higher than the Walls, two of which are Watch-Towers, called *Barbicans*, but now by the People *Burgany*, it may be supposed for *Birganum*, a Word derived from the *Saxon* Word Bipzene, which signifies a Burying-place, probably put to that Use by such as kept the Castle. On the West-Side it was inaccessible, because of the Meer adjoyning, and on the other Sides it was fortified with a double Ditch, *&c.*

It was inwardly furnished with many Rooms, fit to receive great Numbers of Men. In the first Court was a deep Well, compassed with Pillars, curiously carved, which supported a Leaden Roof, of which some Parts were in Being in 1651. In the same Court was a Chapel, now quite demolish'd, and the Materials used to repair the Highways in 1657. In divers Places of the Buildings, were the Arms of S. *Edmund*, *Bigots*, *Segraves*, *Brothertons* and *Mowbrays*, carved or painted; and the Ring of a great Iron Door was garnish'd with Ducal Crowns. It had a a Draw-Bridge and Portcullis over the Gate, which was the strongest Tower, and beyond the Bridge without, an Half-Moon about a Man's Height, standing in 1657. There was also on the East-Side a Postern with an Iron over a private Bridge into the Park where it stood, and which was not long since well wooded.

Of all the inward Buildings, there is nothing remaining but two Chambers turn'd into an *English* School-house, and a Part repaired with Brick for a Work-house; but yet of the Ruins there are so many Parts left, as to give Reason to believe it a very strong Fortress; and that it was built by *Redwald* as above-mention'd,

mention'd, it may be a good Argument, that *Rendleſham* is ſtill as it hath ever been (as far as we can diſcover) under the Juriſdiction of the Lords of this Caſtle in all their Changes, as will more fully appear afterwards. This Caſtle and Town, by the Death of King *Edmund*, who was beſieg'd in it, fell into the *Danes* Hands, who kept Poſſeſſion of it fifty Years, and mightily harraſs'd the Country round about, 'till they were brought under the Obedience of the *Weſt-Saxons*; yet was not this Country free from the *Daniſh* Invaſions, 'till the Conqueſt. This Town having thus been ſubject to *Britains*, *Romans*, *Saxons* and *Danes*, was inhabited by a great Mixture of divers Nations, and from thence took the Name of *Framlingham*, which ſignifies an Houſe, or Habitation of Strangers, *Friendling* ſignifying in the *Saxon* Language, a Stranger, and *Ham*, a Dwelling or Houſe, and ſo it was called *Friendlingham*, or *Framlingham*, *i. e.* an Habitation of Strangers, which Name was given it by the *Danes*, or later *Saxons*. The Lake now called the *Meer*, is reported to have been navigable of Old, but is now much leſſen'd by Earth and Sand every Day almoſt waſhed into it by great Rains. The River *Ore*, above-mention'd, is ſaid to have its Origin from it, but if not, is increaſed by its Waters falling into it.

William the *Norman* having obtain'd the Crown of *England*, *Roger Bigod*, his Couſin and Steward, was rewarded for his faithful Services with an hundred and ſeventeen Manors; yet in the Reign of King *Henry* I. being one of thoſe that ſtood firm to the King againſt the Partiſans of *William Curthoſe*, he had this Caſtle and Manor of *Framlingham* given him by that King. His Grandſon *Hugh*, was conſtituted by King *Stephen* Earl of *Norfolk*, becauſe he atteſted that King *Henry* on his Death-Bed, declared that *Stephen* his Nephew, and not *Maud* his Daughter, ſhould ſucceed him in this Kingdom of *England*; and in his Family this Caſtle and Manor continued, 'till 25 *Edw.* 1. when *Roger Bigod*, Earl of *Norfolk*, dy'd poſſeſs'd of them; for though *Hugh Bigod*, by adhering to *Henry* the Son, againſt his Father King *Henry* II. had forfeited his Eſtate, and was forced to yield up this Caſtle, (from which *Robert* Earl of *Leiceſter*, his *Amazonian* Lady, and their *Flemiſh* Soldiers had much harraſs'd the Country and robbed the People) to the King's Pleaſure; yet it was reſtor'd to his Poſterity upon their Loyal Behaviour to that Prince, and was inherited ſucceſſively to the Time above-mention'd; yet upon Condition, that if at any Time thereafter, Heirs of the *Bigods* ſhould fail, all his Caſtles and Manors ſhould return to the King and his Heirs, which accordingly happen'd, 25 *Edw.* 1.

This Caſtle and Lordſhip remain'd ſome Years after in the King's Hands, who put Governors into the Caſtle, of whom we find *John Botetourt* the Governor in King *Edward* II's Reign; but he confederating with *Guy de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, to take *Piers de Gaveſtone*, ſo offended King *Edward* II. that he diſplac'd him, and gave this Caſtle and all Earl *Bigod's* Eſtate to his Brother-in-Law, *Thomas de Brotherton*, Earl of *Norfolk*, and his Heirs, *Reg.* 6. This *Thomas*, who was Marſhal of *England*, repaired it, as appears from his Arms in divers Places in it, and ſoon after procured a Charter of Free Warren for all his Demeſne Lands here. He dy'd 12 *Edw.* 3. poſſeſs'd of this Caſtle and Lordſhip, and left it to his two Daughters and Coheirs, *Margaret* and *Alice*; the firſt being marry'd to *Walter Manny*, and the other to *Edward de Montacute*; who upon the Diviſion of the Eſtate obtain'd this Caſtle and Demeſne with other Eſtates. He left it 35 *Edw.* 3. to his only Daughter and Heir *Joan*, who being marry'd to *William de Ufford* (who was afterwards created Earl of *Suffolk*) brought them into his Family. He dy'd poſſeſs'd of it 5 *Rich.* 2. leaving his three Siſters his Heirs, but to which of them this Caſtle and Manor fell, we can't diſcover, nor how it came to

Thomas Mowbrey, who being Earl of *Nottingham*, and conſtituted Earl-Marſhal, by Reaſon of his Deſcent from *Thomas de Brotherton*,

Brotherton, Earl of *Norfolk*, was for ſome more acceptable Services, particularly his being a principal Inſtrument in the Murder of the Duke of *Glouceſter*, created Duke of *Norfolk*. Him we find dying ſeiz'd of this Caſtle and Manor, 1 *Hen.* 4. leaving *Elizabeth*, Siſter and Coheir of *Thomas Fitz-Alan*, Earl of *Arundel*, his Wife, ſurviving him, who had them aſſign'd for her Dowry, which ſhe held to her Death, which happen'd *July* 8, 3 *H.* 6. *Dugdale's Bar.* p. 130, v. 1. And out of him one of our MSS. tells us, that this *Elizabeth* made over this Caſtle and Lordſhip to King *Henry* IV. in Exchange for other Lands, and that the King gave them firſt to Sir *Thomas Erpinham*, and then to his Son *Henry* the Prince of *Wales*; but then it was in her Life-time only, for after her Deceaſe, we find that they then paſs'd to the Heirs Male of the Family of *Thomas* firſt, and then *John de Mowbrey*, who dying ſeiz'd of them, and leaving *Catharine*, the Daughter of *Ralph Nevil*, Earl of *Weſtmoreland*, his Wife ſurviving, ſhe had this Caſtle and Manor for her Dowry, which ſhe left to her Son *John*, whoſe Son *John* dy'd poſſeſs'd of it, and at that Time was dwelling in the Caſtle, 14 *Edw.* 4. He dy'd without Iſſue Male, leaving only one Daughter *Anne*, who dying Childleſs, the great Eſtate of this Family paſs'd to the Families of *Berkley* and *Howard*, by their Marriage of *Iſabel* and *Margaret*, the Daughters of *Thomas Mowbrey* the firſt Duke of *Norfolk* above-mention'd.

We have no particular Information to which of theſe Families this Caſtle and Manor fell upon the Partition, but that it came to the *Howards*, Earls of *Norfolk*, (and ſoon after Dukes.) We gather from hence, that in King *Henry* VII's Reign, this Caſtle and Lordſhip, with divers other great Eſtates, were given by that King to *John de Vere* Earl of *Oxford*, being ſaid to be Part of the Poſſeſſions of *John* Duke of *Norfolk* attainted; but it ſeems that the Earl of *Oxford* held them not long, for *Thomas* Son and Heir of the aforemention'd *John* Duke of *Norfolk*, being a Perſon of ſingular Prudence, recover'd the Favour of King *Henry* VII. and was reſtor'd to his Honour, and the Eſtates of his Anceſtors; and after the great Victory obtain'd by him over the *Scots* in *Flodden-Field*, he was created Duke of *Norfolk*. In his Family we ſuppoſe this Caſtle and Manor do yet continue, unleſs our Conjecture prove right, that it was exempted by that cunning Prince, and ſo remain'd in the Crown ſome Time after, for which we have this probable Reaſon.

When the Crown of *England* became in Diſpute by the Death of King *Edward* VI. the Lady *Mary* his Siſter, claiming it as her Birthright, as well as by her Father's Will, and the Lady *Jane*, Daughter of the Duke of *Suffolk*, by King *Henry*'s youngeſt Daughter, claiming by King *Edward*'s Will, and objecting the Princeſs *Mary*'s Illegitimacy as a Bar to all Sovereignty, this Caſtle of *Framlingham* was made the Retreat of the former, as her ſureſt Defence againſt her Enemies. She was at her Houſe at *Keningal* in *Norfolk*, when King *Edward* dy'd, but that being a Place eaſy to be approach'd, ſhe removed to this her Caſtle at *Framlingham*, as ſtanding in a woody Country, and on that Account difficult to be attacked by her Enemies. Here ſhe gathered an Army of all ſuch Noblemen, and other her Friends, as this Country could help her to, as the Earls of *Suſſex*, *Bath*, and *Oxford*, Lord *Wentworth*, and many Knights and Gentlemen, whoſe Example had ſuch an Influence upon the Common People, that they came in plentifully to her Aſſiſtance; yet having ſome Fears of her changing the preſent Eſtabliſhment, they engaged her to make no Alterations in Religion, but continue the Reform'd Doctrines and Worſhip as they were taught and exercis'd in her Brother's Reign, which ſhe ſeem'd ſo heartily to promiſe as no Man could doubt her Word.

By theſe Means her Army ſo increaſed, that Queen *Jane*'s Party much decreaſed; and the Army ſent againſt her under the Command of the Duke of *Northumberland*, fell every Day from him; which, when

when the Council at *London* heard, they feared a bad Conſequence of their Attempts, and proclaimed the Princeſs *Mary* Queen of *England*, *France* and *Ireland*; which when ſhe was aſſured of, ſhe left her Caſtle of *Framlingham*, and repair'd to *London*, where ſhe was ſoon after crown'd. But it ſeems to have been in the Crown, by the Forfeiture of *Henry Howard*, Duke of *Norfolk*, who was beheaded 38 *Hen.* 8. but his Son being reſtor'd in Blood, this Caſtle and Lordſhip returned to his Family, and was given by him to *Thomas Howard* his eldeſt Son, by *Margaret* ſole Daughter and Heir of *Thomas* Lord *Audley*, afterward made Earl of *Suffolk*, whoſe Deſcendant *Theophilus* ſold them to Sir *Robert Hicham*, who ſettled them and other Eſtates for Charitable Uſes, as is above ſhewn.

Woodbridge, or *Wodbrig*, a large Market-Town, ſtanding on the River *Deben*, at about ſix Miles Diſtance from the Ocean. The River being navigable up to the Town, the Inhabitants carry on a good Trade by Sea in their Ships, Pinks and Hoys, in which they tranſport into divers Countries, ſeveral Kinds of Merchandize, as Sack-cloth, Salt, (which they have an Art of refining here) Plank, Cheeſe, Butter, *&c.* The Market is here weekly on *Wedneſday*, and is very conſiderable for moſt Neceſſaries of Life, but eſpecially for Hemp, and Goods made of it. The Fair is yearly on ——— The old Houſes are low, but the chief Streets are well paved. It hath four or five Docks for building of Ships. The Quarter-Seſſions for the Liberty of S. *Etheldred* and *Audry*, are held uſually in this Town. In the midſt of the Market-Place is an handſome Pile of Buildings, in which is a convenient Chamber where the Seſſions above-mention'd are kept. Here is alſo a good Grammar-School. The Manor of this Town was in the Reign of King *Richard* II. the Eſtate of *William de Ufford*, Earl of *Suffolk*, who leaving his Siſters his Heirs, *Cicely* the eldeſt, marry'd Sir *Robert Willoughby*, and after her Mother *Iſabel*'s Death, who had it as Part of her Dowry, brought it into his Family, and his Son *Robert*, who was Lord *Willoughby of Eresby*, inherited it, with the Key and Pool thereunto belonging, 4 *Hen.* 5. In this Family it remain'd, 'till 18 *Hen.* 8. when *William* Lord *Willoughby* leaving only one Daughter his Heir, named *Katharine*, ſhe, by marrying *Richard Bertue*, Eſq; carry'd not only her Eſtate, of which this Manor was a Part, but Honour into his Family, and ſo he became Lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby*, and his Deſcendants ſtill enjoy that Honour.

In the Church, which is ſaid to have been built by *John* Lord *Segrave*, who marry'd *Margaret* Counteſs of *Norfolk*, the Eldeſt of the Coheirs of *Thomas de Brotherton*, Earl of *Norfolk*, and dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, there are ſome remarkable Monuments, *viz.* for *John Albred*, heretofore an Inhabitant of this Town, and *Agnes* his Wife. Upon his Tomb it is ſaid, That he was at the Charge (according to the Piety of his Age) of Cutting, Gilding, and Painting the Rood-Loft over the Partition between the Body of the Church and the Quire, in which were the Pictures of the Croſs and Crucifix, the Virgin *Mary*, ſome Arch-Angels, Angels, Saints and Martyrs, Carved to the Life, which how Glorious it was ſome Remains ſhew. The Names of the Saints pourtrayed, and yet remaining, are SS. *Paul*, *Edward*, *Kenelm*, *Oſwald*, *Cuthbert*, *Blate*, *Quintin*, *Leodegar*, *Barnaby* and *Jerom*. He dy'd *May* 1, 1400. *John Kemp*, who dy'd *July* 3, 1459, and by him his three Wives, *Margaret*, *Joan* and *Margaret*. *Robert Patrick Bolcher*, who dy'd *June* 25, 1533, and by him *Marjory* and *Alice* his Wives. There was a Monaſtery in this Town, of which we ſhall ſpeak in its Place.

The Villages of Note in this Hundred, are

Aſh, the Manor and Eſtate of *Richard de Wayland*, who leaving it with other Lands to his only Daughter and Heir *Cicely*, ſhe marry'd to *Bartholomew* Lord *Bergherſh*, and by the Courteſy of *England* he enjoy'd it for Life, and then it return'd to her Heirs; but who they were, lies not within the Compaſs of our Obſervation.

Brandeſton, or *Branteſtune* in ancient Records, one of thoſe Lordſhips which *Odo de Campania*, Earl of *Albemarle* and *Holderneſſe*, was found poſſeſs'd of in this County, when the Conqueror's Survey was taken. In his Poſterity it continu'd, 'till *Aveline*, the Heireſs of *William de Fortibus*, marry'd *Edmund* Duke of *Lancaſter*, and carry'd it into his Family.

Dalinghoe, the Lordſhip of *John de Norwich*, Knight, for which in 31 *Edw.* 3. he obtain'd a Charter of Free Warren, and left it to his Son *John de Norwich*, who dy'd ſeiz'd of it, 48 *Edw.* 3. leaving it to *Katharine de Brews*, his Couſin and next Heir, who taking upon her ſoon after the Habit of a Nun, *William de Ufford*, Earl of *Suffolk*, Son of *Margaret de Norwich*, was found to be her next Heir, and ſo it paſs'd into his Family with her other Eſtates.

Hachkeſton, the Lordſhip of *Roger de Bigod*, Earl of *Norfolk*, and Earl Marſhal, who having no Iſſue, ſurrender'd his whole Eſtate, Honour and Marſhal's Staff, into the Hands of King *Edward* I. and being enfeoffed of them for Life, on Condition that they ſhould be reſtored to him if he had any Iſſue by *Alice* his Wife, left them all to the King at his Death, which happen'd 25 *Edw.* 1. when he was found poſſeſs'd of this Manor. *John* his Brother was his next Heir, but enjoy'd nothing of his Eſtate or Honour, by Reaſon of the aforeſaid Settlement.

Hoo was a Part of the Eſtate of the ſaid *Roger de Bigod*, Earl of *Norfolk*, which being transferr'd to the Crown, as is before-mention'd, was given by King *Edward* II. to his Half-Brother, *Thomas de Brotherton*, Earl of *Norfolk*. He procur'd a Charter for Free Warren in all his Demeſne-Lands here. He dy'd poſſeſs'd of it 12 *Edw.* 3. leaving this and all other his Eſtates to his two Daughters, *Margaret* and *Alice*, the Children of *Alice* his firſt Wife; but his ſecond Wife *Mary*, the Daughter of *William* Lord *Roos* ſurviving him, ſhe had this Manor of *Hoo* for Part of her Dowry; but dying 36 *Edw.* 3. upon the Diviſion, this Manor and her other Eſtates fell to *Joan*, the Daughter and Heir of *Edward Montacute*, by *Alice* the Coheir of the ſaid Earl of *Norfolk*.

Kettleborough, *Ketelberg*, or *Ketilburgh*, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *Peter* Earl of *Britany* and *Richmond*, but not from his Father *Conan*, for it was then in the Hands of *Ranulph* Earl of *Cheſter*, but at length King *Henry* III. *Reg.* 14. order'd that Livery ſhould be given him of it; but it ſeems he was to enjoy it only for Life; for tho' his Son *John* had the Title of Earl continued to him, the ſame King, *Reg.* 25. by his ſpecial Charter, ſettled this Manor and Soke of *Kettleborough* upon *Peter de Savoy*, his Queen's Uncle, with divers other great Eſtates. How it deſcended we find not, 'till 5 *Edw.* 4. when Sir *Robert Willoughby* dy'd poſſeſs'd of it.

Letheringham, anciently the Seat and Eſtate of the Family of *Nauntons*, which came over with the Conqueror, and gave Name to a Manor in the Neighbourhood called to this Day *Naunton-Hall*. Concerning this Family, Mr. *Weaver* ſaith, That he had a Relation from Mr. *William Smart*, that he had ſeen an ancient Evidence dated before the Conqueſt, where they were named, but written *Nawnton*. As alſo that *Roger Awſton* told him, that one *Nawnton* came in with the Conqueror, who for ſome ſpecial Services done by him, gave him in Marriage a great Heireſs, and that he had Records of the ſame. They had then Lands worth 700 Marks *per Annum*. From them it paſſed to the *Bovils*, of whom we have no other Account but the Name, and then to the Family of *Wingfields*, who were Men of Reputation in this County; for *William de Wingfield* was Knight of this Shire in the ſecond, ſixth and ſeventh Years of King *Richard* II. *John de Wingfield* ſucceeded him in that Place the laſt Year, and *Robert de Wingfield* officiated in the ſame Poſt, 6 *Hen.* 6. After this, they were High Sheriffs of this County often; for Sir *John Wingfield*, Knt. ſerved in that Office 12 *Edw.* 4. *John Wingfield*, Eſq; 1 *Rich.* 3. Sir *John Wingfield*,

field, 8 *Hen.* 7. Sir *Anthony Wingfield*, Kt 7 *Hen.* 8. This Sir *Anthony*, was Son of Sir *John* aforeſaid, and lived in the Reigns of K. *Henry* VIII. and K. *Edward* VI. To the former he was Captain of the Guard, Vice-Chamberlain, Knight of the Garter, and one of his Privy Council; and with the Earls of *Arundel* and *Eſſex*, and others, appointed to aſſiſt the Executors of his Will, for which he had a Legacy given him of Two Hundred Pounds. To the latter he was Controller of the Houſhold, and of the Privy Council. He marry'd *Elizabeth*, the Daughter and Coheir of Sir *George Vere*, Knight, and dy'd 39 *Eliz.* *Humphry Wingfield*, Eſq; 12 *H.* 8. *Robert Wingfield*, Eſq; 2 *Eliz.* The Shrievalty of this County to this Time, went along with that of *Norfolk*, and after the Counties had different Sheriffs. *Anthony Wingfield*, Eſq; was High Sheriff of this Shire only: The Family ſtill reſiding in this Town, and flouriſhing, inſomuch that *Anthony Wingfield*, Eſq; was created a Baronet, *May* 17, 1627, 2 *Car.* 1.

The Pariſh-Church, which was formerly the Church belonging to the Priory, (of which we ſhall ſpeak more in our Deſcription of the Monaſteries) hath many Monuments and Tomb-Stones, as firſt of the *Nawntons*, but without Inſcriptions, but moſt of them for the *Wingfields*, viz. For three Sir *Roberts*, the laſt of which died *Anno* 1409, Sir *John Wingfield*, and *Thomas Wingfield*, Eſq; without Date; for Sir *William Wingfield*, who died *July* 1. 1398. and Sir *Robert*, who died *May* 3. 1409. Here is alſo an antient fair Tomb, but much defaced; for *Elizabeth* Dutcheſs of *Norfolk*, and Sir *John Paulet*, which *John* died *May* 10. 1481. and Mrs. *Elizabeth Wingfield* the Wife of the aforeſaid *John*, Daughter of ——

Moneden, or *Mungaden*, as it is written in ancient Records, one of the Lordſhips which *Odo de Campania* was poſſeſſed of, when the Conqueror's Survey was taken, which deſcended to his Poſterity, as is aboveſaid in *Brandeſton*.

Rendleſham, or as *Bede* calls it *Rendilisham*, *i. e.* as he interprets it, the Home or Manſion of *Rendilus*. Here *Redwald* King of the *Eaſt-Angles* commonly kept his Court. He was the firſt of that People that was baptized, and became a Chriſtian, but afterwards being ſeduced by his Wife, he had (as *Bede* expreſſes it) in the ſelf-ſame Church, *Altare & Arulam*, *i. e.* One Altar for the Chriſtian Religion, and another little one for Sacrifices to the Devil. Here alſo it was that *Suidhelmus* King of the *Eaſt-Angles*, was afterwards baptized by Biſhop *Cedda*. It was the Lordſhip of *Philip de Colvill* in *Edward* I's. Reign, *Anno* 9. Dr. *Leonard Maw*, Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells* was born in this Pariſh. He was bred in *Cambridge* in *Peter-Houſe*, where he was Fellow (and while ſuch, Proctor of the Univerſity) and Maſter, from whence he was choſen Maſter of *Trinity College*, where with his good Husbandry he freed the College of a great Debt by his wiſe Management of their Revenues. Being made a Chaplain to Prince *Charles* (afterward King *Charles* I.) he waited on him into *Spain*, when he went to court the Infanta, and by his Means was preferred to the See of *Bath* and *Wells*, upon his Return home; but enjoying that Dignity ſcarce two Years, he died at *Chiſwick* in *Middleſex*, *Sept.* 2. 1629. and was there buried *Sept.* 16. He was the Son of *Samuel Maw* of this Place, and had the Reputation, living and dying, of a good Scholar and a grave Preacher, a mild Man and one of a gentle Deportment.

Soham-Earls, ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from another *Soham*, called *Monks-Soham*, the firſt probably the Demeſne of the Earls of *Suffolk*, and the other of ſome Order of Monks. Here is a Seat call'd, *Earls-Soham Lodge*, which now belongs to the Lord Viſcount *Hereford*. Theſe are all the Villages we find any thing remarkable of; and ſo we paſs to,

XII. The Hundred of *Lothingland*, or *Luthingland*.

This Hundred is a Peninſula encompaſſed on every ſide almoſt with Water, viz.

viz. On the East, with the main Ocean; on the South, with the Lake *Luthing*, which parts it from *Mutford* Hundred, all but a little Neck of Land by *Leſtoffe*; on the Weſt, by the River *Waveney*, which ſeparates it from *Norfolk*, and on the North by the River *Yare*, which empties itſelf into the Sea, near *Yarmouth*. It takes its Name from the long and ſpacious Lake *Luthing*, which beginning near the Sea-Side empties itſelf into the River *Yare*. This Hundred was the Fee of *John de Dreux* Earl of *Richmond*, 9 *Edward* 1. but afterwards in the 3 *Hen.* 5. of *Michael de la Pole*, Earl of *Suffolk*, who died that Year poſſeſſed of it, and left it to his Son *Michael*, who was ſlain the ſame Year in the Battle of *Agincourt* in *France*: It deſcended with the other Eſtates of this Family to his Poſterity for ſeveral Succeſſions, 'till by the Death of *Edmund de la Pole*, who was beheaded *April* 30. 5 *Hen.* 8. in the *Tower*, as aiming at the Crown, it became veſted in the Royal Family, as we ſuppoſe it continues, and is governed by the High Sheriff, and his Officers, as other Hundreds uſually are. In old Writings it is called Loding-Land. The Market-Towns are,

Leſtock, but in Records, and Inquiſitions *Lowiſtoke* and *Loviſtoke*, a little narrow Town which ſtands ſo near the Sea, that it ſeems to hang over it. It is a Market-Town, and hath its Market on *Wedneſday* weekly, and Fair yearly on ——— It was the Eſtate of *Michael de la Pole*, Earl of *Suffolk* in the Reigns of K. *Henry* 4, and 5, and paſſed to his Succeſſors, as the Hundred above did, 'till it became veſted in the Crown. This Town is chiefly famous for the Burial Place of *Tho. Scroop*, alias *Bradley*, ſo called from the Town in this County of that Name. He was deſcended of the noble Family of *Scroops*, and 'tis ſaid of him, that he adorned his Parentage with Learning and Virtues. He was a Monk, and aſpiring after greater Perfection in that Way, from a *Benedictine* he became a *Carmelite* at *Norwich*, and at length an Anchorite, living in the Dungeon of the *Carmelite* Priſon 20 Years. In this Time he went up and down the Country, and preached in Hair and Sack-cloth. But after this he came abroad again, and was advanced by the Pope to the Biſhoprick of *Drumore* in *Ireland*, where while he ſat, the ſame Pope (*Eugenius* IV.) ſent him Ambaſſador to *Rhodes*, (of which he wrote a Book) and after his Return from thence he reſigned his Biſhoprick, and going into the Eaſt Countries went up and down barefooted, teaching in the Towns the Ten Commandments, and preaching the glad Tidings of the Goſpel. Whatever he got, either of his own Revenues, or from the richer Sort, he beſtowed it all upon the Poor or in pious Uſes. He once appeared in an odd Habit, cloathed with Sack-cloth, and girt with an Iron Chain, crying in the Streets, That the *New Jeruſalem*, the Bride of the Lamb, was ſhortly to come from Heaven prepared for her Spouſe, *Rev.* 21. 2. and that with great Joy he ſaw the ſame in the Spirit. *Thomas Waldenſis* was much offended at him, and proteſted, that it was a great Scandal and Diſgrace to the Church to ſuffer him; but *Scroop* outlived him, and met with no ill Uſage, being admired for his ſingular Piety. He was near an 100 Years old at his Death, which happening in 1491. 7 *Hen.* 7. he was buried in this Town *Jan.* 15, of that Year. On his Monument was an Epitaph engraven, of which theſe Lines were a Part in *Engliſh*:

Conſum'd with ſore Diſeaſe he came unto his End:
His Soul to Heaven did fly, his Body fell to th' Ground.

The Villages, which have any thing remarkable in this Hundred, are,

Burgh-caſtle, anciently called *Cnoberſburge*, that is, (as *Bede* interprets it) the City of *Cnoberus*, (which as the ſame Author ſpeaks) by the Nearneſs of the Woods and Sea, was a very pleaſant Caſtle, wherein a Monaſtery was built by Means of *Furſæus* an Holy *Scot*. This Man, who was notable both for his Sayings and Doings, of great Virtue, and deſirous to travel for God's Glory, coming to the

the East Coasts of *England* was reverently received by King *Sigibert* who governed those Parts, where preaching the Word of God, he not only converted many Infidels, and confirmed the Faithful by his Sermons and Example, but was so Sucessful as to bring over *Sigibert* himself to the Faith, and having built a Monastery upon certain Grounds which that King had given him, by his Perswasions he induced him to quit his Throne, and betake himself to a Monastick Life there. Mr. *Cambden* is thought to have been mistaken in making this Monastery that into which *Sigibert* retired, because *Thomas Elienſis*, and others name *Bury* or *Betricheswerde* to be it, but 'till that be more fully cleared, we shall follow our Antiquary. Here he rested some Time quietly, while *Egrick* his Kinsman, to whom he had resigned his Government, ruled in his stead; but at length *Penda* the *Mercian* King much molesting the *East-Angles* with his barbarous Invasions, which *Egrick* in vain opposed, they besought *Sigibert*, that he would shew himself at the Head of his People, to encourage them the more against their Enemies, which because he refused to grant, they drew him forth by Force, and coming to a Battle, he was cut off with all his Company; *Egrick* also being slain.

They have a Tradition here, that this Monastery was in After-times inhabited by *Jews*, and an old Way leading to the Entrance, called the *Jews Way*, may seem to give it some Colour of Truth: Now there is nothing in the Place either of the Castle or Monastery, but broken Walls, almost square, built of Flints and *British* Bricks, which last are nigh a Foot and half in length, and almost a Foot broad, and so agree pretty exactly with the Account of *Roman* Brick, given by *Vetruvius* and *Pliny*. The Wall of the Castle on the East is standing, in length 220 Yards, being 17 or 18 Foot high, with four round Towers, each of them about 14 Foot diameter, and of equal Height with the Wall. They are joined to the Wall, but jut out so much, that a small Part of the Circle is within only: They are solid, and not hollow. The North and South Walls are not above 120 Yards long; all the rest is in Ruins, as is the West Wall, if ever there were any. All of them are found among Briars and Thorns, but upon digging, sometimes *Roman* Coins are found. Of what Use the Castle was, is not certain, but it seems to have been one of those Forts, which the *Romans* built upon the River *Garienis* against the *Saxon* Piracies, or rather indeed the very *Gariononum*, where the Stablesian Horse had their Station, if the Rivers and Marsh Grounds about it may be supposed fit to fix a Station in. *Ralph*, the Son of *Roger de Burgh* held this Castle by Sergeanty, and after him *Gilbert de Weseham*; but at last, when it was surrendred into the Hands of King *Henry* III. He, *April* 20, about the 20th Year of his Reign gave it with all the Appurtenances to the Monastery of *Brornholm*, a Cell to *Castle-Acre* in *Norfolk*, to which he had before granted some Privileges. What we find of the Monastery we shall relate in our Church History following.

Corton, or *Cotton* the Lordship and Estate of *Robert de Sacvil*, Kt. in the Reign of King *Henry* I. but of the Prior of *Norwich*, 9 *Edw.* 1. and of *William de la Pole*, in the Reign of *Henry* VI.

Flixton, or *Felixton*, so named from *Felix* the first Bishop in those Parts, as several Places in this County are, as *Felixstow* in *Colney* Hundred, *&c.* It was the Lordship of *Edmund Bacun*, 9 *Edw.* 1. and afterward of *Jeffrey Hanes*, who leaving it to his Daughter and Heir *Margaret*, married to *Bartholomew Creke*, she in her Widowhood gave it, with all its Appurtenances, to have a Religious House of Nuns erected upon it, of which we shall say more hereafter.

Gorlston, a little Town situate by the Sea-Side, at the further End of this Hundred near *Yarmouth*, where Mr. *Cambden* says, he saw a Tower of a small Religious House, quite ruinated, which is of some Use to Seamen.

Heringfleet, written in our Maps *Horningfleet*, the Lordship of *Katharine Fitz-Osbert*, but it is now famous only for a Monastery of Canons Regular of St. *Augustine*,

guſtine, of which we ſhall ſpeak elſewhere.

Somerly, or as I find it in an old *MS. Somerletoun*, the Lordſhip and Seat in ancient Times of the *Fitz-Osberts*, from whom it came by a lineal Deſcent to the ancient and worſhipful Family of the *Jernegans*, which Name was very famous before the Conqueſt, as appears from this Account of their Pedigree. *Anno* 1030. *Canute* King of *Denmark* and *England* after his Return from *Rome* brought divers Captains and Soldiers from *Denmark*, of whom the greateſt Part were Chriſten'd in *England*, and began to ſettle themſelves here, of which *Jernegan*, or *Jernengham*, and *Jennihingho*, now *Jennings*, were of the moſt Eſteem with *Canute*, who gave unto the ſaid *Jernengham* certain Royalties, and at a Parliament held at *Oxford*, the ſaid King *Canute* did give unto the ſaid *Jerningham* certain Manors and Demeſnes in *Norfolk*, and to *Jennings* certain Manors lying by the Sea-ſide, near *Hornich* in *Suffolk*, in regard to their former Services done to his Father *Swain* King of *Denmark*.

Of this Family was Sir *Richard Jernegan*, Kt. who for his great Wiſdom was choſen to be one of the Privy Chamber, to King *Henry* VIII. upon this Occaſion. Certain Gentlemen of that King's Privy Chamber, forgetting their Duty to his Majeſty, in being too familiar with him, and not reſpecting his high Degree, were removed by Order of Council, to whom the King had given Authority to uſe their Diſcretion in that Behalf, and thereupon four grave and ancient Knights were put into the Privy Chamber, whoſe Names were Sir *Richard Wingfield*, Sir *Richard Jernegan*, Sir *Richard Weſton*, and Sir *William Kingſtone*. Mr. *Weaver* is rather of Opinion, that 'twas Sir *Robert Jernegan* who was knighted by the Duke of *Suffolk*, *Charles Brandon*, at the Surrender of *Mont-Dedier* in *France*, that was thus preferred, but is not poſitive in that. From the Family of *Jernegans*, this Manor deſcended to *Roger de Loudham*, and from his Family, to the *Garniſhes*, one of which Family, *viz. Nicholas Garniſh*, Eſq; was High Sheriff, 33 *Eliz.* and from them to the *Allens*, who we ſuppoſe now have it. The Lady *Wentworth* in the late Troubles, dwelt in the Hall here, which *Fuller* ſays, well deſerved the Name of *Summerly*, becauſe it was always Summer there, the Walks and Gardens being ſet with perpetual Greens.

Our MS. adds to this Hundred theſe Lordſhips, *viz.*

Bradwell,	the Lordſhip of	*Barthol. de Avillars.*
Belton,		The Prior of *Leighly.*
Fritton,		Idem.
Gounton,		The Prior of *Norwich.*
Hopton,		*John de Corton.*
Olton,		*Edward Bacon.*
Blundeſton,		*Robert de Blundeſton.*
Lound,		Idem.
Aſhby,		*Robert de Ingloſe.*
Jernemuthe,		*John de Britegne*, Earl of *Richmond.*

Theſe are all the Villages of this Hundred in which we obſerve any Thing of Note, and ſo go on to

XIII. *The Hundred of* Mutford.

This Hundred is bounded on the Eaſt by the Sea; on the South, by the Hundred of *Blithing*; on the Weſt, by the Hundred of *Wangford*, and on the North, by the Hundred of *Lothingland*, from which it is parted by the Lake *Luthing*, over which there is a Bridge, which is called *Mutford-Bridge*, erected for a Communication between the two Hundreds. The Fee of this Hundred was in the Hands of *Edward de Hemegne*, the King's Servant, but 21 *Hen.* 6. was in Sir *John Tiptoft*, (whoſe Son *John* was ſoon after created Earl of *Worceſter*) for he dy'd poſſeſs'd of it in that Year, but it doth not appear that his Heir enjoyed it, for 28 *Hen.* 6. *William de la Pole*, Duke of *Suffolk*, dy'd poſſeſs'd of it, leaving it to his Son *John*, who dying without Iſſue, his Brother *Edmund* inherited his Eſtate. He was beheaded in the Tower, and ſo his Eſtate fell to the Crown, in which we ſuppoſe it now is. This Hundred is very ſmall, and hath no Market-Town in it. The Villages are

Mutford,

Mutford, the moſt conſiderable Place in it, becauſe the Hundred took its Name from it. This Manor going along with the Hundred, we need ſay no more of it, ſave that in one of thoſe Places, both of them are called *Mulford* (by Miſtake as we ſuppoſe) tho' that Miſtake is followed in our Maps.

Carleton-Colvile, ſo named from the ancient Lords the *Colviles*, from whom it paſſed in After-times to the Family of *Bergherſh*; for in 23 *Edw.* 3. we obſerve that *Bartholomew* Lord *Bergherſh* obtain'd a Charter of Free Warren to himſelf, *Cicely* his Wife, and their Heirs, in all his Demeſne Lands in this Manor, and divers other their Lordſhips in this County. He dy'd poſſeſs'd of it, leaving them and all his other Eſtates to his Daughter *Elizabeth*, the Wife then of *Edward de Spencer*.

Kiſſingland, or *Keſlam*, the Lordſhip of *Robert de Montault*, now memorable for this, That the Learned Mr. *William Whiſton*, late Mathematical Profeſſor in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, was Vicar of it; and while he was ſuch, did by Contributions induſtriouſly gathered from ſeveral worthy Perſons, buy in the impropriated Tithes of the Pariſh, with a declared Intention to ſettle them on the Vicarage for ever. He thought himſelf obliged to keep them in his Hands, 'till he was reimburſed the Money which he had laid out above the Sums contributed: But as ſoon as that is done, he hath taken an effectual Care to convey and ſecure the whole Right and Property of the ſaid Tithes to the Church, and the ſucceſſive Miniſters for ever.

Giſlam, the Lordſhip of *Edward de Hemegrave*, 9 *Edw.* 1.

The other Villages of this Hundred we know nothing of, and ſo paſs to

XIV. *The Hundred of* Plumeſgate, *or* Plomeſgate.

This Hundred is bounded on the Eaſt by the Sea; on the South, by the Hundred of *Wilford*; on the Weſt by the Hundred of *Loes*, and on the North, by the Hundred of *Blithing*. The Fee of this Hundred was, in the Reign of King *Edward* III. in *Robert de Ufford*, Earl of *Suffolk*, and continued ſo as long as the Heirs Male laſted in his Family, which was not long. In whom it now is, unleſs it be in the Crown, we know not. In this Hundred are theſe three Market-Towns,

Aldborough, or *Aldburgh*, a Town ſtrongly, and yet pleaſantly ſituated in the Valley of *Slaughden*, which extends from *Thorp* to the Haven of *Orford*, having the Sea on the Eaſt, and the River *Ald* on the Weſt-Side, which waſhes this Town. It ſignifies in *Saxon* an old Borough, but becauſe it ſtands upon the River *Ald*, ſome will have it to imply a Borough on the River *Ald*, an obvious Derivation, tho' only accidental, and not a true one. It hath three Streets all of a Row, and affords an Harbour pretty commodious for Sailors and Fiſhermen, which makes the Town Populous with ſuch Inhabitants, and is much favoured by the Sea itſelf, which is unkind to ſeveral other Towns upon the Sea-Coaſts of this County, but is not ſo to this. It is a Town Corporate, governed by two Bailiffs, ten capital Burgeſſes, and twenty-four inferior Officers. The Key, which is in the Valley of *Slaughden*, is very convenient, having Ware-houſes and Fiſh-houſes for drying their North-Sea Fiſh, which Trade with a little in Coal, is the ſole Employment of their Shipping, and other Veſſels. It enjoys divers ancient Privileges, and among others, that of ſending Burgeſſes to the Parliament; but that Privilege hath been ſo lately granted, that we find no Returns of it in the Clauſe-Rolls down to King *Edward* IV. For the Defence of the Town to the Sea-ward, there are planted about twenty great Guns. Near this Harbour, in the Year 1555, when all the Corn was blaſted throughout *England*, the Inhabitants tell us, that in the Beginning of Autumn, there grew Peaſe miraculouſly among the Rocks, without any Earth about them, and that they relieved the Dearth in thoſe Parts. But the

the more thinking People affirm, that Pulſe caſt upon the Shore by Shipwrecks, us'd to grow there now and then, and ſo the Miracle is loſt. But that ſuch as theſe grow every Year among the Pebbles, on the Coaſt of *Kent*, hath been before obſerved in that County. And a late Writer ſaith, that at the South-part of the *Meer-Shingle*, there ſtill come up yearly certain courſe Grey-Peaſe, and very good Coleworts, out of the ſtony Heaps. The Market of this Town is on *Saturday* weekly, and the Fair yearly on the 26th Day of *April*. The Lordſhip was 9 *Edw.* 1. the Eſtate of the Abbey of *Snape*.

Orford, another Port in this County, which being ſituate at the Mouth of the River *Ore*, where it empties itſelf into the River *Ald*, making a Ford and Paſſage through it, is therefore called *Orford*. It was anciently a large and populous Town, much frequented by Seafaring Men, but the Sea withdrawing it ſelf from it in theſe latter Times, whereby the Harbour is ſcarcely of Uſe, it is become but a poor Town, yet hath a Market weekly on *Monday*, and a Fair yearly on——— and ſends Members to Parliament, but hath had that Privilege not very long; for though it ſent Burgeſſes to Parliament, 26 *Edw.* 1. yet it had no more Elections of many Reigns, *viz.* 'till King *Edward* IV's. What is yet remarkable of this Town, is, (1.) That the Deſcendants of *Peter de Valoines*, who had ſix Lordſhips in this County, had the Caſtle of *Orford* the Head and Capital Seat of his Barony. His Poſterity for ſome Succeſſions had their Reſidence in it, but Iſſue Male failing in *Robert de Valoines*, his two Daughters, *Roſe* and *Cicely* were his Heirs; which laſt marrying to *Robert de Ufford*, tranſlated this Caſtle and Manor into his Family; but it ſeems as if they were then in the King's Diſpoſal, becauſe King *Edward* III. notwithſtanding his Marriage with the Heir of the *Valoines*, is ſaid, in Conſideration of his acceptable Services, and for his better Support therein for the future, to give him a Grant for Life of this Town and Caſtle; but we ſuppoſe, that he obtained a Grant of them in Fee afterwards, becauſe we find his Son and Succeſſor *William*, dying poſſeſs'd of them, 5 *Rich.* 2. being at that Time Earl of *Suffolk*, as his Father had been created 11 *Edw.* 3. This *William* left no Iſſue, and ſo his three Siſter's Children became his next Heirs, of which Sir *Robert Willoughby*, Knt. the Son of *Cicely* the eldeſt, inherited this Town and Caſtle. He was after this created Lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby*, and left this Town and Manor to his Poſterity, from whom, for Want of Male Iſſue, it paſſed to the *Bertues*.

The moſt Eminent of the Natives of this Town, is *Herbert de Loſinga*, the firſt Biſhop of *Norwich*. His Father's Name was *Robert de Loſinga*. He, from his Youth, was much addicted to Virtue and good Learning, in which he became ſo eminent, that he was made Prior of *Feſcamp* in *Normandy*. *William Rufus* invited him into *England*, and for his good Behaviour heaped great Preferments upon him, by which he was ſo enriched, that he bought the Abbacy of *Wincheſter* for his Father, and the See of *Thetford* for himſelf; which having removed to *Norwich*, he built the Cathedral, and endowed it with as many Lands as would ſuſtain ſixty Monks. See more of him among the Biſhops of *Norwich*. He dy'd *July* 22, 1120.

It is no ſmall Honour to this Town, that it gives the Title of Earl to *Edward Ruſſel*, ſo well known by the Name of Admiral *Ruſſel*, created for his Valour and Merit by King *William* III. Baron of *Shingey*, Viſcount *Barfleur*, and Earl of *Orford*, *Anno* 1697. This brave Man was the Son of *Edward Ruſſel*, Eſq; fourth Son of *Francis* Earl of *Bedford*, and having been bred up in Naval Affairs, firſt became Admiral of the Blue Squadron, and then was advanced to the Command of the whole Navy, in which high Station he rendered himſelf famous, and worthy of the Honour beſtowed on him, by deſtroying the *French* Fleet (the fineſt ever they had) at *La Hogue*, whither the Fleet

Fleet under his Command, after it had made them fly, purſued them, and beſides ſix conſiderable Ships burnt by Vice-Admiral *de la Val* near Cape *de Wick*, deſtroyed thirteen of their Men of War beſides ſeveral Tranſports, ſix of which were 3 deck'd Ships, and the reſt carried from ſixty to ſeventy-ſix Guns: But among the learned Churchmen, this Town is famous for its incomparable Miniſter Mr. *Francis Maſon*, by them honoured as the *Vindex Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ*, and by King *James* I. whoſe Chaplain he was, uſually ſtiled, a wiſe Builder in God's Houſe. The Books of moſt Note by him written were entiled, *The Authority of the Church in making Canons and Conſtitutions concerning Things indifferent*, in a Sermon on 1 *Cor.* xiv. 40. Printed at *London*, *Anno* 1607, anſwered by the Nonconformiſts of his Time; *The Vindication of the Church of* England *concerning the Conſecration and Ordination of Biſhops, Prieſts, and Deacons*; wherein he ſhews himſelf a general Scholar, well verſed in all Hiſtories, Councils, *&c.* Printed at *London* in 1613; anſwered by *Anth. Champney*, a *Romiſh* Prieſt: He tranſlated it into *Latin*; And, *The Validity of the Ordination of the Miniſters of the Reformed Churches*, Printed at *Oxford* in 1641.

This is all we find memorable and certain of this Place, unleſs it may be worth our while to take Notice of a Paſſage of *Ralph de Coggeſhall*, an ancient Writer concerning it, *viz.* That in the Time of King *Henry* I. when *Bartholomew de Glanvill* was Governour of the Caſtle of *Orford*, ſome Fiſhermen happened to catch a wild Man in their Nets; all the Parts of his Body reſembled thoſe of a Man; he had Hair on his Head, and a long picked Beard, and about the Breaſt was exceeding hairy and rough: But at length he made his Eſcape privately into the Sea, and was never ſeen more. This Relation might be accounted Fabulous, becauſe not a Thing commonly obſerved; but ſince not only *Pliny* mentions the *Triton* about *Portugal*, and there hath of late appeared in the *Straits* of *Gibraltar*, and *Mediterranean*, Fiſhes of an humane Shape, it is paſt Doubt, that there may have always been ſuch Sort of Fiſh, and that there is ſcarce any Creature upon Land, that hath not ſome Fiſh in the Sea of like Figure.

Saxmundham, called for Shortneſs, *Saxham*, and for more eaſy Pronunciation, *Saxlingham*, hath a good Market Weekly on *Thurſday*, and Fair Yearly on

This Town was the Lordſhip of *Thomas Verley*, 9 *Edw.* 1. but at this Time is famous for nothing, but that it hath been the Seat, and ſo the Lordſhip of the Family of *Crofts*, who have flouriſhed here for divers Ages, and were many of them dignify'd with the Honour of Knighthood. Of this Family was *Thomas Crofts* of this Place, Eſq; who was High Sheriff of this County, 36 *Eliz.* and was in many other Reſpects a Perſon of Remark in his Generation. He was the Father of Sir *John Crofts*, Knt. whoſe Son *William Crofts* ſo highly merited of the Royal Family, that he was created by King *Charles* II. at *Bruſſels* in *Brabant*, *May* 18, 1658, Lord *Crofts* of *Saxmundham*. This *William* had been brought up in the Court from his Youth, and attending King *Charles* II. in his ſuffering Condition, bore the Offices of Maſter of the Horſe to the Duke of *York*, Captain of the Guards to the Queen Mother, Gentleman of the Bed Chamber to that King, and at length of Embaſſador into *Poland*; in all which Places he behaved himſelf with ſuch Fidelity and Prudence, that he was advanced, as is aboveſaid. He was twice marry'd, but by neither of his Wives left any Iſſue, and ſo his Honour was extinguiſh'd by his Death.

The Villages of this Hundred, which have any Thing obſervable in them are *Benhale*, the Lordſhip of *Robert de Ufford*, who having been created Earl of *Suffolk* in the Parliament held 11 *Edw.* 3. and having behaved himſelf very Honourably in treating with *David Brus*, King of *Scotland*, about a Peace, and in the Wars of *France* at the Battle of *Cagant*, had a Grant from the ſaid King of this Manor, and divers other Lands in this County, and elſewhere. He dy'd poſſeſſed of it

43 *Edw.*

43 *Edw.* 3. and left it to *William de Ufford*, his Son and Heir, with his other Eſtates and Honours. From the *Uffords* it paſſed to the *de la Poles*, Earls of *Suffolk*, to whom King *Richard* II. *Reg.* 9 gave it ſoon after the Deceaſe of *William de Ufford* without Iſſue Male, but it remained in that Family but a very ſhort Time, for *Michael de la Pole* being attainted, *Reg.* 13. it was granted by the ſaid King to *John de Holland*, Earl of *Huntington*, with divers other Lands, for his, and his Wife's Life, and to their Heirs lawfully begotten.

Blaxall, or *Blakeſale*, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *Richard de Wayland*, 9 *Edw.* 1, of *Bartholomew* Lord *Bergherſh*, 23 *Edw.* 3. when he obtained of that King a Charter of Free Warren to himſelf and *Cicely* his Wife, and their Heirs, in all his Demeſn Lands of this Place, and other his Manors in this County. He dy'd poſſeſſed of it, *April* 5, 43 *Edw.* 3. and leaving only one Daughter and Heir *Elizabeth*, who was then marry'd to *Edward de Spenſer*, ſhe carry'd this Lordſhip, and other her Eſtates into his Family.

Bruſierd, the Lordſhip of *Henry Hoe*, 9 *Edw.* 1. There was before the Diſſolution of the Monaſtries, a Nunnery, dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin, of which we ſhall ſay more in it's Place. The Vicarage of this Place being ſmall, and not a competent Maintenance for a Vicar, the Revd. Mr. *Matthew Scrivener*, formerly Fellow of *Katharine* Hall in *Cambridge*, beneficed near that Univerſity, and an eminent Writer, having a Farm in the Pariſh, (and the Church being wholly impropriate, the Impropriator allowing the Curate no more than 8 *l.* a Year for ſerving the Church) did by his Laſt Will and Teſtament make an Augmentation of 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* and laid it as an annual Rent-Charge upon his ſaid Farm, to be paid for ever to the Curate and his Succeſſors.

Butley, where was alſo a Priory of Black Monks, (of which hereafter) and in the Church belonging to it was interred *Michael de la Pole*, the third of that Name, who was Lord *Wingfield*, and Earl of *Suffolk*, and was ſlain in the great Battle of *Agincourt* in *France* with *Edward Plantagenet*, Duke of *York*, *Oct.* 25, 1415, being the Feaſt of SS. *Criſpin* and *Criſpinian*, as the Poet tells us,

On our Side was the Duke of York *there ſlain,*
Th'Erle alſo of Suffolk *worſhipfully.*

Cantlee juxta Snape, the Lordſhip of *William de la Pole*, Earl of *Suffolk*, of which he dy'd poſſeſſed (being murdered in a Cock-boat) *May* 2, 28 *Hen.* 6. leaving to his Son and Heir *John* Duke of *Suffolk*, and his Heirs.

Chillesford, or *Cheſilford*, as it is written in our Records, the Lordſhip of *William de Ufford*, Earl of *Suffolk*, who dy'd poſſeſſed of it, 5 *Rich.* 2.

Dunningworth, the Manor and Eſtate of *Thomas de Brotherton*, Earl of *Norfolk*, of which he dy'd poſſeſſed 12 *Edw.* 3. but leaving *Mary* his ſecond Wife ſurviving, ſhe was aſſigned this Manor for her Dowry, after which it fell to his Daughter *Alice*, who was marry'd to *Edward Montacute*, by whoſe Daughter and Heir *Joan*, it paſſed by Marriage to *William de Ufford*, Earl of *Suffolk*.

Farnham, a Manor held of the Honour of *Eye*, or *Aye*, by Sir *Robert Sackville*, Knt. the Anceſtor of the Family of the Earls of *Dorſet* and *Middleſex*, in the Time of King *Henry* I. but by *William de Claydon*, 9 *Edw.* 1.

Friſton, the Lordſhip of the Prior of *Snape*.

Glemham, *Great* and *Little*, were anciently the Eſtates of *William de Kerdeſton*, 9 *Edw.* 1. and afterwards the Lordſhip and Seat of *Bartholomew*, Lord *Bergherſh*, who obtained for them, and ſome others of his Eſtates in this County and *Norfolk*, a Grant of King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 23. for a Free Warren to himſelf and *Cicely* his Wife. After his Family failed, a Race of Gentlemen ſeem to have had their Reſidence in this Manor, who took their Name from it, being called *de Glemham*. We do not indeed find any of this Family (which may ſeem very ſtrange) in the Liſts of Parliament-Men, Lord Mayors of *London*, or Sheriffs of *Norfolk*, and

and this County, or of *Suffolk* alone; yet in the laſt Century, two of this Family gave a bright Example both in Church and State, *viz.* Dr. *Henry Glemham*, who being a firm Churchman, and on that Account ſuffering with his Majeſty King *Charles* I. in his Time of Troubles, was created by *Charles* II. Biſhop of St. *Aſaph*. He was the younger Son of Sir *Henry Glemham* of this Place, Knt. by *Anne* the Daughter of *Thomas Sackvile*, Earl of *Dorſet*, and being educated a Commoner in *Trinity College*, *Oxford*, where he took his Degrees in Arts, he entered into Orders, and was well beneficed before the Rebellion broke out, but adhering to the Church and King, was deprived of all, till King *Charles* II. regained his Throne, when he was further dignify'd by being made firſt Dean of *Briſtol*, and then Biſhop of S. *Aſaph*. He departed this Life, *Jan.* 17, 1669, and was bury'd in the Vault belonging to his Family in the Pariſh-Church of *Little Glemham*. Of like Eminency in the State was his Brother

Sir *Thomas Glemham*, who was educated in the ſame College and Univerſity with his Brother Dr. *H. Glemham* abovemention'd, and of the ſame Parents, but left the College in a few Years, and went into the *German* Wars, which at that Time were the Nurſery of Soldiers for *England*. Here he gained great Military Skill, as well in muſtering an Army, as Fortification; and returning into *England* at the Beginning of the War between the King and his rebellious Parliament, did his Majeſty, with whom he took Part, moſt admirable Service. He being a Lieutenant Colonel in 1639, went with the Earl of *Arundel* againſt the *Scots* that Year, and the next. When the War came into the Nation, he reduced *York*, which then appeared for the Parliament, to his Majeſty's Service, and being made Governor for his Reward, and Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Forces upon the Borders, he held out that City againſt the *Engliſh* and *Scots* Forces eighteen Weeks, in which Time he withſtood gallantly 22 Storms, four Countermines, and ſlew 4 or 5000 of his Enemies; yet, after the Battle of *Marſton-Moor* (which he would not have fought) he was forced to ſurrender up the City, *July* 16, 1644, but upon honourable Terms to himſelf, and advantageous to the Citizens and Country thereabouts. After this Surrender, he was ſent to head the Garriſon of *Carliſle*, which he maintained nine Months to Aſtoniſhment againſt Peſtilence, Famine, (for they eat Dogs and Cats) and the Power of the *Scots*, 'till he obtain'd as honourable Terms to reſign it, as he had done at *York*. After this his Majeſty placed him over the Garriſon at *Oxford*, where he was created Doctor of Law, *Nov.* 28, 1645, the Vice-Chancellor giving him, in a ſhort Speech, not only the Commendation of an invincible Courage, but of an holy Converſation. Here he augmented the Works, and made it almoſt inacceſſible by the Parliament Forces; and though he muſt have perhaps been obliged to ſurrender at laſt, yet it would have been with a great Expence of Blood, had not his Majeſty commanded him to yield it up, upon Hopes of ſome great Advantages to himſelf and Friends; yet Sir *Thomas* before he would do it, inſiſted upon and obtained the nobleſt Terms from Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, and his Army, that ever City was delivered up on. He was indeed, contrary to the Articles, ſoon after arreſted, and impriſoned ſome Time in the Fleet, but being releaſed, he fled into *Holland*, and there dy'd, in the Year 1649, or thereabout. His Brother, Dr. *Glemham*, who was appointed his Executor, had his Body brought over and bury'd at *Glemham*, with this Superſcription on his Monument:

Tho. Glemham, cui caſtra Carleolenſe
Et Eboracenſe Monumentum ſunt. Et
Oxonium Epitaphium.

Parham, The Lordſhip and Demeſn of *Robert de Ufford*, Earl of *Suffolk*, 9 *Ed.* 1. for which his Father obtained, before he was made an Earl, *viz.* 33 *Edw.* 1. a Grant of Free Warren. He dy'd poſſeſſed of it, 43 *Edw.* 3. and left it to his Son *William*, who built the Church here, and dying ſuddenly in the Parliament-

Houſe, as he was ſpeaking for the Commons, *Anno* 1382, and leaving his Wife *Iſabel* ſurviving, this Manor was aſſigned to her for her Dowry, after whom it paſſed, with his other Eſtates, to his Siſters and Heirs, of which *Cicely* the eldeſt, marrying Sir *Robert Willoughby*, Knt. carry'd it into his Family upon the Partition of them. His Poſterity became Lords *Willoughby* of *Eresby*, and for ſome Time were in Poſſeſſion of this Manor, 'till *Chriſtopher* Lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby* gave it to his younger Son, *Chriſtopher Willoughby*, who took up his Reſidence here, and for Diſtinction was called *Willoughby of Parham*. This *Chriſtopher* Lord *Willoughby* gave in his Laſt Will Four Pounds to this Church of *Parham*, in Satisfaction for any Tithes and Offerings by him negligently forgotten. It was dated *May* 8, 18 *Hen.* 8.

Sir *William Willoughby* of this Place, was Son and Heir of the abovemention'd *Chriſtopher Willoughby*, Son of *Chriſtopher* Lord *Willoughby*, and being in Favour with King *Henry* VIII. that Prince deſigned to have made him a Lord, but dying before it was done, King *Edward* VI. *Reg.* 1. created him Lord *Willoughby* of *Parham*, *Feb.* 20. of that Year, and ſoon after made him Lieutenant of *Callis*, and the Marches about it: He was a Leader in the Army which quelled the Rebellion of the North, lead by the Earls of *Northumberland* and *Weſtmoreland*, and dy'd 16 *Eliz.* 1574, bequeathing his Body to be bury'd in the Church here. He left by his Wife *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *Tho. Hineage*, Knt.

Charles his Son and Heir, who, by *Margaret* Daughter of *Edward* Earl of *Lincoln*, had a Son *William*, but he dy'd in his Life-time, yet being marry'd to *Elizabeth* Daughter of Sir *Chriſtopher Hilliard*, Knt. left two Sons,

William, who ſucceeded his Grandfather, and *Thomas*. He marry'd *Frances* Daughter of *John* Earl of *Rutland*, and had by her two Sons, *Francis* and *William*.

Francis ſucceeded him, but dy'd without any Iſſue Male ſurviving, and ſo

William his Brother ſucceeded him, and by *Anne* Daughter of *John Carey* of *Stanwell* in *Middleſex*, had many Children, of which theſe Sons enjoyed their Father's Honour ſucceſſively, *viz.*

George the eldeſt, who left no Heir Male ſurviving.

John, who dy'd without any Iſſue.

Charles, the youngeſt Brother, who leaving no Iſſue, the Honour paſſed to *Thomas* the Son of Sir *Thomas Willoughby*, and Brother of the ſecond *William* Lord *Willoughby*. He had two Sons, *Hugh* and *Francis*.

Hugh ſucceeded him, but dy'd without Iſſue, and ſo

Edward his Nephew, the Son of *Francis*, ſucceeded him. He, at the Time of his Uncle's Death, bore Arms as a private Gentleman in *Flanders*. He dy'd in 1713, and

Charles his Brother ſucceeded him, whoſe Son

Hugh, is at preſent Lord *Willoughby* of *Parham*.

Snape is of Note only for its Priory, of which in it's Place.

Stratford juxta Benhale, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of Sir *Roger de Kerdeſton*, 11 *Edw.* 3. when he dy'd poſſeſſed of it, leaving *Maud* his Wife ſurviving, who had this Manor aſſigned her for Part of her Dowry. *William* Lord *Kerdeſton* inherited this Lordſhip, and the reſt of her Dowry-Lands, after her Death, and dy'd poſſeſſed of it himſelf, but this Manor came under Diſpute after his Deceaſe, between *John de Bergherſh* his Siſter's Son, and *William de Kerdeſton*, (not his Son, as one Inquiſition makes him, for then there could be no Diſpute about his Title, but ſome diſtant Relation, who making his Appeal to the Court of Chancery, obtained the Inheritance of it, and his other Eſtates. This was done 50 *Edw.* 3. How long theſe Lands, and particularly this Manor, continued in the Family of *Kerdeſton*, and when and how it was alienated we find not; but obſerve, that *William de la Pole*, Duke of *Suffolk*, (who was murdered in a Cock-Boat, as is abovesaid) dy'd poſſeſſed of it, with divers other great Eſtates, 28 *Hen.* 6. and left it

to his Son *John*, whoſe Brother and Succeſſor *Edmund* being beheaded in the Tower, his Eſtate paſſed to the Crown by Confiſcation, 4 *Hen.* 8. The Priory of *Butlee* had ſome Share in this Manor, 9 *Edw.* 1.

Sudburn, the Lordſhip of the Prior of *Ely*, a ſmall Village, is only remarkable for a Seat of the Lord Viſcount *Hereford*'s there, called *Sudburn-Hall*. *Price Devereux* is the preſent Viſcount.

Tunſtall, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of the Counteſs *Marſhall*, 9 *Edw.* 1. of *Bartholomew* Lord *Bergherſh*, who in 23 *Edw.* 3. obtained a Charter for Free Warren to himſelf, and *Cicely* his Wife, and their Heirs, in all his Demeſne Lands here. He dy'd 43 *Edw.* 3. and left it, with his other Eſtates, to *Elizabeth* his Daughter and Heir, then the Wife of *Edward de Spenſer*.

Watteſden belonged to the ſame Lord, had the ſame Privilege of Free Warren obtained for it at the ſame Time, and at his Death deſcended, as *Tunſtall*. Our MS. adds theſe Lordſhips to this Hundred, *viz.*

Haſelwood,	*Clemence Titlerſhall.*
Iken,	*Roger de Sturmion.*
Benhall,	*Guy de Ferre.*
Hernfield,	*John de Mundevill.*
Rendham,	*John de Bruſſard.*
Cransford,	The Prior of *Lees.*
Swesfling,	*William de Daliſon.*
Parham,	*Robert de Ufford.*

This is all we obſerve of the Villages of this Hundred, and ſo we go on to

XV. *The* HUNDRED *of* RISBRYGE.

This Hundred lies on the Weſt Side of the County, and is bounded on the Eaſt, with the Hundreds of *Baber* and *Thingow*; on the South, with the River *Stoure*, which parts it from the County of *Eſſex*; on the Weſt by *Cambridgeſhire*, and on the North, by the Hundred of *Lackford*. The Fee of this Hundred was in the Abbot of S. *Edmund*'s *Bury*, 9 *Edw.* 1. but now is in the Crown, and the Government in the High Sheriff and his Officers. The Market-Towns are,

Claxe, whoſe Market is on *Friday*, weekly, and Fair yearly on ——— and tho' not now conſiderable, yet was anciently of great Note, for its Owners, and the Earls deſcended from them, for it was the Poſſeſſion of *Richard Fitz-Gilbert*, ſurnamed *Criſpin*; who being a Kinſman of the Conqueror's, and one of the principal Perſons, by whoſe Aſſiſtance *William*, Duke of *Normandy*, obtained the Crown of *England* in the Battle of *Haſtings*, was greatly advanced by him, both in Honour and Poſſeſſions: In this County he had ninety-five Manors given him, and among them this of *Clare*, from whence he was ſometimes called *Richard de Clare*; but having his Reſidence at *Tonebruge*, (now called *Tunbridge*) he went uſually by the Name of *Richard de Tonebruge*, and ſo he is called in the Conqueror's Survey, made in the latter End of his Reign. He lived to King *Stephen*'s Reign, and left his Son *Gilbert* Heir of his Eſtates in *England*.

He made *Tonebruge* his Seat, and was from thence called *Gilbert de Tonebruge*. He gave to the Monks of *Bec* in *Normandy*, the Church of St. *John Baptiſt* at this Town of *Clare*, with the ſeven Prebendaries thereunto belonging, to be diſpoſed of to their ſole and proper Benefit, as often as they ſhould happen to be void, *&c.* King *Stephen* made him Earl of *Pembroke*. He died 14 *Steph.* and his Son *Richard*, ſurnamed *Strongbow* ſucceeded him; and being made Juſtice of *Ireland*, he acquired the whole Province of *Lemſter*. He died in *Ireland*, and was buried at *Dublin*, leaving *Iſabel* his Daughter and Heir, who marrying to *William Marſhall*, made him Lord *Strigul*, and Earl of *Pembroke*. His Uncle *Richard*, Son of *Gilbert de Tonebruge*, ſucceeded him. He tranſlated the Monks of his Caſtle of *Clare* to the Church of St. *Auguſtine* at *Stoke*, and gave them a little Wood called *Stoke-ho*. 'Tis probable he was firſt dignified with the Title of Earl of *Clare*, becauſe we find that *Gilbert*, his Son and Heir, is ſaid to have alſo had the Title of Earl of *Clare*: He was a Benefactor to the Monks of

Stoke-Clare. He died without Iſſue in 1151, and was buried in that Cell at *Clare*, which *Gilbert* his Grandfather had given to the Monks of *Bec* in *Normandy*: *Roger* his Brother ſucceeded him in the Earldom, and left it to *Richard* his Son, who departing this Life in 1206, 8 *Johan.* was buried at *Clare*.

Gilbert ſucceeded him in this Earldom, and *Richard* his Son *Gilbert*. It is ſaid that he was poiſoned with ſome other Noblemen at *Peter de Savoy*'s Table, 1262 (46 *Hen.* 3.) leaving *Maud* his Wife ſurviving him, who had this Caſtle and Manor of *Clare* for Part of her Dowry. This *Richard* left for his Heir,

Gilbert, ſurnamed the Red, who having obtained a Divorce from his firſt Wife *Alice de March*, Daughter of *Guy* Earl of *Angoleſm*, married *Joan* of *Acres*, Daughter of King *Edward* I. by whom he had his Son and Succeſſor,

Gilbert, herſelf ſurviving him. She gave a Piece of Land in *Caverſham* in *Oxfordſhire* to the Canons of our Lady in the Chapel there, for the Health of her own, and her late Husband's Souls, and departing this Life in 1307, (1 *Edw.* 2.) was buried in the Church of the *Friers Auguſtines* there at *Clare*. This Earl died without Iſſue Male, and his Eſtate was divided between his three Siſters, but the Honour of *Clare* became extinct, and was not revived 'till ſome Years after. In this Vacancy of the Honour, *John de Hauſted*, held the Caſtle and Honour of *Clare* for Life, and at his Death,

Lionel, the third Son of King *Edward* III. being then Lieutenant of *Ireland*, was advanced to the Honour and Title of the Duke of *Clarence*, in the Parliament ſitting in *London*, 36 *Edw.* 3. He married *Elizabeth*, the ſole Daughter and Heir of *William de Burgh*, Earl of *Ulſter*, 35 *Edw.* 3. and by her had one Daughter *Philippa*, but ſhe lived not long with him, for ſhe died, 37 *Ed.* 3. and he married *Violenta* the Daughter of *Galcas*, Duke of *Milan*, but died within five Months after, leaving no Child by her; ſo that *Philippa* was his ſole Heir, and being married to *Edmund Mortimer*, Earl of *March*, carried the Lordſhip of *Clare* to his Family, which enjoy'd it a few Succeſſions; and then Heirs of his Family in a direct Line failing in *Edmund* the laſt Earl of *March*, his Siſter *Anne*'s Poſterity became Heirs, of which *Richard* Duke of *York* being found the neareſt, he came into the Poſſeſſion of this Lordſhip of *Clare*, and after in her Right claimed the Crown of *England*, as his Inheritance, and wrongfully uſurped by the three *Henrys*; and his Son *Edward* obtained it, being crowned after ſeveral Battles, by the Name of King *Edward* IV. But this Earldom became again vacant, by the Death of the ſaid *Lionel*, and was not reſtored 'till 13 *Hen.* 4. when

Thomas the ſecond Son of that King, who having been made High Steward of *England*, and conſtituted Lieutenant of *Ireland*, Admiral of *England*, and Captain of *Callis*, was that Year advanced to the Title of Duke of *Clarence*. He was a wiſe, as well as a brave and valiant Perſon, for as he was Preſident of the Council to his Father, ſo in the Wars of *France* he was a great Commander in his Brother King *Henry* V.'s Army, and at the Sieges of *Cane* in *Normandy*, *Pontlarch*, *Roan*, &c. and took ſeveral of them, but at laſt being at the Caſtle of *Beaufort*, and hearing that the *Dauphin* with 4000 Men was coming towards him, he marched with a ſmall Party towards him, and falling into his Hands was ſlain, 9 *Hen.* 5. leaving his Brother his Heir, for he died without any legitimate Iſſue, and ſo the Title of *Clarence* lay again Dormant a while. In this Interval the Caſtle and Town of *Clare* were the Demeſne of *Edmund Mortimer* Earl of *March*, who died without Iſſue; but the Honour of it was given to

George, the ſecond Son of *Richard Plantagenet* Duke of *York*, and Brother of King *Edward* IV. who was created Duke of *Clarence* in the Parliament held ſoon after that King's Coronation. He was conſtituted Lieutenant in *Ireland* the ſame Year, and for the better Support of his Dignity, obtained a Grant in Tail General of the great Eſtates of the Earl of *Northumberland*, who having been attainted in the firſt Parliament of King *Edward*'s Reign, loſt thereby his Lands to the King's Diſpo-

ſal.

ſal. But notwithſtanding theſe Obligations to his Brother's Intereſts, he revolted to *Richard Nevill*, Earl of *Warwick*, who for ſome Diſtaſte to the King undertook to ſet King *Henry* VI. again upon the Throne; and to fix him to his Side, gave him his eldeſt Daughter in Marriage, and made a Kind of Settlement of the Crown upon him, but that did not ſufficiently engage him, for he returned to his Brother, and in *Barnet-Field* aſſiſted him to conquer the Earl, and after was one of them that killed Prince *Edward* King *Henry* VI's Son, and Heir to the Crown in the *Lancaſtrian* Line: But all this did not remove King *Edward*'s Jealouſy of him, which ſome about him fomenting, procured his Impriſonment in the *Tower*, where he was drowned (as is ſaid) in a Butt of *Malmſey-Wine*. He left a Son, *Edward*, by the Earl of *Warwick*'s Daughter, who became Earl of *Warwick* in her Right; but his Father being attainted in the next Parliament after his Death, the Title of *Clarence* was extinct a third Time, and lay dormant from his Death to the twenty ſecond Year of the Reign of King *James* I. In this long Vacancy.

Sir *John Hollis* of *Houghton* in *Nottinghamſhire*, Kt. being a Perſon of an ample Fortune, having been advanced to the Dignity of Lord *Houghton* of *Houghton*, 14 *Jac.* 1. was further promoted by the ſame King, *Reg.* 22. to the Honour of Earl of *Clare*. His Succeſſor was,

John Hollis his Son and Heir, who by *Elizabeth*, one of the Coheirs of *Horace* Lord *Vere* of *Tilbury*, had two Sons, *John*, who died in his Infancy, and

Gilbert, who ſucceeded him in his Honour and Eſtate; and by *Grace* his Wife, the Daughter of *Robert* Earl of *Kingſton*, had ſeveral Sons, of whom the eldeſt,

John, ſucceeded him in this Earldom in 1688. He was Lord Privy-Seal in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, and having married *Margaret*, third Daughter of *Henry Cavendiſh*, D. of *Newcaſtle*, was, in Conſideration of his early appearing in aſſerting the Liberties of theſe Nations from the Bondage of Popery and Tyranny with the Prince of *Orange*, created by the ſaid Prince when made King, Marquis of *Clare*, and Duke of *Newcaſtle*, Reg. 6. 1694. the ſaid *Henry* Duke of *Newcaſtle*, being dead without Male Iſſue, in 1691, ſworn of his Majeſty's Privy Council, and inſtalled Knight of the Garter. He was much employed in the great Offices of State, during the Reigns of King *William* and Queen *Anne*, and died at *Welbeck* in *Nottinghamſhire*, *July* 17, 1717, and was interred at *Weſtminſter Abbey*. He was accounted the richeſt Peer in *England* of his Time, but having no Iſſue Male, he left the Bulk of his Land Eſtate to

Thomas Hollis Pelham, Son of his youngeſt Siſter *Grace*, who was married to *Thomas* Lord *Pelham*, created Baron of *Laughton* in 1706. he was created Viſcount, Earl and Marquis of *Clare*, by his late Majeſty King *George* I. *July* 29, 1715. and ſoon after Duke of *Newcaſtle*. He is a Knight of the Garter, Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold, and one of the Privy Council, Steward, Keeper, and Guardian of the Foreſt of *Sherwood*, and Park of *Folewood* in *Nottinghamſhire*. He hath Married the Lady *Henrietta Godolphin*, Daughter of the Earl of *Godolphin*, and Grand-daughter to the late Great Duke of *Marlborough*, but hath no Children as yet.

Perſons of Eminency that had Relation to this Family of Clare.

Thomas de Clare, Brother of *Gilbert*, the fourth Earl of *Clare*, commonly called *Gilbert the Red*: He was had in ſuch Eſteem by the great Rebel *Montfort* and his Confederate *Barons*, after the Battle of *Lewes*, in which they vanquiſhed King *Henry* III. and took him and the Prince Priſoners, that they made him Governour of S. *Briavell*'s Caſtle; but his Brother *Gilbert*, being diſcontented at *Montfort*'s Behaviour towards him, he came into his Brother's Meaſures, and contrived with *Roger Mortimer*, one of the King's Friends, to deliver the King and Prince out of *Montfort*'s Power; which having effected, he was 50 *Hen.* 3. made Conſtable of the Caſtle of *Colcheſter*. He went the next Year to the Wars in the *Holy Land*, and returning

returning, 55 *Hen.* 3. brought four Saracens into *England*, whom he had taken Priſoners there. In the firſt Year of King *Edward* I. he was conſtituted Governour of the City of *London*, which he held to his Death, which happened 15 *Edw.* 1. *Anno* 1287, and was buried in the *Grey Friers* at *Limeric* in *Ireland*. He left a Son of his Name.

Elizabeth, the Siſter of *Gilbert*, the laſt Earl of *Clare* of that Family, Coheir of her Brother, married to *John de Burgh*, Son and Heir to the Earl of *Ulſter* in *Ireland*, and Mother of *William de Burgh* Earl of *Ulſter*; ſhe is more eſpecially Memorable for rebuilding and endowing *Univerſity-Hall* in *Cambridge*, which being at firſt built by *Richard Badew*, who employed all his Eſtate for the Advancement of Learning, was within 16 Years burnt to the Ground by a Caſual Fire; which was the more deplorable, becauſe the firſt Founder was not able to reſtore it: But in this Exigence this Lady preſented herſelf with a liberal Hand, and having built and endowed it at her own proper Coſt and Charge, gave it the Name of *Clare-Hall*, which is much augmented ſince, by the Bounty of divers Benefactors; ſo that it now appears among the beſt Colleges in *Cambridge*.

Edmund Mortimer, Son of *Roger Mortimer* Earl of *March*, and Grandchild of *Edmund Mortimer* Earl of *March*, who had married *Philippa*, Daughter and Heir of *Lionel* Duke of *Clarence*, abovementioned: He was born in the Caſtle of *Clare*, and becauſe his Father *Roger*, being a very accompliſh'd Perſon, was in the Parliament held 9 *Rich.* 2. by Reaſon of his Deſcent from *Lionel* Duke of *Clarence*, declared Heir apparent to the Crown of *England*; this *Edmund*, when King *Henry* IV. got on the Throne, was looked upon with a jealous Eye by him; and though being a very meek Man, he ſeemed to deſire no more than to enjoy his private Patrimony without Moleſtation, and to have had no Thoughts of a Crown; *Henry* could not be eaſy, ſo long as he was ſafe; and therefore to remove him out of his Sight, with Hopes of his being cut off, he employed him in the Wars againſt *Owen Glendor*, Prince of *Wales*, by whom he was taken Priſoner. *Edmund* having lain ſome Time in Priſon, agreed for his Ranſom, and ſent to the King once and again about the Payment of it, but was not regarded, and ſo at length he paid it himſelf, but he did but exchange a *Welch* for an *Iriſh* Priſon, for ſoon after, he was confined in his own Caſtle of *Trim* in *Ireland*, where he was kept twenty Years. He died without Iſſue, *Anno* 1454, leaving his Siſter *Anne* his Heir, from whom the *York* Family derived their Title to the Crown.

John, the natural Son of *Thomas* Duke of *Clarence*, ſecond Son to King *Henry* IV. abovementioned, commonly called, the Baſtard of *Clarence*: He was, while very young, a Perſon of an high Courage, and being preſent with his Father in the unhappy Skirmiſh, wherein he loſt his Life, as is aboveſaid, recovered his dead Body by his Valour, out of the Enemies Hands, and brought it to *Canterbury*, where it was interred according to the Directions of his laſt Will and Teſtament. King *Henry* VI. in Conſideration of this his Bravery, and other Services, *Reg.* 7. granted him the Manors of *Esker*, *Newcaſtle*, of *Lyouns*, *Cromelyn*, and *Teſtagard*, in the Realm of *Ireland*, and the next Year he was retained by Indenture, to ſerve the King in his Wars of *France*, with forty-nine Men at Arms, and nine hundred Archers, which he managed with ſuch Conduct, that the King, for his good Services, *Reg.* 9. made him Conſtable of the Caſtle of *Dublin* in *Ireland*, which is all we know of him.

Haverhil, or as it is in old Records, *Haverhull*, and *Haverel*, another Market-Town in this Hundred, but the Market is ſmall and inconſiderable; it is kept weekly on *Wedneſday*, and its Fair is yearly, *July* 6. The Manor, 9 *Edw.* 1. was the Eſtate of *Henry de Helin*. This Town is famous for nothing more than the Birth of Mr. *Samuel Ward*, whoſe Father was at that Time Miniſter of it, and lies buried in the Chancel of the Church, under a Monument with this Epitaph on it, *viz.*

Quo

Quo ſiquis ſcivit ſcitius, &c.

In *Engliſh* thus:

Grant ſome of Knowledge have more Store,
more learned are in teaching.
Yet few in Life were holy more,
None thundred more in preaching.

He was bred in *Sidney College* in *Cambridge*, where he was Fellow a While, but from thence was promoted to be a Miniſter in *Ipſwich*. He was a great Divine and Preacher, and had a ſingular Art of attracting Peoples Affections, as if he had learned from the Loadſtone, (whoſe Virtue he was an inquiſitive Searcher into) to draw Iron Hearts: But as excellent as he was, he found ſome Foes as well as Friends, who complaining of him to the High Commiſſion, brought him into great Trouble. He had four Brethren Miniſters, and one of them, who lived in the Time of the Rebellion, delivered many biting Truths concerning the Leaders in it, in a jeſting Way. He died in 163... This is all we find of the Market-Towns, and therefore ſhall proceed to the Villages, of which, becauſe it ſeems to have an inſeparable Relation to *Clare* above mentioned, we ſhall begin with

Stoke-Clare, or *Stoke* by *Clare*, ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from another *Stoke* in this County, and in the next Hundred Eaſtward, called *Stoke* by *Nayland*. This Village is famous for nothing but the Monaſtery, which was tranſlated from the Caſtle of *Clare* to this Place, by *Richard*, Son of *Richard de Tonbruge*, Earl of *Clare*, as is above ſhewed, who gave them at the ſame Time the Manor, and a little Wood called *Stoke-ho*, yet left it ſtill ſubject to the Monks of *Beck* in *Normandy*, as *Gilbert de Tonebruge* Earl of *Clare*, the Founder of their Houſe in this Caſtle, had made them. While the Caſtle and Manor of *Clare* were in the Hands of *Edmund Mortimer*, (as is above ſaid) he having obtained a Licence from the King, *Henry* V. *Reg.* 2. and the Pope, changed the Priory of *Benedictine* Monks at this Place, which had been formerly ſubject to the Abby of *Bec-Herelewine* in *Normandy*, into a Collegiate Church of ſecular Canons, in which State, becauſe our later Hiſtorians found it, they generally make *Edmund de Mortimer* the Founder of the Monaſtery, which appears not true, from the Account above. What we find more of this Monaſtery we ſhall refer to its Place, and ſo proceed to other Villages.

Bernardiſton, or, as it is called ſometimes for Shortneſs, *Berniſton*, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *Margaret de Willoughby*, 9 *Edw.* 1. but afterward of *Thomas de Woodſtock*, ſixth Son of King *Edward* III. Earl of *Buckingham*, and Duke of *Glouceſter*, with which he endowed the College of *Prieſts* in *Pleſhy*, in the County of *Eſſex*, among other Eſtates, when he founded it in 16 *Rich.* 2. 'Tis probable that the *Bernardiſtons*, who took their Name from this Manor, held it of the ſaid College, and had their Seat there, in the Manor-Houſe, though ſince their Manſion-Houſe hath been for ſome Years paſt at *Kedington*, or *Ketton* in this Hundred, of which we ſhall ſpeak by and by.

Bradley Great, written in ancient Records, *Bredale Great*, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *John de Somery* Baron of *Dudley*, by whoſe Daughter, and Coheir *Joan*, it came by her Marriage to *Thomas Botetourt*, who living with her but eight Years, or thereabout, ſhe, in her Widowhood, and Minority of *John*, his Son and Heir, procured a Charter for free Warren in all her Demeſne Lands here and elſewhere, and left it ſo privileged to her Son *Thomas Scroop*, the famous Enthuſiaſtick

ſiaſtick Monk, who aſpiring after Perfection, ſcarcely thought any Order ſtrict enough, and ſo ſhifted from one to another, was born in this Town. We have ſpoken of him above in *Leſtoffe*, where he was bury'd, becauſe we found in our Author, whom we follow, his Sirname *Bradley*, and his Deſcription placed there. Nor doth it tend leſs to the Honour of this Town, that *Stephen Some*, Son of *Thomas Some* of this Town, being a Grocer in *London*, attained to ſo great Wealth and Reputation, that he bore the great Office of Lord Mayor of that City, in the Year 1598.

Bradley parva, was the Lordſhip of *Jourdan Witherfield*, 9 *Edw.* 1.

Cowling, or *Culing*, as our Records have it, was Part of the Poſſeſſion of *Eleanor de Vitrei*, Wife of *William* Earl of *Saliſbury*, Daughter of *Tirrel de Mainers*, but after her Death was divided, 18 *Hen.* 3. between *Ela* her only Daughter, and *Nicholas Malmains* her Grandſon; but it ſeems not to have continued long with them or their Heirs, becauſe we find that it was in the Poſſeſſion of *Robert de Aſpall*, 9 *Edw.* 1. and after of *John de Beneſtede*, who obtained of K. *Edward* I. *Reg.* 32. a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demeſne Lands in this his Lordſhip, and left it ſo privileg'd to his Heirs.

Dalham, the Lordſhip of Queen *Margaret*, 9 *Edw.* 1. and afterward of *Walter de Norwich*, a Parliamentary Baron in the Reign of King *Edward* II. and a Perſon of great Merit, who had, in Conſideration of his good Services done, and to be done, a Grant made to him of this Manor of *Dalham*, with the Advowſon of the Church, and Manor of *Bradfield* in this County, to hold in Fee-Farm at the Rent of 40 *l. per Annum*, to be paid into the Exchequer. He left it to his Poſterity, and *John* his Great Grandſon dy'd poſſeſs'd of it, 48 *Edw.* 3. leaving it to *Katharine de Brews*, who becoming a Nun ſoon after, all his Eſtates paſſed to *William de Ufford*, Earl of *Suffolk*, the Son of *Margaret de Norwich*, as her next Heir. This Manor, in later Times, was the Eſtate and Seat of the *Stutevills*, Men of an ancient Family, and at that Seaſon of Reputation; for *Thomas de Stuteville*, Eſq; of this Place, was High Sheriff of this County, 44 *Eliz.* and *Martin Stutevile*, 10 *Jac.* 1.

Denham, a Village happy at this Time, in having the Seat of the great Stateſman, the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, called *Denham-Hall*, in it. It was the Lordſhip of *Margaret de Say*, 9 *Edw.* 1.

Depdale, a ſmall Village, of Note only for being the Birth-place of Dr. *Anthony Sparrow*, Biſhop of *Norwich*, whoſe Father, *Samuel Sparrow*, a wealthy Man, had then his Habitation here. He was educated in Univerſity-Learning in *Queen's College*, *Cambridge*, where he was a Fellow, and ſo continued 'till the Civil Wars broke out; when that Society being utterly aboliſh'd for their Loyalty, he liv'd privately, 'till the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. ſoon after which, he was made Archdeacon of *Sudbury* in this County, Preſident of *Queen's College* aforeſaid, Biſhop of *Exeter*, and at length Biſhop of *Norwich*, in which See he ſat about eight Years, and dy'd in 1685. See a large Account of this excellent Perſon in the Deſcription of the Biſhops of *Norwich*, where *Depden* by Miſtake is ſet for *Depdale*.

Hankedone, the Lordſhip of *Thomas de Moulton*, 9 *Edw.* 1. In this Pariſh is an Houſe called *Thurſtruſtan-Hall*, or Manor, of which Sir *Robert Harrington*, Knt. dy'd poſſeſs'd, 7 *Hen.* 4. leaving it to Sir *John Harrington*, Knt. his Son and Heir, as he did to Sir *William* his Brother, both which ſerved King *Henry* V. in his Wars with *France*.

Hundon, or *Honedon*, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of *Glouceſter*, 9 *Edw.* 1. and afterwards of *Lionel* Duke of *Clarence*, third Son of K. *Edward* III. who dying ſeized of it, left it to *Philippa* his only Daughter and Heir, who afterward marrying to *Edmund Mortimer*, Earl of *March*, carry'd his Eſtate into that Family, in which it remain'd, 'till another *Edmund* dying without Iſſue, his Eſtate paſs'd to his Siſter's Son, *Richard* Duke of *York*, who claim'd the Crown as his Right, as Heir to *Philippa* above-mentioned, and his Son King *Edward* IV. obtained it.

In

In the Year 1687, the Sexton as he was digging a Grave in the Church-yard of this Village, met with a great Quantity of *Saxon* Coins.

Kedington, or as it is written in Domeſday-Book *Keditune*, now commonly called *Ketton*, was at the Time when that Survey was taken, the Eſtate of *Ralph Baynard*, whoſe Grandſon, *William Baynard*, having forfeited his Honour and Eſtate, (the Head of which was *Baynard's Caſtle*, *London*,) by his Joyning in a Conſpiracy with *Elias*, Earl of *Main*, *Philip de Braoſe*, and others, againſt King *Henry* I. loſt his Barony, and being ſeized by the King, was given by that King to *Robert* a younger Son of *Richard Fitz-Gilbert*, Progenitor of the oldeſt Family of the Earls of *Clare*. In the Reign of King *Edward* I. *Anno* 9. it was the Eſtate of *Margaret de Wilby*. In later Times, the Family of *Bernardiſton* have had their Seat here, and were many of them Perſons of Eminency in their Time, for Sir *Thomas Bernardiſton* of this Place, Knt. was High Sheriff of this County, 22 *Eliz.* and Sir *Nathaniel Bernardiſton*, Knt. held the ſame Office, 21 *Jac.* 1. And in the Reign of King *Charles* II. and King *William* III. and Queen *Mary* II. there uſually ſat in the Parliament-Houſe two Baronets of this Family, Repreſentatives of the County, *viz.* Sir *Samuel Bernardiſton* for *Ipſwich*, and Sir *Thomas Bernardiſton* for the County.

In the Church of this Place, are divers Monuments for ſeveral of the *Bernardiſton's* Family, *viz.* in the ſecond Window on the North-ſide, is a *Bernardiſton* kneeling, with his Coat-Armour on his Breaſt, but the Writing is quite obliterated. Over him are theſe Words, *Non Peccata noſtra* ——— *nobis* ——— It ſeems very ancient. In the South Window is the Figure of a *Bernardiſton*, with ſeven Sons behind him, and his Wife with as many Daughters behind her; and at a little Diſtance, is a Tomb for Sir *Thomas Bernardiſton* and *Elizabeth* his Wife, who built the ſaid Window, *An. Dom.* 15—. Under their Arms is this Inſcription.

This is the Monument of Sir Thomas Bernardiſton, *Knt. who was Bury'd at* Cotys *in* Lincolnſhire, *and of Dame* Elizabeth, *bury'd under This Tomb, which Sir* Thomas *by his Laſt Will gave certain Lands in This Town, called* Brockholes, *of the yearly Value of ſeven Marks Towards the Maintenance of a Chantry in this Church; and the ſaid Dame* Elizabeth, *after his Death, obtained Licenſe to amortize The ſaid Chantry perpetually; and made the Poſſeſſions thereof to Be of the yearly Value of twelve Marks, and beſides built the Roof Of the Church anew, and covered it with Lead; which* Elizabeth *Dy'd* Anno Domini M.CCCCC.XX. . . .

On the North-ſide there is alſo a very fair Monument, with the Pourtraiture of another Sir *Thomas Bernardiſton*, and *Elizabeth* his Lady, who dy'd in the Beginning of the laſt Century. What Monuments are ſince erected we have no Information, though 'tis probable there are ſome, becauſe divers of that Family are lately dead, and there interred, by which the Title of Baronet in that Family is extinct.

The late excellent Archbiſhop *Tillotſon*, in the Times of the Republick of *England*, was Miniſter of this Place, 'till he removed to *London*, and was choſen Preacher to the Society of *Lincoln's Inn*, from whence he was removed to the Metropolitical See of *Canterbury* in the firſt Year of King *William* and Queen *Mary*.

Lidgate, the Lordſhip of *John de Haſtings*, 9 *Edw.* 1. but otherwiſe a ſmall Village, in Mr. *Cambden's* Opinion, only not

not to be omitted, becauſe it gave Birth and Name to *John Lidgate*, the Monk, whoſe Wit ſeems to have been formed and modelled by the Muſes themſelves; the Beauties, and Elegancies of all Kinds are ſo lively expreſs'd in his *Engliſh* Poetry, (underſtand it according to the Age he lived in, which was in the Reign of King *Henry* VI.) He was a *Benedictine Monk*, of the Abbey of S. *Edmund's Bury*, and thirſting after Knowledge, he travelled through *France* and *Italy* to learn the Languages and Arts there profeſs'd, in which he grew ſo expert, that as *Pitzeus* tells us, he was not only an elegant Poet, and eloquent Orator, but an expert Mathematician, acute Philoſopher, and no mean Divine. Mr. *Wever* hath given us a large Specimen of his Poetry in his Funeral Monuments of this County, p. 728, and 729. He wrote (ſaith the ſame *Pits*) many exquiſite and learned Books in *Engliſh* and *Latin*, ſome in Proſe, and ſome in Verſe, of which he and *Bale* give us a Catalogue. He departed this Life *Anno Domini* 1440, *Ætat. ſuæ* 60. On his Tomb this Epitaph is ſaid to have been written, *viz.*

Mortuus ſæclo, ſuperis ſuperſtes
Hic jacet Lydgat *tumulatus Urna*
Qui fuit quondam celebris Britannæ
Fama Poeſis.

In Engliſh thus.

Dead in the World, yet living in the Sky,
Intombed in this Urn doth Lydgate *lye,*
In former Times fam'd for his Poetry
All over England.

But the Diſſolution of the Abbey deſtroyed his with many other Tombs, and therefore we have no other Account of them but uncertain Tradition.

Poslinford, or as it is written in Domeſday-Book, *Poſelingword*, was at the Time of that Survey's being taken, the Lordſhip of *Ralph Baynard*, and paſs'd to his Poſterity, and was forfeited to the King as *Kedington* was, which ſee. It was, 9 *Edw.* 1. the Lordſhip of *Richard de Cornerd.*

The Church of this Place being a ſmall Vicarage, *Ralph Grigs* of *Stanifield*, Gent. in 1694, ſettled and conveyed a Rent-Charge of five Pounds *per Ann.* to the Vicar thereof, and his Succeſſors for ever, the Payment to commence at the End of his own Life.

Other Villages found in the MS. with the Lords of them, 9 *Ed.* 1. are

Wetherfield,	the Lordſhip of	*William de Grimsby.*
Wrotting, mag.		*Richard de Talworth.*
Wrotting, par.		*Albric de Capel.*
Thurlow, mag.		*Gilbert Pechee.*
Thurlow, par.		Abbot of *Bury.*
Moulton,		*William de Beauchamp.*
Gayſley,		Counteſs of *Glouceſter.*
Oveſden,		*William Cridetot.*
Apden,		*William Waney.*
Chedburge,		*Thomas Verdon.*
Wickhambrook,		*John de Gaſtings.*
Denſton,		*Thomas de Grey.*
Stanfield,		Ditto.
Chipley,		In the King's Hands.

This is all we find memorable of the Villages of this Hundred, and ſo we go on to

XVI.

XVI. *The* HUNDRED *of* SAMFORD.

This Hundred lies on the South-ſide of the County, and is bounded on the Eaſt by the River *Orwell*, which divides it from the Hundred of *Colnes*; on the South, with the River *Stour*, which divides it from *Eſſex*; on the Weſt, with the Hundred of *Baber*; and on the North with the Hundred of *Boſmere*. The Fee of this Hundred was, 5 *Edw.* 4. in Sir *Robert Willoughby*, Knt. who dy'd poſſeſs'd of it, leaving it to his Son Sir *Robert*, whoſe Poſterity enjoy'd it, till Male Iſſue failing, the Heir General, *Catharine*, carry'd it into the *Suffolk* Family, 20 *H.* 8. or *Bertues* afterward. We ſuppoſe it now to be in the Crown, and govern'd as other Hundreds. There is no Market-Town in this Hundred, being near *Ipſwich* on the Eaſt-ſide, and *Hadley* on the Weſt. The Villages of Note, ſo far as they are come to our Knowledge, are

Arwerton, or *Erwerton*, a ſmall Village, near which the *Orwell* and *Stour* unite. In this Village a famous Family of the *Bacons* had their Seat, and held the Manor with that of *Brome*, a Village in *Harteſmere* Hundred, by the Service of leading all the Footmen of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* from S. *Edmund's* Dyke in the Wars of *Wales*. Now the Manor belongs to the *Parkers*, who by the Mother's Side are deſcended from the *Calthrops*, a Family of great Account in thoſe Parts; and on the Father's Side, from the Barons *Morley*, Sir *William Parker* marrying *Alice* the Daughter and Heir of *William Lovel*, whoſe Mother was the Heir of *Robert* Lord *Morley*.

Beleſtede, or *Belſted*, Part of the Eſtate, and Lordſhip of *Odo de Campania*, Earl of of *Champaign* in *France*; and being nearly related to the Conqueror by Conſanguinity, was made by him Earl of *Albemarle* and *Holderneſſe*, as appears by the Conqueror's Survey. He left his large Eſtates to his Son *Stephen* and his Heirs, ſome of whom gave this Manor to the Abbey of *Albemarle*, for we find that Abbot poſſeſs'd of it in Right of his Houſe, 9 *Edw.* 1.

Belſted parva was the Lordſhip of *John de Goldingham*, 9 *Edw.* 1.

Bentley, the Seat of a famous and ancient Family of *Talmaches*, who have flouriſhed a long Time in this County, and many of them have been Men of Note, as is to be ſeen at *Helmingham* in *Boſmere* Hundred, which was another of their Seats.

Harkſtead, or *Hercheſtede*, the Lordſhip of *Odo de Campania*, Earl of *Albemarle* and *Holderneſſe*, found in the Conqueror's Survey, and deſcending as *Beleſtede* above. In King *Edward* I's Reign, *An.* 9. it was the Lordſhip of *William Britton*.

Higham, the Lordſhip of *John de Reims*, 9 *Edw.* 1. but in later Times of *Michael de la Pole*, who being conſtituted Chancellor and Keeper of the Great Seal, procured of King *Richard* II. *Reg.* 7. a ſpecial Charter to hold a Court-Leet in this his Lordſhip of *Higham*. He was ſoon after created Earl of *Suffolk*. From this Place, it is ſuppoſed, that the Family of *Highams* did take their Name at firſt, of whom ſome have been Men of Note, *viz.* Sir *Clement Higham* was a potent Knight in his Generation. He lies buried under a fair Tomb in *Thorning* Church in *Norfolk*. He was the Father of *John Higham*, Eſq; who was High Sheriff in this County, 18 *Eliz.* *Montaign* in his *Eſſay of Glory*, tells us, That his Anceſtors bore the Sirname of *Heigham*, or *Hiquern*, a Sirname which belongs to an Houſe well known in *England*. The Family hereabout is extinct, but hath been long in *Eſſex*, and ſtill continues there Men of an Eſtate. The Church here was wholly impropriate, and ſerved only by a Stipendiary Curate, till about the Year 1656, when the Impropriation being bought in, was ſettled in the Hands of Truſtees for the better Maintenance of the Miniſter. Mr. *Gibbs*, an Alderman of *London*, was the chief Contributor; but one Mr. *Smith* did ſomething conſiderable towards it. It was valued at 60 *l. per Annum*, and coſt 550 *l.* The Purchaſe being made, the Rectory was demiſed to the preſent Miniſter, Mr. *Steel*, for 21 Years, upon ſuitable Conditions. He enjoy'd it four Years, and Mr. *Chaplain* ſucceeded

ceeded him, who was poſſeſs'd of it in 1704.

Hintleſham, the Demeſne of *John Talbot*, and *Margaret Pipard*, 9 *Edw.* 1. but in later Times the Lordſhip and Seat of a Family of *Timperleys* in the 14th Century, as appears from a Tomb in the Chancel of the Pariſh-Church, of fair blue Marble-ſtone, on which is drawn on Braſs, the Pourtraiture of a Man in compleat Armour, and a Woman with an Hound at her Feet, with this Inſcription under them in *Latin*.

Here lyeth the Venerable Man John Timperley, *Eſq; Heir and Lord of* Hyntleſham *and* Margaret *his Wife, which* John *dy'd* An. 1400.

On another Marble Stone is likewiſe a Man in compleat Armour, with this Inſcription.

Of your Charity pray for the Soul of William Timperley, *who dy'd* March 10. A.D. 1527. *On whoſe Soul, and all Chriſtians, Jeſus have Mercy.*

There are alſo two other Tombs in the Chancel, the one of Alabaſter in the Wall, for *Thomas Timperley*, Eſq; who dy'd *Jan.* 14. 1500, and *Etheldred* his Wife, the Daughter of *Nicholas Hare*, as alſo of *Katharine* his ſecond Wife; the other for *Nicholas Temperley*, Eſq; and *Anne* his Wife, the Daughter and Heir of *William Markham*, Eſq;

Shelley, or *Shelleigh*, the Lordſhip of *John de Appleby*, 9 *Edw.* 1. but afterward of *Richard* Duke of *York*, given him by his Brother King *Edward* IV. out of the forfeited Eſtate of *Robert Harleſton*, Eſq; a *Lancaſtrian*, attainted by the firſt Parliament of that King. The *Tilneys*, an ancient Family of Gentlemen of this County, had their Seat here, and ſome of them were eminent for their Service to the Nation; *Philip Tilney*, of this Place, Eſq; being High Sheriff of this County, 30 *Eliz.* and *Thomas Tilney*, Eſq; 8 *Jac.* 1. But long before theſe, *Hackluit* tells us, That Sir *Frederick Tilney* was, for his Valour Knighted at the Siege of *Acres* in the *Holy Land*, by King *Richard* I. and that he was a Man of a great Stature and Strength of Body. Sixteen Knights in a direct Line ſucceeded him, and when their Heir General marry'd the Duke of *Norfolk*, there was a Male Branch living in this Town, and continued here ſome Time, if they now do not.

Tadingſton, or *Tattingſton*, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *John de Holbrooke*, 9 *Edw.* 1. and afterward of *John* Earl of *Oxford*, who being a *Lancaſtrian*, was attainted by the firſt Parliament of King *Edward* IV. who ſeizing his Eſtate as forfeited, gave this Manor to his Brother, *Richard* Duke of *York*, when he was made Lord Chamberlain for Life, 11 *Edw.* 4. in Conſideration of his great and good Services.

Wenham mag. or as it is written in Records *Welnetham mag.* a Village ſituate on the *Breton*, of no Note but for this, that a few Years ſince were found in digging, Abundance of Platters and Potſheards of *Roman* Earth, ſome of which had Inſcriptions upon them, as alſo Coals, Bones of Sheep and Oxen, with many Horns, a Sacrificing Knife, Aſhes and Urns, Evidences that ſome Heathen Deity had an Altar here. The Lordſhip of it was in *Petronil de Holbrooke*, 9 *Edw.* 1. as was alſo the Manor of *Little Wenham*. Theſe are all the Villages that afford us any Thing obſervable in this Hundred. But our MS. gives us the Names and Lords of many more Towns in this Hundred, *viz.*

Kirketon,	Lordſhip of	*William Viſdaly.*
Erwarton,		*Bartholom. Davillars.*
Holbrooke,		*John de Holbrooke.*
Stutton,		*William Viſdaly.*
Brantham,		*William Braham.*

Burgholt,

Burgholt,	the Lordſhip of	*Philip de Orby.*
Stratford,		*John de Stratford.*
Roydon,		*Robert de Roydon.*
Capel,		*William Fitz-Ralph.*
Holton,		*William de Boyton.*
Wherſton,		*Robert de Roydon.*
Freſton,		*John de Freſton.*
Cobdock,		*Richard Cobdake.*
Chelmondeſton,		King *Edward.*
Wolfreſton,		Idem.
Spraughton,		*William de Ormsby.*

XVII. *The* HUNDRED *of* STOWEY.

This Hundred is bounded with the Hundred of *Tredling* on the Eaſt; with the Hundreds of *Boſmere* and *Cosford* on the South; with the Hundred of *Thedwaſtre* on the Weſt; and with the Hundred of *Hartſmere* on the North. It is but a ſmall Hundred, but the Fee of it was in the Crown, till *John* of *Eltham*, Earl of *Cornwal*, obtained a Grant of his Brother King *Edward* III. of it. He held it for Life, and dying without Iſſue, 10 *Edw.* 3. it was given to *Robert de Ufford*, and ſettled on him by ſpecial Tail, with other Eſtates, for his good Services. He left it with them to his Grandſon *William*, who dy'd poſſeſs'd of it, 5 *Rich.* 2. but having no Iſſue Male, his Eſtate paſs'd to his three Siſters, and Heirs; but to which of them upon the Partition it was aſſigned, we have no Knowledge; but we find it 3 *Hen.* 5. in the Poſſeſſion of *Michael de la Pole*, Earl of *Suffolk*, who dy'd at the Siege of *Harflew* that Year of a Flux, and left it to *William* his Brother and next Heir, who dy'd poſſeſs'd of it, and left it to *John* his Son and Heir, and his Deſcendants. There is one Market-Town in this Hundred, *viz.*

Stow-Market, ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from ſeveral Places named *Stow* in other Hundreds, as *Stow-Langtoft*, and *Stow-Weſt*, in *Blackbourn* Hundred, *Stow-Uplane*, &c. It is a good large Town, ſituate in the Center of the County, and hath a well-ſtored Market weekly on *Thurſday*, and a Fair yearly on S. *Peter*'s Day, *June* 29. Its chief Trade is making Tammies, and other *Norwich* Stuffs, and hath in it ſeveral good Inns. It is probable, that the Lordſhip of the Town went along with the Fee of the Hundred, from whence it took its Name; but we find it in the Hands of the Abbot of S. *Oſythe*, 9 *Edw.* 1. It hath a large and beautiful Church, adorned with ſuch a large Steeple, and lofty Pinacle, as is not eaſy to parallel in the County. In later Times, it was famous for being the Habitation of Sir *Simonds Dews*, Knt. whoſe Seat was at *Stow-Hall*. He was the Grandchild of *Adrian Dewes*, deſcended of the ancient Family of *Des Ewes*, *Dynaſts*, or Lords of the Dominion of *Keſſel*, in the Dutchy of *Gelderland*, who came firſt into *England* when that Province was waſted with Civil Wars in the Beginning of K. *Henry* VIII.'s Reign. He was bred in *Cambridge*, and having a Genius leading him to the Study of Antiquities, he was ſo covetous of *Roman* Coins, that he cared not what Price he gave to procure any choice Ones; which he was as careful to keep, as he was skilful to diſcriminate true Ones from ſuch as were caſt and counterfeit. Nor was he leſs inquiſitive about any ancient Books and Records, of which he gathered many rare ones. He had ſuch Plenty of Medals, that a skilful Antiquary might have compoſed an Hiſtory out of them, very beneficial to Poſterity. But his Treaſury contained Things New as well as Old, and he was wont to ſpeak with Admiration, *That the Ordinances of the Long Parliament were more numerous and bulky, than all the Statutes ſince the Conqueſt.* He was very kind to Learned Men, and was always ready to do them good Offices. He dy'd in the Year of our Lord 1653. The Villages are

Buxhall, or *Blakeſale*, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *Richard Weyland*, *Roger Sturmy*, *Robert Cockrell*, and *John Tendring*, 9 *E.* 1. but afterward of *Bartholomew* Lord *Bergherſh*, who, 23 *Edw.* 3. obtained a Charter of Free Warren to himſelf, *Cicely* his Wife, and their Heirs, in all his Demeſne Lands in this Place, and divers others in this County and *Norfolk*. He left it ſo privileg'd to his Daughter and Heir *Elizabeth*, Wife of *Edward de Spencer*. This

Village

Village is rendred famous by the Birth of Sir *William Coppinger*, the Son of *Walter Coppinger* of this Place, where his Family lately did, or now doth flouriſh in good Credit and Eſteem. He was bred a Fiſhmonger in *London*, and ſo proſpered thro' God's good Providence to him in his Trade, that he became Lord Mayor of that City in the Year 1512. What Eſtate God gave him, which was very large, he divided at his Death to God and Man, *i.e.* Half to the Poor, and other pious Uſes; and Half to his Heirs and Kindred, another *Zachæus* in his Liberality. *Luke* xix. 8. tho' of a better Profeſſion.

Combes, the Lordſhip of *Robert Ufford*, Earl of *Suffolk*, who dy'd ſeized of it, 43 *Edw.* 3. leaving it with his other great Eſtates to *William* his Son and Succeſſor, who alſo dy'd poſſeſs'd of it, 5 *Rich.* 2. leaving his three Siſters his Heirs, of which the Son of the eldeſt, Sir *Robert de Willoughby*, upon the Partition obtained this Manor. He afterward became Lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby*, and left this Lordſhip to his Son and Heir *William*, in whoſe Heirs it continued with his other Eſtates, till Iſſue Male failing, the Heir General, *Katharine*, marrying *Charles Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolk*, carried her Inheritance into his Family; but having no Child by him, and ſurviving him, ſhe marry'd to *Richard Bertue*, Eſq; and brought it to his Family. *Peregrine Bartue*, Lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby* being her Son, and inheriting her Eſtates after her Death, he being born in foreign Parts, was forced to obtain an Act of Parliament for his Naturalization.

Dagworth, the Lordſhip of a Family that bore that Name, of which *John de Daggeworth*, Knt. was Knight of the Shire for this County, in the 15th and 16th Years of King *Edward* II. but Iſſue Male failing, *Thomaſine*, the only Daughter and Heir of——— *Dagworth*, marrying *William* Lord *Furnival*, brought this Manor and ſome other Eſtates into his Family. By him ſhe had only one Daughter, called *Joan*, who being marry'd to *Thomas de Nevil*, Brother to *Ralph* Earl of *Weſtmorland*, carry'd this Manor to him, and in her Right he was ſummon'd to Parliament as Lord *Furnival*. He left only two Daughters by her, *Maud* and *Joan*, who were his Coheirs. *Maud* marry'd to the famous *John Talbot*, who was afterwards made Earl of *Shrewsbury*; and *Joan* we ſuppoſe, to *William de la Pole*, Earl of *Suffolk*, becauſe we find that he dy'd poſſeſs'd of it, 28 *Hen.* 6. and left it to *John* his Heir.

Gipping, a ſmall Village, near which the River *Orwell* riſes out of a copious Spring, and therefore bears the Name of *Gipping* as well as *Orwell*. It was the Lordſhip of *Arnold de Monteney*, 9 *Edw.* 1.

Harleſton, or *Hareſton*, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of the Abbey of *Butley*, 9 *Edw.* 1. but afterward of *John* Duke of *Norfolk*, who having all along ſided with the Family of *York*, in obtaining the Crown, (for which he was much enriched with the forfeited Eſtates of the *Lancaſtrians*, and was created Duke of *Norfolk* by King *Richard* III.) was attainted by the firſt Parliament of King *Henry* VII. who thereupon ſeizing his Eſtates, gave this Manor and ſome others to *John de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, who had ſuffer'd the like Confiſcation in King *Edward* IV's Reign.

Haughley, or as it is written in Records, *Haughle*, and *Haghele*, the Demeſne of King *Edward* I. *Reg.* 9. who granted it to the Anceſtors of *Robert de Ufford*, Earl of *Suffolk*, who dy'd ſeiz'd of it, 43 *Edw.* 3. and left it to his Son and Heir *William*, who alſo dy'd poſſeſs'd of it, 5 *Rich.* 2. but *Iſabel* his Wife ſurviving him, had for her Dowry this Manor and ſome others of this County. His three Siſters were his Heirs, but how this Manor fell upon the Diviſion we know not; *William de la Pole*, Earl of *Suffolk*, dy'd poſſeſs'd of it, 28 *Hen.* 6. *&c.*

Newton, Old, was the Lordſhip of *William de Boyton*, and New, of *Arnold de Monteney*, 9 *Edw.* 1. but in latter Ages we obſerve, that the Hall, or Manor, which then was valued at 17 *l.* 0 *s.* 0 *d.* *per Annum*, belonged to *Margaret* Counteſs of *Salisbury*, 33 *Hen.* 8. with many other large Eſtates, of which there is a Liſt in *Dugdale's Baronage*, p. 292. Vol. 3.

She

She was the Daughter of *George* Duke of *Clarence*, Brother of King *Edward* IV. by *Iſabel* the Daughter of *Richard Nevil*, Earl of *Warwick* and *Salisbury*. She marry'd *Richard Pole*, Lord *Mountague*, and outliving him, upon her Petition to King *Henry* 7. *Reg.* 19. obtained the Lands of her Grandfather, *Richard* Earl of *Salisbury*, and the Title of Counteſs of *Salisbury*; but being found guilty of divers traiterous Correſpondences with the Marqueſs of *Exeter*, the Cardinal her Son, *Reginald Pole*, and others, ſhe was attainted of Treaſon, and beheaded in the Tower, 33 *Hen.* 8. but her Eſtates paſſed to her Son *Henry Pole*, Lord *Montague*.

The Church of this Town (if we are not miſtaken, for there is a Village of the ſame Name in *Baberge* Hundred, and our Author doth not tell us which of them he means) being a Vicarage, and the Impropriation belonging to the Biſhoprick of *Ely*; when the Leaſe of this latter was renewed by the late Biſhop of *Ely*, Dr. *Laney*, he reſerved an Augmentation of Twelve Pounds *per Annum* out of it for ever, to be paid to the Vicar and his Succeſſors. He made alſo an Augmentation of 10*l. per Annum* to the Vicar of *Nerford*, out of the Impropriation there; but we are uncertain whether that Village be in this County or *Norfolk*.

Onhouſe, or *Onehouſe*, the Lordſhip of *Bartholomew de Villars*, 9 *Edw.* 1. and afterward of *Bartholomew* Lord *Burgherſh*, for which he obtained, 23 *Edw.* 3. a Charter of Free Warren to himſelf, *Cicely* his Wife, and their Heirs, in all his Demeſne Lands. He dy'd 43 *Edw.* 3. and left it with ſeveral other Eſtates to *Elizabeth* his Daughter and Heir, who was at that Time marry'd to *Edward De Spencer*, and their Heirs inherited it.

Shelland, the Lordſhip of *Robert Belet*, 9 *Edw.* 1. but afterward of *Henry* Lord *Bourcher*, 23 *Edw.* 4. in which Year he dy'd poſſeſs'd of it, leaving it with his other great Eſtates to *Henry* his Grandſon, the Son of *William* his Son, who dy'd in his Life-time. He left only one Daughter, *Anne*, his Heir, who marry'd Sir *William Parr*, Knt. afterward Lord *Parr* of *Kendal*, and at length Earl of *Eſſex*, and Marqueſs of *Northampton*, in whoſe Family it remained.

Our MS. hath ſome few other Villages, with the Lords of this Hundred, *viz.*

Wetherden,	the Lordſhip of	Abbot of *Bury*, and *Ralph de Scales*.
Thorney,		*Rich. de Amondevill.*
Finburgh, great,		Prior of *Butley*.
Finburg, little,		*John de Pipard*, and *Rob. Fitzwalter*.
Creting,		*Thomas de Latimer*.

This is all we obſerve of the Villages of this Hundred.

XVIII. *The* HUNDRED *of* THEDWARDSTRY.

This Hundred is bounded on the Eaſt, with the Hundreds of *Blackbourn* and *Stowey*; on the South, with the Hundreds of *Cosford* and *Baber*; on the Weſt, with the Hundred of *Thingow*; and on the North, with the Hundred of *Blackborn*. The Fee we ſuppoſe to be in the King, and Government in the High Sheriff. It hath no Market-Town in it, but borders on *Ipſwich* on the Weſt, *Ixworth* on the North, and *Stow-Market* on the Eaſt, at a little Diſtance. Of the Villages the moſt conſiderable is

Wolpit, or *Wulpet*, which ſignifies *Luporum foſſa*, i. e. *a Den of Wolfs*, if we will believe *Neubrigenſis*, who has patched up a formal Story about this Place, *viz.* That two little Boys of the Satyr-Kind, after long and tedious Wandrings through ſubterraneous Caverns from the Antipodes, and Land of S. *Martin*, at laſt came up here; a moſt ridiculous Fable, which if any be ſo weakly Curious to know more of, let him conſult the Author. Dr. *Gale*, from the Derivation of *Wolpit* afore-mentioned, to which the *Britiſh* Word, *Cidwin*, anſwers, chuſes rather to place the ancient *Sitomagus* here, than at *Thetford*, becauſe the Diſtances anſwer better, and here are large and deep Ditches, which he conjectures to have been the Works of the *Romans*. The Lordſhip before the Conqueſt,

Conqueſt belonging to *Ulfketel*, Earl of the *Eaſt-Angles* and *Norfolk*, who gave it to the Monks of S. *Edmund's Bury*, who were Lords of it, 9 *Edw.* 1. and 'tis probable they were the Owners of it, 'till the Diſſolution of the Abbey by King *Henry* VIII.

Barton the Lordſhip of the Abby of S. *Edmund's Bury*, 9 *Edw.* 1. but ſince the Diſſolution it hath been the Eſtate and Seat of the Family of *Cottons*, who had their Dwelling at *Necton-Hall* in this Pariſh, but were deſcended of the *Cottons* in *Cambridgeſhire*. Here was of this Family Sir *John Cotton*, who died about the Beginning of Q. *Elizabeth's* Reign; another Sir *John Cotton*, who died in King *James* I.'s Reign, who by *Anne* his Wife left one Son, *John*, who was living in 1631. *Edmund Cotton*, alſo a younger Son of the eldeſt Sir *John Cotton*, had a Poſterity living at the ſame Time, of the ſame Name deſcended by *George* and *Edmund*. *John Cotton*, Eſq; High Sheriff of this County 20 *Car.* I. we ſuppoſe a Deſcendant of the Family of *Cottons* of this Place. In the Church is a Monument for one of the Family of *Cotton*, but there remaining no more of the Inſcription than, *Hic* ——— *Cotton* ——— we can't conjecture for which of them it is. There is alſo a Monument for *Alice Harpley*, the Lady of Sir *Richard Harpley*, Knt. ſhe was a near Kinſwoman to *Ela* the Wife of the firſt *Edmund Cotton*.

Bradfield, or *Bredfeld*, the Eſtate before the Conqueſt of *Ulfketel* Earl of the *Eaſt-Angles*, or *Norfolk*, of which he gave a Part to the Monks of S. *Edmund's Bury*, in whoſe Tenure it was, 9 *Edw.* 1. but the Lordſhip ſeems to have been reſerved; for we find it in the Hands of divers Owners in the following Ages, *viz.* Of *Giles* Lord *Bedleſmere*, who having no Iſſue Male, left it to his four Daughters; to the youngeſt of which, named *Margery*, this Lordſhip in the Diviſion fell; it was then called *Brand-Bradfield*. The Diviſion was made 15 *Edw.* 3. *William* Lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby*, 11 *Henry* 4. died poſſeſſed of it, and it is found in his Family, 5 *Edw.* 4. when *Robert* Lord *Willoughby* died poſſeſſed of, and, 18 *Hen.* 8. *William* Lord *Willoughby* died, ſeized of it; but before it was to paſs to his Heir *Katharine*, he appointed, that the Lady *Mary Salines*, his Wife, ſhould have and enjoy this, and divers other Manors of his Eſtate for Life: When it came to *Katharine*, ſhe, by Marriage, transferred it to the *Bartues*, as is before ſaid of *Combs*, another of her Manors.

Drinkſton, or as the Records have it *Dringeſton*, the Lordſhip of *Thomas de Lovain*, 9 *Edw.* 1. but afterward the Eſtate of *Henry* Lord *Bourchier*, which paſſed as *Shelland* above mentioned, to his Heirs.

Felſham, or *Fulleſham*, the Lordſhip of *Ulfketel* Earl of the *Eaſt-Angles*, or *Norfolke*, which he gave to the Monks of S. *Edmund's Bury*; but 9 *Edw.* 1. it was the Lordſhip of *Edward Pechee*.

Fornham, S. *Genovef*, a Village memorable for nothing but a Pitch'd Battle between *Richard Lucy*, Chief Juſtice of *England*, and *Robert de Beaumont* Earl of *Leiceſter*, *Anno* 1173. The Quarrel was between King *Henry* II. and his Son, King *Henry*, which laſt by his Father's Goodneſs to give him Half the Kingdom, was by his own Ambition, and *Eleanor* his Mother's Encouragement, induced to covet the Whole, by depoſing his Father. Both Parties had ſtrong Abettors, and many Battles were fought between them; this at *Farnham*, between the Chief Juſtice and Earl of *Leiceſter*, was very fortunate for King *Henry* the Father; for whereas Queen *Eleanor* had augmented her Son's Troops with a great Body of *Flemings*, the King's Armies engaged them here with ſuch Courage, that they ſlew, above ten thouſand (others ſay, five thouſand) moſt of them *Flemings*, whom ſhe had brought to depopulate the Nation. From this Time King *Henry*, the Father, proſpered, 'till, by his Son's Death, he enjoyed his Kingdom peaceably.

Hedgeſſet, or *Hegset*, another Lordſhip, which *Ulfketel* Earl of the *Eaſt-Angles*, gave with *Fulleſham*, and ſome others to the Monks of S. *Edmund's Bury*.

Pakenham, the Lordſhip of the Abby of S. *Edmund's Bury*, 9 *Edw.* 1. but now is a ſmall

a ſmall Village where Sir *William Spring*, the firſt Baronet of that Family had his Seat, which, as we ſuppoſe, is in his Family ſtill.

Rougham, another Lordſhip given by *Ulfketel* to the Monks of *Bury*.

Rufhbrooke, a Manor belonging to the Abby of S. *Edmund's Bury*, 9 *Edw.* 1. but ſince the Diſſolution is famous for the Family of *Jermins*, who had their Seat there above 500 Years, and produced, while it was in Being, many Men who in their Generations, were very ſervicable to their King and Country, as *John Jermin* of this Place, Eſq; who was High Sheriff of this County and *Norfolk*, 29 *Hen.* 6. *Thomas Jermin*, Eſq; who ſerved in the ſame Office, 22 *Hen.* 8, and 33d of the ſame King, when he was made a Knight; *Ambroſe Jermin*, Eſq; 5 & 6 *Ph.* & *M.* 1. Sir *John Jermin*, 34 *Hen.* 8. Sir *Ambroſe Jermin* 14 *Eliz.* and after the Shrievalty of this County and *Norfolk* were parted, Sir *Robert Jermin* of this Place, Kt. was High Sheriff of this County alone, 20 *Eliz.* He was a Perſon of ſingular Piety, a bountiful Benefactor to *Immanuel College*, and a Man of great Authority in this County; he was Father to Sir *Thomas Jermin*, Privy Counſellor and Vice-Chamberlain to King *Charles* I. Grandfather to *Thomas* and *Henry Jermin*, Eſqrs. mentioned in the next Paragraph to be made noble, and *Francis Jermin*, Eſq; 29 *Eliz.*

In King *Charles* I's Reign this Family became more in Favour with the Court, and *Henry Jermin* of this Place, Kt. ſecond Son of Sir *Thomas Jermin*, was Treaſurer of the Houſhold to that King, and being then Maſter of the Horſe to his Queen, ſpared neither Charge nor Pains in obtaining Arms and Ammunition from foreign Parts, for his Majeſty's Service. He alſo attending upon the Queen in *France*, expoſed himſelf to great Hazard to bring her into *England*, and landed her in *Burlington Bay* in *Yorkſhire*; being there arrived, he gathered all the Power he was able to raiſe, to conduct her ſafe through the Enemies Quarters to his Majeſty at *Oxford*, which he did, almoſt to the Wonder of all Men, and as a Reward for his wiſe Conduct, was created by Letters Patent, dated *Sept.* 8. *Reg.* 19. 1644, a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Jermin* of S. *Edmund's Bury* in this County, with a Limitation of that Honour for lack of Iſſue male of his own Body, lawfully begotten, to *Thomas*, his eldeſt Brother, and the Heirs male of his Body.

After the Impriſonment of his Maſter, which immediately followed the Surrender of *Oxford*, he attended the Queen out of *England*, and with great Fidelity and Prudence governed her ſmall Family in the Times of her Exile for 16 Years, and was likewiſe of the Privy Council to King *Charles* II. in foreign Parts, by whom he was employed in ſundry Embaſſies to the King of *France*, which he performed with great Diligence, Wiſdom, and Fidelity, in Conſideration whereof he was by other Letters Patents bearing Date at *Breda* in *Brabant*, *April* 27, 1660. created Earl of S. *Alban's*, and conſtituted Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſehold. He died unmarried, *Jan.* 2, 1663, and *Thomas*, his elder Brother being then dead, this Honour became extinct; but *Henry Jermin*, Eſq; ſecond Son of *Thomas* was created by King *James* II. Baron of *Dover*, *May* 13. 1686, and died without Iſſue in *April*, *Anno Dom.* 1708, and ſince (which may ſeem very ſtrange) there is hardly a Man in *England* found of the Name. This Family concluded in Heirs general, the eldeſt of which marrying Sir *Robert Davers*, brought their Eſtate into his Family, with their Seat here, which is a very good one, with a Park to it, fit for the Palace of a Prince.

Toſtock, was a Lordſhip belonging to the Abby of S. *Edmund's Bury* 9 *Edw.* 1. but now is famous only for one of the Seats of the Lords *North* and *Grey*, called *Toſtock-place*. The Lord *Guilford* is a younger Branch of this Family.

Whelnetham, a Manor belonging to the Abby of S. *Edmund's Bury*, 9 *Edw.* 1. but afterward the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *Bartholomew* Lord *Burgherſh*, for which, with other his Lands, he procured a Charter of

Free warren to himſelf, *Cicely* his Wife, and their Heirs. He died poſſeſſed of it, 43 *Edw.* 3. and left it with them to *Elizabeth* his Daughter, and Heir, then married to *Edward Deſpenſer*; how long this Manor continued in his Family, we can't diſcover, but it could not be long, becauſe we find that *Edward de Langley*, Earl of *Cambridge*, died poſſeſſed of it, 3 *Hen.* 5. This is all we meet with worth our Notice in this Hundred. But our *MS.* ſupplies us with more Villages, and the Lords of them in this Hundred, *viz.*

Rattleſden,	the Lordſhip of	Biſhop *Ely.*
Gedding,		*Nicholas de Gedding.*
Seintcleres,		*Bury S. Edmund's.*
Backton,		Idem.
Thurſton,		Idem.
Livermore, par.		Idem.
Timworth,		Idem.
Ampton,		Idem.
Stansfield,		Idem.
Byngham,		Idem.

XIX. *The* HUNDRED *of* THREDLING, *or* TREDLING.

This Hundred is almoſt circular, and therefore the Bounds are hard to be exactly fixed; but we muſt thus endeavour it; the Hundred of *Loes* encompaſſeth Half the Circle, and the Hundreds of *Boſmere* and *Harteſmere*, the other Half. The Fee of it is in the Crown, and Government in the Sheriff and his Officers. It is a very ſmall Hundred, but hath one Market-Town in it, *viz.*

Debenham, ſo called from the River *Deben*, which runs by it, but ſome will have its Name to be more properly *Depenham*, becauſe the Soil about it being moiſt and clayey, the Roads to it from all Parts are deep and troubleſome, tho' the Town it ſelf is clean; but we look upon the firſt Derivation the trueſt. The Market is here weekly on *Fridays*, and a very indifferent one it is, never likely to grow better, becauſe the Ways to it are ſo bad; and the Fair yearly on *June* 24. In this Town was the Seat of the *Gaudyes*, an ancient and Knightly Family: It was called *Crows Hall*; Sir *Charles Gaudy* inhabited it in the laſt *Century*, but it is now ſold, and is become the Eſtate of Mr. *Pitts*. The Profits of the Fair belonged to Sir *Charles Gaudy*, and 'tis probable, paſſed with the Houſe, to the preſent Owner. This Town is entitled by Sir *Robert Hicham*'s Will, to put ſome of their Poor into the Workhouſe at *Framlingham*, to be employed there without any Charge to this Town, as alſo to ſend ſome of the pooreſt Children to the Free-School at *Framlingham*, to be taught and inſtructed ſo long, as to fit them for an Apprentice-ſhip, for which ten Pounds is appointed to be given them by the ſaid Will.

In the Church of this Village are theſe Monuments, but their Inſcriptions are much defaced, and ſome of them not legible, *viz.* For *John Farmingham*, who died ——— 1424, and *Margaret* his Wife; for *Robert Cheake*, and *Roſe* his Wife; for *George Nevil*, and ——— his Wife; for *John Nevill* and *John Cheake*, who died in 1490. The Villages are few, *viz.* *Aſhfield Framiſden*, *Pethaugh*, *Thorp*, and *Winſton*, but we find nothing remarkable of any of them in our Reading, and ſo we conclude this Hundred with ſome ſmall Additions of ſome Villages, and their Lords from our *MS.* *viz.*

Winſton,	Lordſhip of	*William de Beauchamp.*
Framſden,		*Robert de Montalt.*
Petaughe,		Idem.
Aſhfield,		Idem.
Thorp,		*Nigel de Kenton.*

XX. *The* HUNDRED *of* THINGOW.

This Hundred is bounded on the Eaſt with *Thedwardſtree* Hundred; on the South, with the Hundreds of *Risbryge* and *Baber*; on the Weſt, with the former and *Lackford* Hundred; and on the North, with the Hundred of *Blackbourn*. The Fee of it was before the Suppreſſion of the Abbies, the Abbot of S. *Edmund's Bury*, but now is in the Crown, and the Government under the Sheriff and his Officers. The chief Town in this County is in this Hundred, *viz.*

Bury

Bury S. Edmund's, the Montpelier of *England*, called by the *Britains*, *Villa Faustini*, which is mentioned in *Antoninus's Itinerary*, as was the Opinion of Mr. *Talbot*, a very good Antiquary, and particularly acquainted with this Part of *England*, being Prebendary of the Church of *Norwich*. The Distances also in *Antoninus*, both from *Iciani* and *Colonia*, answer well enough. The Words, *Villa Faustini*, signify *Faustinus's* Seat, but who that *Faustinus* was, is unknown, and therefore some interpret them, The Seat of Prosperity, and so it seems that the *Saxons* understood them, converting them into the Names of Beðeþicr-ȝueoþð. *i. e. Bederici cortis*, or *Villa*, *Bederick's* Court, Vill, or Farm, which Mr. *Cambden* says, signifies the same, a Vill, full of Happiness and Favour, which he chuses to make the Meaning of it, because he is wholly ignorant, who *Bedericus* was, as well as who *Faustinus* was: It was burnt about the Year 1608, by a casual Fire, which lamentably defaced it, but it hath been since rebuilt with greater Beauty.

As to the present State of this Town, it is situate on a rising Ground, which overlooks an open, fine Country, and being in a very healthful Air, is inhabited by, as well as much resorted to by the Gentry: It is governed by an Alderman, Recorder, Common Council-Men, *&c.* as other Corporations are, and sends Burgesses to Parliament, but had not that Privilege anciently; for though it had a Writ sent to it to elect Burgesses, 30 *Edw.* 1. the Bailiff thereof made no Return, and so it remained, 'till of late the Assizes for the County, and the Quarter-Sessions for the Liberty of S. *Edmund* are usually kept here. The most remarkable Buildings in this Town, are the Lord *Harvey's* House, made Earl of *Bristol* by his late Majesty King *George* I. the Earl of *Orford's*, who, from Admiral *Russel* was created an Earl, because he burnt the *French* Fleet at *la Hogue*, and made the Mediterranean to tremble; a good Grammar-School, founded by King *Edward* VI. in *Eastgate-Street*, but that Place being found inconvenient, it hath lately been removed into *Northgate-Street*, and rebuilt by Contributions; but King *Edward* bears the Name of the Founder still, and his Statue stands in the Front of it, and under his Arms at the upper End of it these Verses:

Edwardus Sextus posuit, Virtutis Alumnus.
Gratis Disce puer, Regia namque Schola est.

A spacious Market-Hill, on which the Fairs are kept, a fine Fairsted and Corn-Cross, two very large noble Churches, yet too few for the numerous Inhabitants: They anciently belonged to the Abby, of which now there are many Ruins only, though it was once one of the most famous and large in *England* (but of that more hereafter).

There are a great many good Inns in this Town, but are only made use of for the Equipage and Attendance of the neighbouring Nobility and Gentry, when they come to Town, their Masters esteeming it beneath them to lodge in them. There are two very good Coffee-houses, and only one Tavern for the Burghers. It hath but one Market weekly for Corn, Fish, Fowl, and other Commodities, but it is a very great one. It is kept on *Wednesday*, and three Fairs yearly, *viz.* on S. *Matthew's* Day, and a Fortnight after, which is *Sept.* 21, on S. *Martin's* and S. *Brice's* Days, *Oct.* 11, and 13, and S. *Edmund* the King, *Oct.* 20. The greatest of these Fairs is on S. *Matthew's* Day, and is famous all over *England*, not so much for Merchandizes, as for the Company, of which we shall give a short Account presently: It is kept upon the *Angel-Hill*, which is a large and spacious Plain, encompassed with the best of the Gentlemens Houses, before which, in the Fair-Time, are erected Tents and Booths for the Traders.

All the neighbouring Nobility and Gentry come to it every Afternoon, as the Duke and Dutchess of *Grafton*, the Lord and Lady *Cornwallis*, the Family of the late Lord *Jermin*, many Knights, and Gentlemen of Estates, and with them an infinite Number of Knights and Gentle-

mens Daughters from *Norfolk*, *Cambridgſhire* and *Suffolk*, who come here to Market, and that not in vain, for this Fair ſeldom concludes (as our Author tells us) without ſome conſiderable Matches, or Intreagues, very advantageous to the Knights-Errant, who venture themſelves. The Diverſions of this Fair are Raffling, 'till it is Time to go to the Comedy, which is acted every Night, which being ended, the Company goes to the Aſſemblies, which are always in ſome Gentleman's Houſe or other, during the Fair.

We ſhall now give an Acccunt of the ancient State of this Town; it was built in the *Roman* Times; and though Mr. *Cambden* will not poſitively aſſert that it is *Villa Fauſtini*, yet our Antiquaries, who have made a ſtrict Search after it ſince his Time, find no other Place to fix it in. It certainly was a *Roman* Station, and of good Note, when the Saxons got Footing in this Iſland. For as *Abbo Floriacenſis* tells us, it became ſoon after their Coming, *Villa Regis*, *i. e.* a Royal Vill, or Town, which Sort of Vills the *Saxons* always placed where the moſt eminent Stations of the *Romans* had been. In the *Saxon* Times this Town was much increaſed by the Favour of the *Eaſt-Anglian* Kings. *Sigibert*, the fifth King of the *Eaſt-Angles*, who brought Chriſtianity firſt into his Dominions, built a Church here; it remained in a flouriſhing Condition during the Reigns of his Succeſſors, tho' the *Danes* miſerably harraſs'd the other Parts of this County, and at length came to be Maſters of it by theſe Means.

Hergar and *Hubba*, two *Daniſh* Captains entering the Iſle with an innumerable Multitude of their Countrymen, at length came into this Kingdom of the *Eaſt-Angles: Edmund* was then the King, and finding himſelf unable to withſtand their Force, fled into his Caſtle of *Framlingham*, and there for ſome Time ſuſtained a Siege, but being in Danger of being taken, thought to ſave himſelf by Flight, and ſo left the Caſtle, and retired into a Wood, named *Hegliſdune*, where the *Danes* finding him, put him to a moſt cruel Death, not only as an Enemy, but Chriſtian, which Profeſſion they mortally hated; for they firſt beat him with Batts, then ſcourged him with Whips, and at laſt bound him to a Stake, and ſhot him to Death with their Arrows; after which they cut off his Head, and threw it into a Buſh. His Head and his Body being found after the Departure of the *Danes*, was carried to this Town, and buried in the Church built there by his Predeceſſor *Sigibert*, and from that Time it was called S. *Edmund's Bury*, not from his Burial, but from its being made his *Burg*, or Town, and put under his ſpecial Patronage. The *Eaſt-Anglian* Kings after this ſeem to have had a ſpecial Regard to this Church; for *Anna* and his eldeſt Son *Firminus*, who were ſlain in a Battle with *Pendo* the King of *Mercia*, and at firſt buried at *Bliburgh*, were from thence removed, and buried in this Church.

The *Danes* after King *Edmund's* Death, became abſolute Lords of this Part of the Iſle, and held their Dominion fifty Years, in which Space *Swein*, the *Daniſh* King coming over, took upon him the Regal Power, and to maintain his Dignity and Army, impoſed heavy Taxes upon the *Engliſh*, which if they refuſed to pay, he burnt their Towns. This Town being then famous for its Church and People, he required a great Sum of it for its Preſervation, which, becauſe the People refuſed to pay, in his Fury he ſet it on Fire, and conſumed both the Church and Houſes to Aſhes; but he ſoon paid dearly for his Impiety and Barbarity; for being in the midſt of his Nobles and Commanders, triumphing in his Power, he ſuddenly cried out, that he was ſtricken by S. *Edmund* with a Sword, though no Man ſaw the Hand that wielded it, and languiſhing three Days in great Torments of Body and Horror of Mind, died. *Canute*, his Son ſucceeded him in his Kingdom, and being ſettled ſome Time in his Throne, is ſaid to have had a Viſion of S. *Edmund*, with which he was ſo affrighted, that to pacify the angry Saint, he rebuilt his Church, and reſtored the Town to greater Splendor than ever, but changed the Seculars into Monks of the Order of S. *Benedict*,

S. *Benedict*, hoping thereby to attone for his Father's Offence in burning and deſtroying them.

Bury being thus reſtored, many things of Note were done there in the Ages after the Conqueſt. *viz.* King *Henry* I. having met Pope *Innocent* III. at *Charters*, where he promiſed the Pope his Aſſiſtance againſt his Enemies, and returning into *England*, was in great Danger of being drowned by a Tempeſt at Sea, which he taking to be brought upon him for his Sins, and was a Warning that he ſhould mend his Life, made many Vows, and after his landing went immediately to S. *Edmund's Bury* in this County to perform his Devotions to that King, S. *Edmund*, and at his coming from thence, being well-diſpoſed towards the Relief of his People, he leſſened their Tribute and Impoſitions, and did Juſtice as well to the Poor as Rich.

In the Conteſt for the Crown between King *Henry* II. and his Son King *Henry*, this Town was twice made the Rendezvouz of King *Henry* the Father's Army. For before the Battle of *Fornham*, of which we have given an Account above, *Richard Lucy* Lord Chief Juſtice, *Humphrey de Bohun* High Conſtable of *England*, *Reginald* Earl of *Cornwall*, the King's Uncle, *Robert* Earl of *Gloceſter*, and *William* Earl of *Arundel*, aſſembled here with the King's Army, to watch the Motions of the Earl of *Leiceſter*, who having received a good Body of *Flemings* at *Orford*, was paſſing into *Leiceſterſhire*; and as the Earl paſſed by this Place, encountered him at *Fornham* and vanquiſhed him; but the Friends of the young King were not hereby utterly ſubdued. *Hugh Bigot* Earl of *Norfolk*, and *Robert Ferrers* Earl of *Darby* were ſtill powerful, and being aſſiſted by the *French* King his Father-in-Law, young King *Henry* did not deſpair of Succeſs, and ſo renewed the War againſt his Father; who being ſenſible of his Deſign, aſſembled his People on all Sides, and made his general Muſters at this Town, determining to beſiege the Caſtles of *Bungay* and *Framlingham*, which Earl *Bigot* held againſt him; but that Earl miſtruſting that he was not able to defend himſelf and thoſe Places againſt the King, came in, and made his Peace, paying a thouſand Marks Compoſition. Upon this the *Flemings* were diſmiſſed, and the other Nobles on the King's Side, following his Example, the Father obtained his Deſires, and all Things became quiet.

In the ſecond Year of King *Richard* I. the *Jews*, who by their unmerciful Uſury had undone many Families, began to be ſo odious to the People, that upon the Coronation-Day of that King, the People roſe up in a tumultuous Manner to deſtroy them, but the King having appeaſed that Riot, gave ſpecial Order, that they ſhould remain under his Protection, and no Man ſhould preſume to moleſt them, and then paſſed into *Normandy*, but as ſoon as he was gone, the People almoſt with one Accord through the whole Nation (as if they had been ſummoned by a Bell) fell upon the *Jews*, and ſlew many of them, and among other Places ſuch *Jews* as inhabited this Town were ſet upon *March* 17, 1190, and many of them ſlain, and the Reſidue that eſcaped, through the Procurement of the Abbot, named *Sampſon*, were expelled the Town, and were never permitted to return again. This Maſſacre began at *London*, proceeded to *Lynn* in *Norfolk*, but was moſt cruelly executed at *York*, which when the King heard of, he ſeverely fined the City for their Diſobedience to his Orders, and cauſed the Biſhop of *Ely* his Chancellor to levy it upon them.

17 *Joan.* the Barons, who had, by that King's arbitrary Uſage, being provoked to rebel againſt him, having reduced him to ſuch Straights, that he ſubmitted to their Terms, *viz.* That he ſhould give the City of *London* up to them, and Liberty to them to chuſe twenty-five Barons, by whom the whole Realm ſhould be governed, to eſtabliſh their Authority more, aſſembled at this Town, and took ſolemn Oaths at the High Altar there, That if the King would not confirm the Laws and Liberties anciently eſtabliſhed by King *Edward* the Confeſſor, they would withdraw

their

their Allegiance from him, and ſeize his Caſtle. The King finding the Confederacy of his Lords ſtrong againſt him, confirmed King *Edward*'s Laws, but not thinking himſelf obliged to make good what he had done, becauſe he was forced to it, procured the Pope to excommunicate them, and having an Army in the Southern Parts of the Nation, under the Command of the Earl of *Salisbury*, ordered him to ſcour the Countries thereabouts, and to go to this Town, where having Intelligence that divers Knights, Ladies and Gentlewomen were fled into the Iſle of *Ely* from thence, he followed them, beſieged the Iſle, and plundered it.

56 *Hen.* 3. The King was vexed with a grievous Sickneſs, which he had ſcarcely recovered from, but hearing of a great Riot at *Norwich* between the Citizens and Monks, who had great Damages done to their Houſe, rode to *Norwich*, and cauſing Enquiry to be made into it, condemned thirty young Men of the City to be hanged and burnt, to the great Grief of the City, becauſe they thought the Prior was the Cauſe of all the Miſchief. The King having thus ended the Controverſy, returned by this Town home, that he might pay his Devotions to the Shrine of S. *Edmund*, and ſo proceeded to *London*, where relapſing into his Diſeaſe, he died *Nov.* 16. 1272. *ætat.* 65. and was ſucceeded in his Throne by Prince (then King) *Edward* I.

25 *Edw.* 1. King *Edward* being returned from his Expedition againſt *Scotland*, in which the *Scots* King and Nobles ſubmitted themſelves and the Realm of *Scotland*, ſimply and entirely into the Hands of the King of *England*, (as by the Inſtrument of Submiſſion in Mr. *Hollinſhed*, p. 300, doth appear) called a Parliament at S. *Edmund*'s *Bury*, which beginning the Morrow after the Feaſt of *All-Saints*, the Citizens and Burgeſſes then preſent, granted him an eighth Part of their Goods, and the Reſidue of the People a twelfth: But the Clergy, by Reaſon of a Conſtitution made the ſame Year by Pope *Boniface*, prohibiting under the Pain of Excommunication, that any Taxes or Toll ſhould be levied or exacted of the Clergy in any Manner by ſecular Princes, or be paid to them out of Things pertaining to the Church, utterly refuſed to grant any Aid to the King, towards the Maintenance of his Wars. The King, though greatly diſpleaſed with this Denial, gave them ſome longer Time, for a better Anſwer, and thereupon prorogued the Parliament for two Months, and appointed the next Meeting at *London*, where when the Clergy perſiſted in their Denial to grant him any Subſidy, he excluded them out of his Protection, and the Lord Chief Juſtice had Order to tell them, That they ſhould have no Redreſs for any manner of Wrong in the King's Courts, though never ſo great, and that Juſtice ſhould be done upon them for every one that ſhould complain againſt them. The Clergy thus abandoned, ſuffered many Injuries and Wrongs, were robbed and plundered, and could have no Redreſs; Parſons and Vicars durſt not travel in their own Garb; the Archbiſhop loſt all he had; the King ſeized the Revenues of the Biſhops and Monaſteries, which being at length forced to redeem with a fifth of their Goods and Rents, they were reſtored to the King's Protection, and ſettled in their Rights.

The *Laity* in the mean Time did not peremptorily deny to pay the Tax laid on them, but being headed by *Roger Bigot*, Earl of *Norfolk*, *Humphrey Bohun* Earl of *Hereford* and *Eſſex*, and *John Ferrers* Earl of *Darby*, prohibited the Treaſurer, and Barons of the Exchequer to gather the Subſidy granted at this Parliament; and having allured the *Londoners* to join with them for the Recovery of their Liberties, reſolved not to pay it, 'till the King had confirmed to them *Magna Charta*, *Charta de Foreſta* & *Articuli ſuper Chartas*, which laſt are an Explanation of the former; and further agreed, That no Tax ſhould be impoſed upon the Subject but by Conſent of Parliament; and that their Offences, and their Adherents, ſhould be pardoned, and particularly he ſhould remit his Diſpleaſure towards them for not attending him into *Flanders*, as they were commanded. Prince *Edward* was at that Time *Cuſtos Regni*,

Regni, and ſeeing this Oppoſition of the Nobles would tend to the great Diſturbance of the Kingdom interceded with his Father to grant their Demands, to which the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* joining his Petition, the King condeſcended to their Requeſts, and the Tax being paid, all Things were compoſed.

In the Reign of King *Edward* II. Queen *Iſabel* with the Prince, being ſent into *France* about Matters of State, was, by the Procurement of the *Spencers*, who at that Time had the principal Stroke in that King's Councils, baniſhed out of *France*, and forced to fly into *Henault*, where ſhe remaining, entered into a Confederacy with certain diſaffected Lords, *viz.* *Edmund* of *Woodſtock*, Earl of *Kent*, *Roger Mortimer* of *Wigmore*, and divers others, to remove the *Spencers* from about the King, and place the Prince of *Wales* on the Throne, which to effect, they obtained of the Prince of *Henault* an armed Force of 2757 Men, and ſailing with them into *England*, landed at *Orwell Haven* in this County, and from thence marched to this Town, and having refreſhed themſelves here, ſet forth to ſeek the Enemies of the King and Realm, as ſhe gave it out, by her Proclamation, in which ſhe will'd all Men to hope for Peace, except the *Spencers*, who were the publick Enemies of the Nation, and the Lord Chancellor *Baldock*, with their Accomplices, who were the Cauſes of the preſent Troubles. The Nation was at that Time generally diſguſted at the Management of State-Affairs, and as ſoon as the Queen landed ſhe was joined with many Lords and Knights, who getting the Concurrence of the *Londoners* brought about their Deſign, and depoſing the King, ſet his Son, the Prince, on the Throne.

In the firſt Year of this King, *Edw.* III. the Inhabitants of this Town, under the Conduct of *Richard Draiton*, *Robert Foxton*, and others, maliciouſly affected towards the Abbot and Monks of it, made an Aſſault upon the Abbey, and having broken down the Gates, Doors, and Windows, beat and wounded certain Monks and Servants belonging to it, broke open their Cheſts and Coffers, out of which they took great Quantities of rich Plate both Gold and Silver, Books, Veſtments, Armour, and many other Things, beſides 500 *l.* in ready Money, and 3000 *Florens* of Gold, carried away their Charters, Writings and Muniments, among which were three Charters of King *Canute* their Founder, four of King *Hardicanute*, one of *Edward* the Confeſſor, two of King *Henry* I. and three of King *Henry* III. ten Bulls containing ſeveral Exemptions and Immunities granted by the Popes, and divers Writings obligatory for the Payment of ſome great Sums of Money; and not therewith contented, forced the Prior, *Peter Clopton*, and ſome of the Monks to ſeal a Writing, wherein they declared the Abbot and Convent to be bound in the Sum of ten thouſand Pounds to be paid to *Oliver Kemp* and others therein named, and that they releaſed the ſaid *Oliver*, and others from all Actions, Quarrels, Suits and Demands whatſoever, which the Abbot and Convent had or might have againſt them, or any of them: Beſides all this, the ſame Perſons not long after broke again into the Abbey, and took the Abbot himſelf, and certain Monks, and kept them Priſoners 'till they had ſealed certain Writings, and among them a Charter, containing a Grant to the Town of *Bury* to be a Corporation of themſelves, and have a common Seal with a Guild of Merchants and Aldermen; as alſo to have the Cuſtody of the Town Gates, and the Wardſhip of all Pupils and Orphans in the ſaid Town. They alſo burnt and pulled down the Houſes and Barns belonging to the Abbey, and committed many other Outrages to the great Detriment of the ſaid Abbot and Monks.

The King and his Council being fully informed of theſe riotous Diſorders and Outrages, directed a Commiſſion to *Thomas* Earl of *Norfolk*, Marſhal of *England*, *Thomas Bardolfe* and others, authorizing them with the Powers of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, to apprehend, try and puniſh thoſe diſorderly Perſons, who had ſo much broken the Peace of his People; but they indicting the Rioters of a Treſ-

paſs only, contrary to what the Juſtices of the Peace had done, who found them guilty of Felony, the King ſent down four of his Judges to enquire into the Nature of their Crimes; and they ſitting at this Town, and proceeding upon the Indictment of Felony, found them guilty by the Verdict of a Jury, and nineteen were executed for the ſaid Felony; divers fled, and coming in afterward were fined; one was preſſed to Death, becauſe he refuſed to put himſelf on his Trial. The Town was fined ſixty thouſand Pounds, but at laſt two thouſand Marks were accepted; all Writings were made void, which had been extorted from the Abbot and Monks; and to make the Agreement valid, the King was pleaſed to put his own Seal to it.

In *October* 1394, 17 *Rich.* 2. there happened great Innundations in divers Parts of *England*, which did much Hurt at *Bury* and *New-Markt* in this County, overthrowing Walls of Houſes, and putting Men and Women in great Danger of drowning.

Anno 1446, 25 *Hen.* 6. A Parliament met at this Town, and *Humphrey* Duke of *Glouceſter*, with the reſt of the Nobles appearing there, according to Summons, he was on the ſecond Day of the Seſſion, arreſted, apprehended, and impriſoned by the Lord *Beaumont*, then High Conſtable of *England*, accompanied with the Duke of *Buckingham*, all his Servants ſequeſtred from him, and thirty two of the chieſeſt of his Retinue ſent to divers Priſons. This Duke of *Glouceſter* was (as he ſtiled himſelf) the Son, Brother, and Uncle of Kings, and as the People generally called him for his wiſe Management of the Affairs of the Kingdom in the Minority of his Nephew, King *Henry* VI. The good Duke, he being the Protector of the Kingdom, 'till King *Henry* came to Age, governed the Nation with ſo much Wiſdom and Uprightneſs, that he became the Darling of the People; and becauſe, after the King was of Age to govern, he would not ſuffer the King (being of a ſoft Diſpoſition) to be impoſed upon, the Nation abuſed, and ſome Mens ſiniſter Deſigns for their own (not the Publick) *Adoantage*; he created himſelf many Enemies, of which the Chief were, *Henry de Beaufort*, Cardinal and Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, *William de la Pole*, Marquis of *Suffolk*, and *Humphrey Stafford* Duke of *Buckingham*, who ſtirring up the Queen's Ambition to govern all by them as her chief Miniſters, contrived with her to work the Duke of *Glouceſter*'s Deſtruction. Firſt, they began with articling againſt him in open Council; but he being a Perſon of great Learning in the Law, and a dextrous Wit, anſwered them with ſo much Clearneſs, that his Accuſers got nothing but Shame to themſelves; but having reſolved upon his Deſtruction, they procured this Parliament to be called, that they might get him into their Power; they feared that if they ſhould bring him to a publick Execution, the People in general ſo loved him, that they would riſe to reſcue him, wherefore having got him into their Cuſtody, they ſoon executed their Deſign, for the ſame Night that they committed him to Priſon, he was found dead in his Bed, and though his Body was preſently ſhewed to the Lords and Commons, as though he had died of an Apoplexy or Palſy, yet all indifferent Perſons could not think any other, than that he died of ſome violent Death, though of what was never certainly known; his Corps was conveyed to St. *Albans*, and there buried; but the Vulgar will have it that he was buried in St. *Paul's*, from the Proverb uſed of ſuch as knew not where to get a Dinner, and therefore ſpent that Time in walking there, *To dine with Duke* Humphrey. *i. e.* To want a Dinner. None of his Servants that were impriſoned were put to Death. He had two Wives, but left no Iſſue. The Deſtruction of this Duke ruined the Intereſts of the Houſe of *Lancaſter*, which the Queen, who was the chief Inſtrument of it, ſaw, when it was too late, the Duke of *York* ſetting up a Title to the Crown, which he would not dare to have done if the Duke of *Glouceſter* had been living.

Anno 1553, 1 *Mar.* 1. *John Dudley* Duke of *Northumberland*, having by his Artifices

Artifices procured the Lady *Jane Grey* to be appointed, by King *Edward* VI.'s Will, his Succeſſor on the Throne of theſe Realms, contrary to the Order of King *Henry* VIII.'s Will, by which the Lady *Mary*, his eldeſt Daughter, was to inherit the Crown after his Son *Edward*, if he dy'd without Heirs, was employed by the Lords of the Council, who were come into his Meaſures, to ſupport her Right, and to that End he marched with an Army into *Suffolk*, where the Lady *Mary*'s Intereſt chiefly lay, to ſuppreſs any Riſing there; for being at *Framlingham* Caſtle, much of the Gentry and Commonalty of thoſe Parts flocked to her. In this his March, he made the Rendezvous of his Army at *Bury*, where he waited for ſome greater Augmentation of his Forces, but in vain, for the Lords of the Council hearing how the Populace were wholly in Queen *Mary*'s Intereſt, and that even the Noblemens Tenants refuſed to ſerve their Lords againſt Queen *Mary*, thought it high Time to provide for their own Safety; and thereupon, without any Reſpect to the Duke, put out a Proclamation at *London*, in the Name of the Lady *Mary*, declaring her Queen of *England*, *France* and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, and of the Church of *England* and *Ireland*, Supream Head. When the Duke heard of this at *Bury*, he returned from thence, as he was ordered by the Council, to *Cambridge*, but in the Way was deſerted by moſt of his Army, and ſo his Enterprize came to an End.

Anno 1583, 25 *Eliz.* one *Elias Thackar*, a Taylor, was hanged in this Town, and *John Coping*, a Shoemaker, for ſpreading and maintaining certain Books ſeditiouſly penned by one *Robert Brown*, againſt the Book of Common Prayer then eſtabliſh'd in the Realm, and ſo many of their Books as could be gotten, were burnt before them.

Here are two Churches of curious Architecture, dedicated the one to S. *James*, and the other to S. *Mary*: They both ſtand in one Yard, parted only with a decorous Walk of Trees. There are divers Monuments diſperſed all over it, with various ancient Inſcriptions, but our Author took Notice in a more eſpecial Manner of theſe three, *viz.*

1. Upon *Charles Granger*, a Shoemaker, † who dy'd aged near eighty Years.

Brave Hero, whoſe Attempts in Martial Camp
Such radiant Luſtre on your Name enſtamp,
That tho' you're dead, your Trophies live to be
Sacred Monuments to all Poſterity.
Your triple Debt in Chriſtian Duty own,
To th' King and Country, and Religion.
You paid, and taking Flight, exchanged ſoon
This Dungeon Earth, for a Cœleſtial Throne.

2. Upon *Chriſtopher Barrett's* Tomb-Stone: He was a young Man.

Puer boni Ingenii; *Or*, Bono Ingenio Puer.

3. On *Joan Kitchin.*

Here lyes Joan Kitchin, *when her Glaſs was ſpent,*
She kicked up her Heels, away ſhe went.

† *This Shoemaker had been a Soldier, and 'tis probable had behaved himſelf valiantly in ſome Victories.*

In S. *Mary's* Church, which is wondrous ancient, built, as is ſuppoſed, in the Days of *Fælix*, the firſt Biſhop of the *East-Angles*, there are many Funeral Monuments, but moſt of them defaced which are of the greateſt Antiquity. Such as have ſome broken Remains, or are perfect, are, 1. For *Roger Drury*, Eſq; and *Agnes* his Wife, who dy'd, he 1472, ſhe 1445, and ſeveral more of the Family of *Drurys*, of which two were Knights. 2. *William Carew*, Knt. and *Margaret* his Wife, who dy'd, he *May* 26, 1501, ſhe — 1525. 3. *Elizabeth Shantlow*, —— 1457, and under the Name, IHVS. 4. For *Jenkin Smith*, Eſq; a great Benefactor to this Church. 5. *John Finers*, Deacon of *Sudbury*. 6. Sir *Edmund Waney*, who dy'd 1372. Dame *Ela Stanley*, who dy'd 1457. Dame *Jane Drury*. *Robert Peyton*, Eſq; who dy'd *Anno* — *William Attilee*, Eſq;

Men of Eminency, born, or inhabiting this Town, are called

Richard Angervile, Son of *Richard Angervile*, Knt. commonly called *Richard de Burgo*, or of *Eury*, becauſe he was born in that Town in *Suffolk*. He was educated in *Oxford* by the Care of his Uncle, one *Willoughby* a Prieſt, and arrived there by his Induſtry, to a great Eminency in Learning, both Human and Divine; for which, as well as for his ſignal Piety, he grew ſo famous at length, that he was choſen Governor to Prince *Edward*, (afterward King *Edward* III.) Being thus placed in the Court, and growing in Favour with the Prince, he was preferred by his Royal Pupil, when he became King, to be ſucceſſively his Cofferer, Treaſurer of his Wardrobe, Dean of *Wells*, Biſhop of *Durham*, (where we have already ſpoken of him, and ſhall avoid Repetition) Lord Chancellor, and laſtly Treaſurer of *England*. He was ſignally bountiful to the Poor, beſtowing weekly upon them eight Quarters of Wheat baked into Bread; and when he removed from one of his Palaces to another, he ordered a Diſtribution of Money to them thus. In the Way from *Durham* to *Newcaſtle*, eight Pounds; from *Durham* to *Stockton*, five Pounds; from *Durham* to *Aukland*, five Marks, and from *Durham* to *Middleham*, five Pounds. He was a great Lover of Books, and heaped ſo many together, that he was ſaid to have more Books than all the Biſhops of *England* beſides at that Time, all which at his Death he gave to the Univerſity of *Oxford*. He wrote ſome Books himſelf, of which his *Philobiblos* was the chief. He dy'd in 1345.

Stephen Gardiner, the perſecuting, cunning Biſhop of *Wincheſter* in King *Henry* the VIIIth's and Queen *Mary's* Reigns, was born in this Town. He was a Perſon of admirable natural Parts, and particularly of a moſt tenacious Memory. He was bred a Doctor of Laws in *Trinity-Hall*, *Cambridge*, and having been employed in divers Embaſſes by King *Henry*, was at length made Biſhop of *Wincheſter*. He was the Contriver of the ſix Articles which caus'd the Death of many Proteſtants, but the Trouble of more. He comply'd with King *Henry* in whatever he deſir'd, oppos'd the Reformation in King *Edward* VI's Days as much as he could, and for that Reaſon was depriv'd and impriſon'd; but being reſtored to his See by Queen *Mary*, and being made Lord Chancellor, he did all he could to eſtabliſh Popery, and deſtroy Proteſtants, yet with ſo much Cunning, that though he made many Martyrs, he uſually made *Bonner*, Biſhop of *London*, the Executioner. He dy'd at *Whitehall*, *Novemb.* 12, 1555. He is reported to have left Forty Thouſand Marks in ready Money behind him, and done much Service to the depreſſed Families of *Howard*, *Stanhope*, *Arundels* of *Warder* and *Hungerfords*, to whom he cauſed ſome Part of their Patrimony, which had been ſeized by the Crown, to be reſtored.

Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, whoſe Father was an Officer belonging to the famous Abby here, was doubtleſs born in this Town. He was deſcended of a Family of as ancient Gentry as any this County affords. He was bred in *Bennet-College*, *Cambridge*, and was afterward a great Benefactor to it in building them a beautiful Chapel.

From the College he went to ſtudy the Common Laws in the Inns of Court, where he was ſo great a Proficient, that he was firſt made Attorney to the Court of Wards, and from thence was raiſed to be Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, *An.* 1. He held that Office eighteen Years, being a Perſon of a rare Wit, and great Experience. He grew very corpulent in his Old Age. His Motto was *Mediocria firma*, i. e. *Moderate Things are laſting*; which he obſerved in his Practice, for he never attained to, becauſe he never affected a great Eſtate; and being good, tho' ſmall, Time hath ſhewed it to be laſting. He dy'd *Feb.* 20, 1578. and lyeth buried in the Choir of S. *Paul's*. His eldeſt Son, Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, of *Redgrave*, Kt. was created the firſt Baronet of *England* by King *James* I. His younger Son, Sir *Francis Bacon*, was in the ſame Reign created Lord *Verulam*, and Lord Chancellor.

John of *Bury*, ſo called from his being born there: He was an *Auguſtinian* Monk in the Abbey of *Clare*, Doctor of Divinity in *Cambridge*, Provincial of his Order throughout *England* and *Ireland*, no mean Scholar, but an Oppoſer of *Reginald Peacocke*, and all the Followers of *Wickliffe*, with great Zeal. He flouriſhed *An.* 1460.

John Paddeſley, the Son of *Simon Paddeſly* of this Town, being bred up a Goldſmith in *London*, grew to that Eminency in Wealth and Reputation, that he executed the Office of Lord Mayor of that great City for the Year 1440.

Mr. *Dickenſon*, Dr. *Stephans*, and Mr. *Leeds*, three ſucceſſive School-Maſters in this Place, are worthy of our Remembrance, not only for their Perſonal Learning and Worth, but for their excellent Way of Teaching, and Inſtructing Youth, for which they in their Times were ſo famous all over the Nation, that many have ſent their Children from ſome of the remoteſt Parts of the Nation to be educated under them. The laſt of them, Mr. *Leeds*, hath ſignalized himſelf to Poſterity, by ſeveral uſeful and learned Books, which he hath written and publiſhed. He was living ſince this Century began.

Barrow, or *Barewe*, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of the Counteſs of *Glouceſter*, 9 *Edw.* 1. but afterward of *Bartholomew* Lord *Badleſmere*, who adhering to *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter*, and the other diſcontented Barons, who had raiſed a Rebellion againſt King *Edward* II. was taken Priſoner at *Burrowbrig* and hanged. His Eſtate being forfeited by this Act, was given to *Hugh De Spenſer*, that King's Favourite, who enjoy'd it, till King *Edward* III. came to the Throne, and then it was reſtored to his Son *Giles*, Lord *Badleſmere*, who dy'd ſeized of it, jointly with *Margaret* his Wife, together with the Advowſon of the Church, 2 *Edw.* 3. *Bartholomew* Lord *Badleſmere*, inherited it after *Margaret* his Mother's Death, and dy'd poſſeſs'd of it, 12 *Edw.* 3. leaving his four Siſters his Heirs, of whom this Manor upon the Diviſion, fell to *Margaret* the Wife of *John de Tibetot*, whoſe Son and Heir, *Robert de Tibetot*, inherited it, and dy'd poſſeſs'd of it, 46 *Edw.* 3. leaving it to his four Daughters and Heirs; but *Margaret* his Wife ſurviving him, ſhe had it in Dowry, and to which of them upon the Partition it came, we find not.

Hawſted, or *Haulſted*, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *Thomas Fitz-Euſtace*, 9 *Edw.* 1. but in theſe latter Times of the Family of *Drurys*, who had their Seat at the Manor-Houſe called *Hawſted-Hall*. This Family of *Drurys*, which long flouriſhed in this Place, produced many Men famous in their Generation, as *Roger Drury*, who was one of the Knights for this Shire, 15 *Rich.* 2. and his Son *Roger*, (as we conjecture, for 'tis not likely he could be himſelf, ſo long after, as) 8 *Henry* 5. but the moſt famous of the Name that we meet with is, Sir *William Drury*, who atchieved ſo great Things in *Ireland*: His Name ſignifies (ſays *Fuller*) a Pearl, in the *Saxon* Language, to which he might fitly be compared for Precioufneſs, being hard, innocent, and valiant. His Youth he ſpent in the *French* Wars; his

Middle Age in *Scotland*; his Old Age in *Ireland*. In the Minority of King *James* I. when the *French* had poſſeſs'd themſelves of the Caſtle of *Edenborough*, he was Knight-Marſhal of *Berwick*, and being employed by Queen *Elizabeth* with fifteen Hundred Men to reduce the Caſtle, he performed that Service worthily, and in a few Days reſtored it to the right Owner. *Anno* 1575, he was made Lord Preſident of *Munſter* in *Ireland*, and going thither with competent Forces, executed impartial Juſtice in Spite of the Oppoſers of it. The Earl of *Deſmond* at his Entrance upon his Office, forbad him meddling with the County of *Kerry*, pretending it was a Palatinate, peculiarly appropriated to himſelf; and being thus under his Protection, it became a Sanctuary of Sin, and a Refuge of Rebels (as our Author calls it) as exempt from the *Engliſh* Juriſdiction. Sir *William* was no Whit terrify'd with the Earl's Menaces, but entring *Kerry* with a competent Train, and having diſpenſed Juſtice to all Perſons, as Occaſion required, returned ſafely with ſeven-ſcore Men, through ſeven Hundred of the Earl's Men, who ſought to ſurprize him. In the laſt Year of his Life, he was ſworn Lord Juſtice of *Ireland*, in *Chriſt-Church*, *Dublin*, *Sept.* 14, 1578. and no doubt had done great Things there, had he lived long in it; but being afflicted with much Sickneſs, he dy'd at *Waterford* as he was going againſt *Deſmond*, the ſame Year. The *Cullums* are now in Poſſeſſion of this Manor and Seat. The Founder of their Family was *Thomas Cullum*, Citizen and Sheriff of *London*, 22 *Car.* 1. His Son, *Thomas Cullum*, Eſq; was created Baronet, *June* 18, 1660, and his Grandſon, Sir *Dudley Cullum*, was not long ſince Knight of the Shire for this County.

Hengrave, anciently the Poſſeſſion of *Edmund de Hengrave*, a famous Lawyer in the Reign of King *Edward* I. but in later Times the Lordſhip of the *Kitſons*, Knts. who built themſelves a very neat Seat here. *Frances* the Daughter of Sir *Thomas Kitſon* of this Place, Knight, was marry'd to *John* Lord *Fitzwarine*, eldeſt Son of *John Bourchier*, Lord *Fitzwarine*, and Earl of *Bath*, and was Mother to *William* Lord *Fitzwarine* and Earl of *Bath*, in whoſe Grandſon *Henry*, the Family of *Bourchiers*, Earls of *Bath*, were extinct.

Horningſherth, or *Horninger*, was the Lordſhip of the Abbey of *Bury* S. *Edmund's*, 9 *Edw.* but in our Hiſtorians is taken Notice of only for being the Habitation of Mr. *Rogers*, who in his Preface to the *Book of Articles*, gave the firſt Check to the *Sabbatarian Doctrine*, which being firſt broached by Dr. *Bound*, had for Ten Years paſs'd without Control: But his Admonition ſo awakened the Miniſters both of Church and State, that Archbiſhop *Whitgift*, and Lord Chief Juſtice *Popham*, ſet themſelves to ſuppreſs it; not that either of them were againſt the ſtricteſt Obſervation of the Lord's Day, but only againſt the Judaizing Celebration of it.

Lackford, the Manor and Eſtate of *John* S. *Philibert*, who, 10 *Edw.* 3. obtain'd that King's Charter for Free Warren in all his Demeſne Lands here, and dy'd poſſeſs'd of it, 7 *Edw.* 3. leaving it, and his other Eſtates, to *John* his Son and Heir, who left no Iſſue.

Weſt-Lee, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of the Abbot of *Bury* S. *Edmund's*, 9 *Edw.* 1. but afterward of *John Comyn* of *Badenagh*, in *Tindale*, who having no Iſſue Male, left it with his other Eſtates to his Siſters, of whom *Joan* the eldeſt, being marry'd to *David Strabolgi*, Earl of *Athol* in *Scotland*, brought this Manor and other Eſtates upon the Partition, into his Family, in which it remained ſome Succeſſions; but *David* the Heir, 9 *Edw.* 3. being at his Father's Death but three Years Old, *Katharine Beaumont* his Mother, by Reaſon of the great Services performed by the Earl her Husband in his Life-Time, obtained the Cuſtody of this Manor, and ſome other Lands, of which he dy'd ſeized, during the Minority of her Son. Theſe are all the Villages that we find any Thing worthy our Notice in this Hundred, but what our Manuſcript gives us a further Account of, *viz.*

Chevington,

Chevington,	the Lordship of	The Abbot of *Bury*.
Hargrave,		Idem.
Brockley,		*Alexander de Walsham*.
Read,		The Abbot of *Bury*.
Whepsted,		Idem.
Newton,		Idem.
Ikesworth,		*Thomas de Ixworth*.
Saxham,		The Abbot of *Bury*.
Mag. & Par.		
Westby,		Idem.
Risby,		Idem.
Farnham, *All Saints*,		Idem.
Flempton,		Idem.

XXI. *The* HUNDRED *of* WANGFORD.

This Hundred is bounded on the East by the Hundred of *Mutford*; on the South with the Hundreds of *Blithing* and *Hoxon*; and on the West and North, by the County of *Norfolk*, from which it is parted by the *Waveney*. The Fee of this Hundred being in the Crown in the Reign of King *Edward* I. was made over by the said King, with other Estates, to the Value of 400*l. per Annum*, to *John de Clavering* for Life, in Consideration of the Settlement made by the said *John*, upon the said King, and his Heirs, of the Inheritance of his Castle and Manor of *Werkworth*, and his Manors of *Roubirie*, *Newbern*, *Corbrige*, and *Evre*, which at his Death returned to the Crown, as it now remains. The Market-Town of this Hundred, is *Beckles*, a large populous Market-Town situate on the River *Waveney*, having its Market weekly on *Saturday*, and Fair yearly on——— The Buildings of it are very ordinary, being many of them thatched. The Lordship before the Dissolution belonged to the Abbey of S. *Edmund's Bury*, but whose it is now we know not. From hence there is a Passage by Water on the River *Waveney* to *Yarmouth*, which is a great Increase of its Trade. The Quarter-Sessions for the Liberty of *Blithing* are usually kept here.

The Church is a very fair Edifice, great and tall, but standing on a convenient Hill at a little Distance from the Body of the Church makes a goodly Shew.

Bungey is also situate upon the *Waveney*, which almost encompasseth it. The Market is kept here weekly on *Thursday*, and is much resorted to by the People of *Norfolk*; and Fair yearly on ——— It was a Burrough, and the Manor of it belonged to the Family of *Bigods*, Earls of *Norfolk*, one or more of whom built the Castle. In the Barons Wars *Hugh Bigod* was a considerable Leader, and to secure himself, fortified this his Castle so strongly, that having besides an advantageous Situation, he was wont to boast of it, as impregnable, saying, in the Wars of King *Stephen* and the Empress,

Were I in my Castle of Bungey,
Upon the River Waveney,
I would not value the King of Cockney.

But notwithstanding his great Confidence in his Castle, when King *Henry* II. came to the Throne; he having always sided with King *Stephen*, he was forced to compound with that King for a great Sum of Money, and give sufficient Hostages to save it from being demolished. After this he became much in the King's Favour, and was made by him Steward of his Household, and Earl of *Norfolk*, as his Ancestors had been, which kept him in Subjection a while; but after King *Henry* had admitted his Son *Henry* into a Participation of his Royal Authority, he joined with the Earl of *Leicester* to dethrone him, and set up his Son on the Throne alone, in which Enterpize, not succeeding King *Henny* the Father, demolished his Castle of *Walton*, and took his Castles of *Framlingham* and *Bungey*, not admitting him again into his Presence, 'till he had made his Peace, by paying a Fine of a thousand Marks; which Reconciliation may seem not to be firm, because he soon after went to the Holy War, and died there; which when the King knew, he seized upon all his Treasure, and kept it in his Hands a while, but at length restored all to his Son and Heir, *Hugh*, in whose Posterity they remained for divers Successions. In the Reign of King *Henry* III. this Castle was demolished, and *Roger Bigod*, Earl of *Norfolk*, obtained

tained a Licence of King *Edward* I. *Reg.* 10. to embattle his Houſe in the Place where the Caſtle had ſtood. He endowed his ſecond Wife *Alice* with this Manor, and many others, and having no Iſſue, ſettled all his Caſtles, Towns, Manors, Lands and Tenements upon King *Edward* and his Heirs, either to attone for ſome Offence committed againſt that King, or out of ſome Diſguſt he had taken at his Brother *John*, who after his Deceaſe 25 *Edw.* 1. was found to be his next Heir, but never enjoy'd his Honour, nor any Part of his Eſtate. In 4 *Rich.* 2. we find that *William de Ufford*, Earl of *Suffolk* died poſſeſſed of the Caſtle, Burrough, and Manor of *Bungey*. He married *Joan*, the Daughter of *Edward Montacute* by *Alice* his Wife, Daughter and Coheir of *Thomas Brotherton*, Earl of *Norfolk*, and fifth Son of King *Edward* I. on whom 'tis probable that King ſettled them. It hath two Pariſh-Churches, anſwering to the Largeneſs of the Town; one of them is very fair, and between them in the Midſt of the Town is to be ſeen the Ruins of a famous Nunnery, of which we ſhall ſpeak more largely hereafter.

Flixton, or *Felix-Town*, ſtands upon the *Waveney*, but hath nothing Memorable in it, but that it bears the Name of *Felix*, the firſt *Eaſt-Anglian* Biſhop, as doth *Flixton* in the Hundred of *Lothingland*.

Mettingham, the Eſtate and Demeſne of *John*, ſirnamed *de Norwich*, who having obtained a Licence of King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 17. to make Caſtles of his Houſes in this Town, built a ſquare Caſtle with a College in it, (of which laſt we ſhall ſpeak more in our *Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory*) and in the 31ſt Year of the ſame King's Reign procured a Charter of Free Warren for all his Demeſne Lands here. He departed this Life, 36 *Edw.* 3. and left all his Eſtates to *John* his Grandſon, the Son of *Walter* his Son, who died before him. *John* died poſſeſſed of this Manor, and left it to his Couſin and next Heir *Katherine de Brews*, but ſhe taking upon her the Habit of a Nun ſoon after, *Robert de Ufford*, Earl of *Suffolk*, and Son of *Margaret de Norwich*, inherited her Lands as the next Heir.

John de Mettingham, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, in the Reign of King *Edward* III. was deſcended of this Family, who being the Lords of this Town took their Name from it, if he himſelf were not born there, while they had that Manor; for it doth not appear that the Family of *Norwich* were Lords of it above twenty Years before. It is reported of him to his eternal Praiſe, that when the reſt of the Judges were fined and diſplaced for their Corruption, this Judge and *Elias de Beckingham* were continued in their Places, as having retained their Integrity, and Proof againſt all Accuſations. This was done, 18 *Edw.* 3. and when two Years after there was a new Set of Judges; the ſame King directed his Writ to this Judge and his Aſſociates ordering him to limit the Number of the Apprentices and Attornies at Law, as to them ſhould ſeem moſt convenient in their reſpective Courts, and for the Good of the People. The King and his Council gave their Opinion, that ſeven-ſcore would be enough for the whole Realm, but left it to them to add or diminiſh, as they thought fit. A Copy of the original Writ is printed in *Fuller's Worthies* of this County, *p.* 65.

Redſham, or *Reddeſham*, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of a Family that took their Name from it, *Roes de Redſham*, being Lady of it, 9 *Edw.* 1. but afterward it was the Eſtate of Sir *John de Norwich*, who obtained 31 *Edw.* 3. a Charter of Free Warren for all his Demeſne Lands in this Town; he left it, with his other Eſtates to *John* his Grandſon, who died poſſeſſed of it, and left it to his next Heir *Katherine de Brews*, &c. as in *Mettingham*.

Shepemedew, or *Shipmead*, the Manor of *Walter de Norwich*, who obtained a Charter of Free Warren for it, and his other Eſtates in this County, 5 *Edw.* 2. He died, 2 *Edw.* 3. and left his Eſtate to *John de Norwich*, Knt. who procured another Charter of Free Warren for the ſaid Lands and Manors, 31 *Edw.* 3. He departed this Life, 36 *Edw.* 3. and left them to *John* his Grandſon, *&c.* as in *Mettingham*.

Sotterley,

Sotterley, or *Saterley*, the Lordſhip of the Family of *Saterley*, who took their Name from it, 9 *Edw.* 1. of *Plaiſers*, who were alſo Patrons of the Church. They were an ancient Family of Gentry, but we have no Account of them, but that *Thomas Plaiſers*, Eſq; of this Place, was High Sheriff of this County, 3 *Jac.* 1. unleſs what may be taken from their Monuments in the Church, where ſeveral of the Family lie buried, *viz.* at the upper End of the Chancel under a large Graveſtone, which hath two full proportioned Figures in Braſs, are buried, *Thomas Playfers*, who died *Sept.* 21. 1479, and *Anne* his Wife, the Siſter and Heir of *Roger Henays* of *Tadington*, Eſq; who died *Oct.* 10, immediately following.

In the ſame Chancel is a Tomb of Freeſtone covered with a fair Marble Stone, with an Inſcription in Braſs about it, ſignifying, that under it lieth the Body of *William Plaiſers* Eſq; Son and Heir of *Thomas* and *Anne* his Wife, who by *Jane* his Wife had Iſſue, divers Children, and died, *Nov.* 11. *Anno Dom.* 1512.

Adjoining to this is another Tomb, with the Effigies of a Man cut in Braſs, and this Inſcription at his Feet, *Here lyeth the Body of* Chriſtopher Plaiſers *Eſq; true Patron of this Church, and Heir to* William *and* Jane, *who by two Wives had eight Sons and four Daughters. He died in the Year of our Lord* 1547.

There are alſo buried in the Chancel *Thomas Plaiſers*, Eſq; Patron of the Church, and *William Plaiſers*, Eſq; of which the former died, *Sept.* 19, 1572, and the other *June* 1. 1584. There is alſo a Tomb for Mr. *Robert Bumpſted*, who died *April* 15. *Anno Dom.* 1482. By theſe Monuments it appears that the *Plaiſers* were an ancient Family of Gentry, and dwelt here in good Repute in King *James* I's Reign.

Wangford, a ſmall Village at preſent may be mentioned becauſe it certainly gave Name to the whole Hundred, which ſhews that it was at that Time the chief Place in it, which is rendred the more probable, becauſe it had in it a Monaſtery of *Cluniac* Monks, of which we ſhall ſpeak more fully hereafter, and ſhall in the mean Time proceed to the next Hundred, when we have given our Reader ſome Towns and their Lords out of our *MS. viz.*

Werlingham,	The Lordſhip of	The Abbot of *Bury*.
Cove mag. & par.		*Hugh de Bery*, & *Katharine Fitz-Oubourne*.
Shadingfield,		*Hugh de Berry*.
Willingham,		*Elizabeth Bryſiard*.
Ellowe,		King *Edward*.
Weſton,		*Hugh de Bery*.
Upreeſham,		Idem.
Eadgate,		Abbot of S. *Edmund's*.
Barſham,		*Robert de Barſham*.
Ilkeſal,		*James de Ilkeſal*.
Southelmam,		Biſhop of *Norwich*.
Ringfield,		*John de Vallibus*, or *Vaulx*.

XXII. *The* HUNDRED *of* WILFORD.

This Hundred is bounded on the South-Eaſt, by the *German* Ocean; and on the South ends in a Point, where is *Bawdſey Haven* at the Mouth of the River *Deben*, which bounds it on the South-Weſt; and on the North it borders on *Plomeſgate Hundred*. The Fee of this Hundred is in the Crown, and the Government is in the Sheriff and his Officers. There is no Market-Town in this Hundred at preſent, but *Orford* on the Eaſt, and *Woodbridge* on the Weſt almoſt join to it. Of the Villages, we ſhall begin with

Baudſey, written in ancient Records *Bawdreſey*, becauſe it was anciently a Market-Town, though 'tis not at preſent ſo, for we find that *Robert de Ufford*, after he had been twice Juſtice of *Ireland*, obtained a Licence of King *Edward* I. *Reg.* 11. to hold a Market every Week upon *Friday* at this his Manor of *Bawdreſey*, as alſo a Fair there yearly upon the Eve, Day, and Morrow of the Nativity of the Bleſſed Virgin, *Sept.* 8. The Manor continued in the Family of *Ufford's* ſo long as the Heir Males remained, but how long the Market was continued we know not, for *Cicely*, the Widow of *Robert de Ufford*, had for her Dowry an Aſſignation of this Manor

Manor of *Bawdreſey*, and *William de Ufford* Earl of *Suffolk*, died poſſeſſed of it, 5 *Rich.* 2. but leaving no Iſſue his Siſters became his Heirs, of whom *Cicely* the eldeſt being married to Sir *John Willoughby*, Knt. whoſe Poſterity became Lords *Willoughby* of *Eresby*, her Son *Robert*, upon the Partition of his Eſtate with the other two Siſters, inherited this Manor, and ſome others of her Right. His Son *William* died poſſeſſed of it, and left it to his Son *Robert*, who leaving no Iſſue Male, the Honour, and great Part of his Eſtate, and amongſt others, this Manor deſcended to his Couſin and Heir Sir *Robert Willoughby*, Knt. his Brother *Thomas*'s Son; in his Poſterity it continued divers Succeſſions, 'till Iſſue Male failing in *William* Lord *Willoughby*, his only Daughter and Heir *Katharine* marrying firſt to *Charles Brandon* Duke of *Suffolk*, by whom ſhe had no Children, and then to *Richard Bartue*, Eſq; carried this Manor, and divers other Eſtates into the Family of the latter: But it ſeems that his Brother *George Willoughby* and *Anaſtace* his Wife had their Lives in this Manor, ſo that the ſaid *Katharine*, 'till after their Death, had not the Poſſeſſion of it.

Alderton, the Lorſhip and Eſtate of *John* of *Eltham*, ſecond Son of King *Edward* II. ſettled upon him by his Brother King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 4. he was about that Time made Earl of *Cornwall*, and had other Eſtates given him, as the Caſtle and Manor of *Eye*, to which in the Grant this Place is ſaid to be a Hamlet. This Earl attended the King in his Wars with *Scotland*, and falling ſick at S. *Johnſton*'s, died without Wife or Iſſue, and was buried in S. *Edmund*'s Chapel, in the Abbey of *Weſtminſter*; and his Eſtate, which was all, or moſt of it, the Gift of his Father or Brother, returned to the Crown.

The Family of the *Nauntons* had their Seat here, and being Patrons of the Church, 'tis almoſt certain they were Lords of the Manor. Many of that Family were Men of Renown, *viz.* one of the *Nawntons* came in with the Conqueror into *England*, and deſerved ſo well of him, that for Services done, he gave him a great Heireſs; but the moſt eminent of them was Sir *Robert Nawnton*; he was bred Fellow Commoner in *Trinity-College*, which ſhews that his Parents were wealthy, and if ſo, their Eſtate was very laſting, for they had 700 Marks *per Ann.* in the Conqueror's Reign. From the College he was choſen Fellow of *Trinity-Hall*, and happened to be Proctor of the Univerſity in 1609-10, in the Turn of that College, which came to that College but once in forty Years. He bent his Studies, in which he was very aſſiduous, to accompliſh himſelf for ſome Publick Employment, as his *Fragmenta Regalia*, which he compoſed in his Youth, ſhewed. He was afterwards ſworn Secretary of State to K. *James* I. in 1617, one of his Majeſty's Privy Council, and Maſter of the Court of Wards and Liveries, in all which Places he ſhewed great Abilities and Dexterity. He died *Anno* One thouſand ſix hundred thirty and odd, leaving only one Daughter and Heir, who was married firſt to *Paul* Viſcount *Banning*, and afterward to the Lord *Herbert*, eldeſt Son to *Philip* Earl of *Pembroke*.

In the Church of this Village are interred divers of the Family of *Nawnton*, viz. *Henry Nawnton*, Eſq; Patron of it, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, *Triſtram Nawnton*, *Eſq*; and *Elizabeth*, Daughter of the ſaid *Henry*. *Robert Nawnton* of this Place erected a Monument to the Memory of his Father, Uncle, Mother, and little Siſter in 1600: He was the Son of the ſaid *Henry*.

Bulges, or *Bulge*, one of the Lordſhips which *Odo de Campania* Earl of *Albemarle* and *Holderneſs* was poſſeſſed of, when the great Survey of *England*, called *Domes-day Book*, was taken by the Conqueror, and we ſuppoſe, paſſed after him with his other Eſtates, to his Heirs and Succeſſors, but in the Inquiſitions taken of their Lands, it is not mentioned, but few, or none of them are compleat. In 9 *Edw.* 1. Queen *Margaret* was Lady of the Manor.

Dalinghooes, or *Dalingho*, the Lorſhip and Eſtate of Queen *Margaret*, 9 *Edw.* 1. but

but afterward of Sir *John de Norwich*, for which in the 31 *Edw.* 3. he obtained a Charter of Free Warren, with other Manors in this County; he died 36 *Edw.* 3. and left it to his Grandſon *John de Norwich*, who dying without Iſſue, left it to his Couſin and Heir *Katharine de Brews*, from whom it paſſed in her Life-time to *Robert de Ufford* Earl of *Suffolk*, Son of *Margaret de Norwich*, becauſe ſhe took upon her the Habit of a Nun at *Dartford*.

Debedge, or *Depebec*, another of the Manors of *Odo de Campania*, found in the ſaid Survey, and paſſing as *Bulges* above-mentioned did.

Holleſley, or *Holleſle*, the Demeſne of *Roger Bigod* Earl of *Norfolk*, 18 *Edw.* 1. who endowed his ſecond Wife with this Lordſhip and divers others, at their Marriage, which ſhe enjoyed for her Life; but having no Iſſue by her, or his former Wife, he had in his Life-time ſettled all his Caſtles and Manors upon the King, *Edward* I. and his Heirs; but they did not come to the Crown, 'till the Reign of King *Edward* III. who gave this Manor, and ſome other Lordſhips in this County, to his Uncle *Thomas de Brotherton* Earl of *Norfolk*, fifth Son of King *Edward* I. He died poſſeſſed of it 12 *Edw.* 3. leaving his Daughters *Margaret* and *Alice* his Heirs. *Mary* his ſecond Wife ſurvived, and had this Manor, and ſome other Eſtates aſſigned her for her Dower, and after her Deceaſe, it paſſed upon the Diviſion unto *Joan*, the Wife of *Robert de Ufford*, as the Heir of *Alice*, who was married to *Edward de Montacute*, and ſo paſſed with the Lands of the *Uffords*, as is above-ſhewed.

Ufford, a Town famous for the Lords of it, who took their Names from it, and were for their Eminency taken into the Nobility, the firſt of whom was *Robert de Uford*, a younger Son of *John de Peyton*, of *Peyton* in *Suffolk*; he was Lord Chief Juſtice of *Ireland* twice, and died wealthy 26 *Edw.* 1. leaving his Son and Heir *Robert de Ufford*. He attended that King into *Scotland*, *Reg.* 33. in the Expedition thither, but dying the next Year, left *Robert de Ufford* his Son and Heir, *Cicely* his Wife ſurviving him; ſhe had for Part of her Dowry a third Part of certain Tenements in this Place. This *Robert* was much in Favour with that Prince, and having been made a Knight, by bathing, and attending him into *Scotland* twice, and in the Wars in *Gaſcoigne* in *France*, obtained a Grant for Life of the Town and Caſtle of *Orford*, and other Eſtates, and 11 *Edw.* 3. was in Parliament ſolemnly advanced to the Dignity of Earl of *Suffolk*. He died poſſeſſed of this Manor, and many others in this County, leaving *William de Ufford* his Son and Heir, who alſo died poſſeſſed of it, 5 *Rich.* 2. leaving his whole Eſtate to the Iſſue of his three Siſters, to the eldeſt of which *Cicely*, married to Sir *John Willoughby*, Knt. her Son Sir *Robert Willoughby*, this Manor and divers other Eſtates fell, in her Right, upon the Partition, but not 'till after the Death of *Iſabel* his Widow, who died 4 *Hen.* 5.

Robert Lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby*, Grandſon of *Robert* the Son of *Cicely de Ufford*, being thus in Poſſeſſion of this Manor of *Ufford*, with the Advowſon of the Church, left it, with his other Eſtates, to his Son *Robert*, who leaving no Iſſue, Sir *Robert Willoughby* his Nephew, was found his next Heir, and to him this Manor deſcended, with divers others, altho' he left a Daughter *Joan*. His Heirs enjoyed it for three Succeſſions, 'till *William* Lord *Willoughby* leaving only one Daughter and Heir, *Katharine*, who was married firſt to *Charles Brandon* Duke of *Suffolk*, and afterwards to *Richard Bartu*, Eſq; carried it, with divers Eſtates into the Family of the latter.

This Church (ſays Mr. *Weaver*) is the moſt neatly poliſhed little Church that he looked into in this Dioceſe; the Roof thereof, with other Parts of the Choir, is curiouſly engraven with ſundry Kinds of Works and Pictures, all burniſhed and gilt with Gold. The Organ-Caſe (on which theſe Words, *Soli* DEO *Honor, & Gloria*, are carved and gilt over) is garniſhed and adorned in a moſt coſtly Manner. The Font, and the Cover of the ſame, is

without Compare, being of a great Height, cut, and gloriously painted with many Images, consonant to the Representation of the Holy Sacrament of Baptism, also with the Arms of the *Uffords*, Earls of *Suffolk*, whose chief Habitation was in this Town; and 'tis probable they were at the Charge of all these costly Ornaments and neat Furniture of the Church for God's Service.

The Inhabitants have a Tradition among them, that several, if not all, the *Uffords*, Earls of *Suffolk*, lie interred here, but Mr. *Weaver* says, he could not find any Signs of it, as also that *Ralph de Ufford*, Lord Chief Justice of *Ireland*, his Bowels were buried here. Mr. *Weaver* takes an Occasion here to tell a Story of this *Ralph*, out of the *Annals* of *Ireland*, quoted from Mr. *Cambden*, representing him to be the most wicked Lord Justice, that ever came there, oppressing the People, robbing both Clergy and Laity, neither observing the Rites of the Church, nor keeping the Law of the Kingdom, wronging the natural Inhabitants, and doing Justice to few, or none; and all by the Instigation of his Wife, the Countess of *Ulster*. He governed three Years, and died on *Palm-Sunday*, *Anno* 1346, to the great Joy of all People, but his Wife and Dependants; his boisterous Government (say they) was ushered in with a Storm, which never ceased 'till his Death, which was so welcome to the Subjects of *Ireland*, that they kept the *Easter* following with much Mirth.

Here is such a Character of a Great Man after his Death, when he can't speak for himself, and hath no living Advocate of his Family to vindicate him, as no Man would willingly bear, but would be glad to be rescued from; to do Justice therefore to his Memory, as Historians ought, we shall give the Character of him from Mr. *Borlase's Reduction of* Ireland, p. 48, in these Words:

Anno 1344, Sir *Ralph Ufford*, a Man of Courage and Severity, came into *Ireland* with his Consort, the Countess of *Ulster*, *July* 13. Lord Justice, and died on *Palm-Sunday*, *April* 19, 1346, at *Kilmainam*. The Nobility (who were wont to suffer no Controlment) speak ill of him, as of a rigorous and cruel Man. He was a singular good Justicer, and one that (if he had not died so soon) was the likeliest Person of that Age to have reduced the degenerate *English* Colonies, to their natural Obedience to the Crown of *England*. Mr. *Borlase* pretends to have extracted his History out of the Records of the Parliament in *Ireland*, and quotes for this Character, *Davies*, p. 205. But we proceed to the Monuments in this Church, observed by Mr. *Weaver*, *viz.*

1. For *Robert Lamb* and *Alice Lamb*, and another of the same Name, but so defaced, that only —— *Lamb* ——— was legible. This Family of *Lambs* were special Benefactors to this Church, being Men of fair Possessions in this Parish, as he was told; their Names with the Pictures of *Lambs*, are pourtrayed in many Parts of the Woodwork and Cielings of the Church.

2. For *Simon Brooke*, and *Emota*, *Margaret*, and *Alice* his Wives, which *Simon* died, *Oct.* 12, 1488; the *Brookes* were an ancient Family in this Parish, as he had it by Relation, but are now extinct.

3. In a glass Window of the Church is this Inscription: *Orate*, i. e. *Pray for the good Estate of* Christopher Willoughby, Esq; *and* Margery *his Wife*.

Roger Oteley, Son of *William Oteley*, born in this Town, and bred a Grocer in *London*, prospered so much in his Trade, and was of such Repute in that City, that he was Lord Mayor for the Year 1434.

Wickham, *Wycham*, or *Market Wickham*, so called, because (as the Tradition among the Inhabitants is) there was anciently a Market here, though now there is not. It is an indifferent large Town, but at present of Note only for the General and Spiritual Courts held here by the Archdeacon of *Suffolk*, for the Eastern Part of the County, and for the Height of the Spire of the Church, which the Sailors have made a Sea-mark. The Lordship of this Town in the Time of King *Henry* I. belonged to Sir *Robert de Sackvile*, Knt. who being possessed of the Honour of *Eye*, held this Manor, and divers others in this County,

County, as dependant on it. He gave it to the Monks of S. *John* in *Colcheſter*, before his Death, and *Jordan Sackvile* his Son and Heir, ratified the Grant: But notwithſtanding this Donation, we find that 33 *Edw.* 1. it belonged to to *Robert de Ufford*, who was twice Lord Juſtice of *Ireland*, as is above obſerved. He obtained a Charter of Free Warren for his Demeſne Lands here of that Prince, and died 10 *Edw.* 2. leaving this Lordſhip and many other Eſtates to his Son and Heir, *Robert*, who was created Earl of *Suffolk*, 11 *Edw.* 3. from whoſe Poſterity it paſſed by the Heir General to Sir *Robert Willoughby*, whoſe Deſcendents were Lords *Willoughby* of *Eresby*. The Villages with their Lords, which our *MS.* affords us in this Hundred are,

Capel,	The Lordſhip of	*Simon de Rattliſden.*
Boyton,		Idem.
Shatſham,		Earl of *Norfolk.*
Sutton,		*Richard de Glanvill.*
Ramſholt,		*John de Payton.*
Bromeſwell,		Earl *Marſhall.*
Melton,		*Robert de Ufford.*
Pitedre,		Idem.
Wickham,		Idem.
Lowdham,		*John de Lewdham.*
Bredfield,		Queen *Margaret.*

Having thus gone through this County of *Suffolk*, and given all the Account of the Market-Towns and Villages which we can, we ſhall add ſome ſhort Obſervations upon ſuch Villages as occur in our Hiſtories, of which neither our Villares nor Maps make any Mention, ſo that we could not adapt them to our Method, by putting them under any Hundred.

Soham-Hart, *Wykes-Ufford*, and *Winderwic*, or *Winderfield*, the Lordſhips of *William de Ufford*, Earl of *Suffolk*, which he left to the Iſſue of his three Siſters, *Cicely*, *Katharine*, and *Margaret*, but to which of them they upon the Partition of his Eſtate fell, we can't particularly diſcover.

Peyton, a Village which gave Name to *John de Peyton*, the Father of *Robert de Ufford*, from whence the Earls of *Suffolk* were lineally deſcended, and the famous *Ralph de Ufford*, Lord Juſtice of *Ireland*, as is above ſhewed.

Scerdatre, *Guthelnesford*, *Helmele*, *Muggaden*, and *Belmele*, Lordſhips in the Poſſeſſion of *Odo de Campania*, Earl of *Albemarle* and *Holderneſs*, when the Conqueror's Survey, called, *Domes-day Book*, was taken.

Weltestreou, *Riendon*, *Foxden*, *Scadenafell*, and *Semplingham* are reckoned among the Lordſhips, which *Ralph de Baynard* was poſſeſſed of in this County, when *Domes-day Book* was drawn up by the Conqueror's Order.

Horingwell and *Ilketeſhall*, the Lordſhips of *Walter de Norwich* and his Poſterity, 5 *Edw.* 2. and 48 *Edw.* 3. which deſcended for Want of Male Iſſue to *Robert de Ufford*, Earl of *Suffolk*, by his Mother *Margaret de Norwich*.

Brackford, *Falham*, and *Moles*, the Lordſhips of *Robert de Sackvile*, which he was in Poſſeſſion of in King *Henry* I.'s Time. The Earl of *Middleſex* and *Dorſet* are deſcended from him, which ſhews the Antiquity of that Family.

The DUKES *and* EARLS *of this County of* SUFFOLK.

N. B. The Counties of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, containing the chief Part of the Kingdom of the *East-Angles*, went together for a long Time, in giving those Titles to great Men, of whom because we have spoken in *Norfolk*, we shall give an Account now of such Noblemen, as have had their Titles from this County only, omitting the *Glanvills*, whom some without Grounds, have asserted to have been Earls of this County; not but they were great Men in these Parts, but never honoured with that Title, which none bore so far as we observe, 'till King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 11. made

ROBERT *de Ufford*, a Person at that Time famed for great Exploits, both at home and abroad, Son of *Robert de Ufford*, Steward of the King's Houshold, by *Cicely de Valoins*, Lady of *Orford*, Earl of *Suffolk*. At his Creation the King granted him an *Annuity* of 20*l. per Annum*, *sub nomine & honore comitis*. He was much employed by that King in great Affairs of Sate all his Life, which ended 43 *Edward* 3. when he left his Honour and Estate to his Son and Heir,

William de Ufford, who had four Sons snatched away by sudden Death in his Life-time, as he himself also was, for as he was going up the Steps to the Lords House, to represent to them what the Commons in Parliament assembled thought of the greatest Importance for the Welfare of the Realm, he fell down dead, leaving his Inheritance to the Issue of his three Sisters, *Cicely*, *Katharine*, and *Margaret*, which were Sir *Willoughby* of *Eresby*, *Roger* Lord *Scales*, and *Henry* Lord *Ferrers* of *Groby*, and so the Title in this Family became extinct. The Earldom was vacant four Years, and then King *Richard* II. *Reg.* 9. advanced

Michael de la Pole, whom he had before made Chancellor and Keeper of the Great Seal, to be Earl of *Suffolk*, giving him a Grant of a thousand Marks *per Annum* to be received out of his *Exchequer*. *Walsingham* says, he was better versed in Merchandize (being bred up a Merchant, and the Son of a Merchant) than in State-Affairs; for he was the Son of *William de la Pole*, Mayor of *Kingston* upon *Hull*, who for his great Wealth had the Dignity of a Banneret conferred upon him, as Part of the Reward of his lending the King, *Edward* III. great Sums of Money in his Expedition into *France*, without which he could not have gone on with his Designs, and was promised a thousand Pounds *per Annum* when he recovered his Right in *France*. Mr. *Camden* adds this of him, That wanting a Mind fit to bear such a Flow of Prosperity, he was forced to quit the Court, and died in Banishment at *Paris*, being then seized of a great Estate, which was confiscated for his Misdemeanour, and so for the present little of it came to his Son and Heir,

Michael de la Pole, who having married *Katharine* the Daughter of *Hugh*, Earl of *Stafford*, had certain Manors settled upon him and her in the Life-time of his Father, for their better Support. These he enjoy'd, with an Addition of 50*l. per Annum*, granted by the King at his Petition, and no more, during King *Richard*'s Reign, and was no more than a Knight; but the Times changing, and the Duke of *Lancaster* coming to the Throne, to which he contributed no small Assistance; upon his Petition put up to the Parliament representing his Case, he, by the Assent of all the Nobles was made capable of inheriting all the Lands and Lordships of his Ancestors, and allowed to enjoy the Title and Honour of Earl of *Suffolk*, to him and his Heirs. He died at the Siege of *Harflew* of a Flux, *Sept.* 14. 1415. 3 *Hen.* 5. and leaving

Michael

Michael de la Pole, his Son and Heir. He was ſlain within a Month after his Father in the great Battle of *Agincourt* in *France*, leaving his Brother,

William de la Pole, his Heir. He was a valiant and wiſe Commander, and being left in *France*, when King *Hen.* V. died, he did many Things to preſerve the Conqueſts there to his Son, King *Hen.* VI. and carried them on farther, for which great Services, he not only obtained divers Penſions and Eſtates, but was advanced to the Title of Marquis, and to the Heirs Male of his Body, granting to them the Privilege on the Coronation-Day of the Kings of *England* to carry a golden Verge with a Dove on the Top of it, and ſuch another Verge of Ivory at the Coronation of the Queens of *England*. In the 22 *Hen.* 6. he being one of the Ambaſſadors ſent into *France* to treat of a Peace between the two Realms, he was ſpecially inſtrumental in accompliſhing the Marriage of King *Henry* to *Margaret* the Daughter of *Reyner*, King of *Sicily*; and being made great Steward of the King's Houſhold was ſent with divers other noble Perſons, as the King's Proxy, to eſpouſe her, and conduct her ſafe into *England*; which having performed, he remained ever after highly in Favour with the Queen, and was by her Means made Lord Chamberlain, Lord High Admiral of *England*, and Duke of *Suffolk*; but ſoon after, all the national Concerns, both at Home and Abroad, falling out unproſperouſly, which by his Enemies, who envied his Grandeur, being charged upon him, and being ſentenced to Baniſhment, he was ſeized in his Voyage to *France*, and being brought into *Dover* Road, had his Head ſtricken off on the Side of a Cock-boat, *May* 2. 28 *Hen.* 6. He was buried in the Collegiate Church of *Wingfield* in this County, and ſucceeded in his Honour and Eſtates by his Son and Heir,

John de la Pole, who having married *Elizabeth*, King *Edward* IV.'s Siſter, had the Honours of Marquis and Duke confirmed to him, and the Heirs Male of his Body. He was much in Favour in King *Edward* IV.'s Reign, and in King *Henry* VII.'s was made Conſtable of *Wallingford* Caſtle, which he held without any Suſpicion of Diſaffection to his Prince to his Death, which happened, 7 *Hen.* 7. 1491. He left a numerous Poſterity, *viz.* five Sons and four Daughters, of whom

John, his Father's eldeſt Son, (who had in his Father's Life-time been created Earl of *Lincoln*) ſucceeded him in his Honours of *Suffolk*. He was made by King *Richard* III. Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and being deſcended of that King's Siſter, he cauſed him after the Death of his Son, to be proclaimed Heir apparent to the Crown of *England*, paſſing by the Daughters of his elder Brother, King *Edward* IV. Being then ſo eminent a Branch of the *York* Family, he utterly diſtaſted the Acceſſion of *Henry*, Duke of *Richmond* to the Throne, and flying to his Siſter, the Ducheſs of *Burgundy*, entered early into a Conſpiracy with others to pull him down, and ſet one of the Family of *York* upon it, *viz.* *Edward Plantagenet*, Son to *George*, Duke of *Clarence*, as next Heir Male of the Royal Stock. This was attempted by the Battle of *Stoke* upon *Trent*, *June* 16, 1487. 2 *Hen.* 7. where King *Henry*'s Men met this Duke and his Confederates, and after a ſharp Diſpute, utterly routed his whole Army, himſelf being ſlain.

Edmund his next Brother ſucceeded him in the Earldom, and being a Man of an high and valiant Spirit was employed by the King in divers Expeditions at Home and Abroad, but having ſo near a Relation to the Crown, as is abovementioned, by his Mother and Brother, whoſe Heir he was; King *Henry* VIII. grew very jealous of him, as a dangerous Rival; and having by Means of the Duke of *Burgundy*, taken him and impriſoned him in the *Tower*, kept him ſecure from converſing with the *Courtneys*, or other of the Nobility, whoſe Fidelity he ſuſpected. But being at length obliged to undertake an Expedition into *France*, he feared, leſt the People, who were generally well affected to the Houſe of *York*, ſhould, in his Abſence, take him out of

the *Tower*, and make him King, it was thought fit to remove him out of the Way; whereupon he was beheaded in the *Tower*, *April* 30. 5 *Hen.* 8. leaving one only Daughter and Heir, *Anne*, who became a Nun Minoreſs without *Aldgate*, *London*; and ſo this Honour became extinct in this Family, but was ſoon after revived in another Family.

Charles Brandon, Son of Sir *Thomas Brandon*, Knt. who having been a firm Adherent to *Henry*, Duke of *Richmond*, againſt King *Richard* III. was, upon his Acceſſion to the Throne by the Name of *Henry* VII. highly preferred, *viz.* Made one of the 'Squires of his Body, Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter, and Marſhal in the Court of *Common Pleas*; in which Places he died, leaving this *Charles*, his Son and Heir, a Perſon of a comely Stature, and a noble Courage, and Qualities that recommended him ſo much to King *Henry* VIII.'s Favour, that that Prince thought no Honours too great for him; and thereupon, after the Expedition againſt *Tyrouene* and *Tourney* in *France* (in which he very highly merited) he was advanced to the Honour of Viſcount *Liſle*, and Duke of *Suffolk*: He was had in great Eſteem for his Martial Conduct and rare Endowments all King *Henry* VIII.'s Reign, and was preſent at the Coronation of the Lady *Mary*, King *Henry*'s Siſter, then married to *Lewis* XII. King of *France*; and at the magnificent Interview of King *Henry* of *England* and *Francis* I. King of *France*. Upon the Diſſolution of the greater Monaſteries, he obtained a great Share of their Lands, Churches, and Treaſure, and 36. *Hen.* 8. was conſtituted General of the Army that went then into *France*, and took *Boloine*, after which he died the next enſuing Year, and was buried in St. *George*'s Chapel in *Windſor Caſtle*. He left by *Katharine*, the Daughter of Lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby* two Sons:

Henry, who ſucceeded him in his Honour and Eſtate, and *Charles*, but both of them in their Minority; and the ſweating Sickneſs being then very rife, were both of them ſeized with it, at the Biſhop of *Lincoln*'s Houſe at *Bugden* in *Huntingtonſhire*, and died in one Day, *viz.* *July* 14. 1551. 5 *Edw.* 6. without Heirs; but this Honour was ſoon after revived in the Perſon of

Henry Grey, Marquis of *Dorſet*, who having married the Lady *Frances*, eldeſt Daughter of *Charles Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolk*, and *Mary* the *French* Queen, his Wife, was in Favour to her created Duke of *Suffolk*, *Oct.* 11. 1551. 5 *Edw.* 3. By her he had three Daughters, of which the eldeſt, *Jane*, being maried to *Guilford* Lord *Dudley*, fourth Son of *John Dudley*, Duke of *Northumberland*, was by his Artifices appointed by King *Edward*'s Will, and after his Death, proclaimed Queen of *England*; but Queen *Mary* overcoming all Oppoſition to her Right, at length got upon the Throne; and tho' Queen *Jane* was beheaded, her Father *Henry* being thought a Perſon void of ſuch Ambition, was ſpared, yet was not ſo mindful of this Mercy, but he engaged ſoon after with ſuch as oppoſed that Queen's Match with *Philip*, King of *Spain*, and was beheaded *Feb.* 23. 2 *Mar.* 1. thereby loſing all his Honour. *Frances* his Ducheſs, after his Death, married to *Adrian Stokes*, Eſq; who ſurviving her, erected over her Body a Tomb of Alabaſter, in S. *Edmund*'s Chapel, within the Abby Church of *Weſtminſter*, with a *Latin* Epitaph. This Honour, after the Duke's Death, lay dormant ſome Years, 'till 1 *Jac.* 1.

Thomas Howard, a younger Son of *Thomas* the ſecond Duke of *Norfolk*, who had 39 *Eliz.* been ſummoned to Parliament by the Title of Lord *Howard* of *Walden* in *Eſſex*, was made by that King, a Lord of his Privy Council, and ſoon after advanced to the Dignity of Earl of *Suffolk*. He bore many great Offices of Court in that King's Reign, as Lord Chamberlain, Lord Treaſurer, *&c.* and being greatly enriched thereby he built that ſtately Houſe at *Audley-End*, near *Walden*, which he ſo named from his Mother *Margaret*, the Daughter of *Thomas* Lord *Audley* of *Walden*. He had many Children, both Sons and Daughters, and died *May* 28, 1626. 2 *Car.* 1.

Theophilus, his eldeſt Son, ſucceeded him in his Honour. He was made Governor

vernor of the Iſle of *Jerſey*, 8 *Jac.* 1. and Caſtle of *Cornet* for Life. He marry'd *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of *George* Earl of *Dunbarr*, in *Scotland*, and by her had four Sons, of whom

James his eldeſt, ſucceeded him in his Honours. He was marry'd twice, but dy'd without Iſſue Male, leaving his Honour to his third ſurviving Brother

George, who had alſo two Wives, but had no Child by them; ſo that the Honour and Inheritance deſcended to the youngeſt Brother

Henry, the fourth Son of the abovementioned *Theophilus*. He marry'd *Mary Stewart*, Daughter and Heir of the Lord *Caſtle*, Steward of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and by her had three Sons, of whom the eldeſt

Henry, ſucceeded his Father in this Earldom, *Anno* 1709. He had before, in his Father's Life-time, been created Baron of *Cheſterfield*, and Earl of *Bindon*, by her Majeſty Queen *ANNE*, on purpoſe to qualify him to execute the Office of Earl-Marſhal of *England*, the Duke of *Norfolk*, whoſe Place it is by Inheritance, being not capable of executing it, by Reaſon of his profeſſing Popery. He marry'd *Penelope*, Daughter of *Henry* Earl of *Thomond*, by whom he had Iſſue four Sons, the eldeſt of which is at preſent Earl of *Suffolk* and *Bindon*, viz.

Charles Howard, now Earl of *Suffolk*. He marry'd in the Year 1715, *Arabella*, the youngeſt Daughter, and one of the Coheirs of Sir *Samuel Aſtrey*, late of *Henbury* in the County of *Glouceſter*, Knt. who was Maſter of the Crown-Office in the Reigns of King *James* II. King *William* III. and Queen *Anne*; but whether he hath any Male Iſſue by her, we are not informed.

BARONETS *of this County in the Order of their Creation, are,*

Sir *Nicholas Bacon* of *Redgrave*, Knt. firſt Baronet of *England*, created *May* 22, *Anno Domini* 1611, *Anno Regis Jacobi primi* 9. ——— Bar. 1

Lionel Talmache of *Helmingham*, Eſq; *eodem Die & Anno*, ſince created Earl of *Diſert* in *Scotland* ——— Bar. 12

Henry Felton of *Playford*, Eſq; created *July* 20, 1620 ——— Bar. 143

Sir *Thomas Playfers* of *Sotterly*, Knt. created *Aug.* 13, 1623 ——— Bar. 205

John Barker of *Grimſton-Hall* in *Trimley*, created *March* 17, 1621 ——— Bar. 172

Sir *John Aſhfield* of *Netherhall*, Knt. created *July* 27, 1626 ——— Bar. 206

Frederick Cornwallis of *Brome*, Eſq; created *May* 4, 1627, ſince created Lord *Cornwallis* of *Eye*, by King *Charles* II. ——— Bar. 219

Sir *Robert Crane* of *Chilton*, Knt. created *May* 11, *ditto*, (Extinct.) ——— Bar. 222

Anthony Wingfield of *Goodwins*, Eſq; created *May* 17, *ditto* ——— Bar. 223

Francis Mannock of *Giffard's Hall* in *Stoke Neyland*, Eſq; created *June* 1, *ditto* Bar. 235

Butts Bacon of *Milden-Hall*, Eſq; created *July* 29, *ditto* ——— Bar. 247

Sir *Simonds Dewes* of *Stow-Hall*, Knt. created *July* 15, 1641 ——— Bar. 315

William Caſtleton of *S. Edmond's Bury*, Eſq; created *Aug.* 9, *ditto* ——— Bar. 336

William Spring of *Pakenham*, Eſq; created *Aug.* 11, *ditto* ——— Bar. 339

Revet Eldred of *Saxham Magna*, Eſq; created *Jan.* 29, *ditto*, (Extinct) ——— Bar. 367

Benjamin Wright of *Dennington*, Eſq; created *Feb.* 7, 1645. His Patent was afterwards ſuperſeded by the King's Warrant ——— Bar. 455

Henry North of *Milden-Hall*, Eſq; created *June* 14, 1660 ——— Bar. 486

Thomas Cullum of *Hauſtead*, Eſq; created *June* 18, *ditto* ——— Bar. 488

Gervace Elwys of *Stoke juxta Clare*, created *June* 22, *ditto* ——— Bar. 496

Robert Cordel of *Melford-Hall*, Eſq; created *June* 22, *ditto*, (Extinct) ——— Bar. 497

John Rouſe of *Henham*, Eſq; created *Aug.* 17, 1660 ——— Bar. 552

John Crofts of *Stow*, Eſq; created *March* 16, *ditto* ——— Bar. 622

Sir

Sir *Charles Gawdey* of *Crowſhall*, Knt. created *April* 20, 1661 —— Bar. 634
Robert Brooke of *Nacton*, Eſq; created *May* 21, *ditto*, (Extinct) —— Bar. 649
Philip Parker of *Erwarton*, Eſq; created *July* 16, *ditto* —— Bar. 665
Sir *Edward Duke* of *Benhall*, Knt. created *July* 17, *ditto* —— Bar. 666
Sir *George Reeve* of *Thwayte*, Knt. created *Jan.* 22, *ditto* —— Bar. 684
George Gage of *Hengrave*, Eſq; created *July* 15, 1662 —— Bar. 700
Sir *Thomas Bernardiſton* of *Ketton* or *Kedington*, Knt. created *April* 7, 1663. Bar. 721
Sir *Samuel Bernardiſton* of *Bright-well-Hall*, Knt. created *May* 11, *ditto*, with Remainders for Want of Iſſue Male to *Nathaniel Bernardiſton* of *Halkney*, and after him to *Pel. Bernardiſton*, *London* —— Bar. 722
Roger Martin of *Long-Melford*, Eſq; created *March* 28, 1667 —— Bar. 789
John Allen of *Blundeſton*, Eſq; created *Feb.* 7, 1672 —— Bar. 803
Thomas Robinſon of *Kent-well-Hall*, Eſq; created *Jan.* 26, 1681 —— Bar. 866
Robert Davers of *Rowham*, Eſq; created *May* 12, 1682 —— Bar. 869
Sir *William Soam* of *Thurlow*, Knt. created *Feb.* 5, 1684 —— Bar. 883
Charles Bloys of *Grondsborough*, Eſq; created *April* 15, 1686 —— Bar. 889
Richard Anguiſh, alias *Allen* of *Somerley* Town, Eſq; created *Dec.* 15, 1699 — Bar. 934

Gentlemen of Note, whoſe Birth, or Habitation was in this County, but the Place is not known.

Sir *Thomas Elyot*, who having been educated in S. *Mary-Hall*, *Oxford*, where he made a great Proficiency in Logick and Philoſophy, and took his Degrees in Arts, and after he left the Univerſity, ſpent ſome Time in Travels beyond Sea, was at his Return introduced into the Court, and being made known to the King (*Henry* VIII.) a great Lover of Scholars, who found him to be a Perſon of good Parts, conferr'd on him the Honour of Knighthood, and employ'd him in divers Embaſſies beyond Sea, and particularly to the Emperor *Charles* V. which he diſcharged with wonderful Prudence, for indeed he was a compleat Gentleman, as well as a general Scholar, admired by the Learned at Home, and a Reputation to our Nobility and Gentry Abroad. *Leland* in his Encomium of Learned Men, is very large in his Commendation. He hath left ſeveral Writings to Poſterity, but his greateſt Work was his Library, or Dictionary, printed in 1541 at *London*, which *Thomas Cooper* having afterward enlarged, and enriched with 33000 Words and Phraſes, put out under his Name. He dy'd in 1546, and was bury'd in the Church of *Carleton* in *Cambridgeſhire*, where he had been Sheriff, *March* 25, and had ſoon after a Monument put over his Grave there.

John Horminger, a Perſon very accompliſh'd in Learning. He travelled to *Rome*, and in his Way happen'd to fall into the Company of certain *Italians*, who according to the Genius of that Nation, ſlighting all others, and admiring themſelves, vilify'd *England* as an inconſiderable Country, whoſe Ground was as barren, as the People barbarous. Our *Horminger* hearing theſe Boaſters traducing his Native Country, ſpake boldly in her Defence, and epitomiz'd the Excellencies and Commodities of it, and ſo ſilenced the *Italians*. However, bearing it in his Mind, that 'twas the Ignorance of *England's* Product and Profits that made the *Italians* diſparage it, he, at his Return home, wrote a Book, which he entitled, *De Divitiis & Deliciis* Angliæ, *Of the Riches and Pleaſures of* England; which might have been of great Uſe to us, if it had come to our Hands. He flouriſhed about the Year 1310, but his Death we find not.

See p. 308

The

The Natural History of this COUNTY.

THIS County, though bordering upon the Sea on the East-Side, a great Length, which renders some other Counties almost not habitable near it, yet receives little or no Disadvantage by it, but many Conveniencies, as we shall shew in surveying Nature's favourable Endowments to it under these Heads:

1. The Air. 2. The Water. 3. The Soil. And 4. Firing.

1. The Air of this County is very clear and wholesome, yea, near the Sea-shore, because the Beach is generally sandy and shelly, which shoots off the Sea-Water, and keeps it from stagnating so as to corrupt the Air. This may be justly thought the Reason why so many considerable Market-Towns are situated upon the Sea-Coasts in this County, as *Lestoff*, *Southwould*, *Dunwich*, *Aldborough*, *Orford*, &c. and all of them well peopled by reason of the Sea-Trade.

2. Water is very plentiful in this County, not only by the Rivers, but an Abundance of Springs and Rivulets which run into them. The chief Rivers are the *Lesser Ouse*, and *Waveney*, which divide it from *Norfolk*. It is something unusual in these Rivers, that rising very near one another, they run two different Ways, the former into *Norfolk*, and the latter into the Sea at *Yarmouth*, where it being navigable, there is a considerable Trade maintained by Sea up as far as *Beckles*: The River *Blith*, which empties itself into the Sea at *Southwold*, makes a commodious Haven for Ships to anchor in: The River *Ald*, which runs by *Framlingham*, *Aldborough*, and *Orford*, affords a pretty commodious Harbour at *Aldborough*, which makes the Town populous with Sailors. *Orford* was some Ages past a good Port, but the Sea hath withdrawn itself of late so much from it, that it is now become poor and unfrequented: The River *Deben*, which riseth a little above *Debenham*, almost in the Middle of the County, passeth after a pretty long Course through *Woodbridg*, to which Town it being navigable, brings considerable Wealth to the Inhabitants, by the building of Vessels for the Sea-Trade, and continual Merchandize: The River *Orwell*, or *Gipping*, which passing by *Ipswich*, makes so good an Harbour at High Tide, that the Inhabitants have been much enriched by Merchandize, tho' of late their Sea-Trade is much decreased. The River *Stour*, which parts this County from *Essex*, and runs all along this County on the South-side, is most profitable to the Towns on the *Essex* Side, as *Harwich*, *Maningtree*, and the interjacent Towns; yet by it Coals and other Commodities, as Oats, Malt, &c. are carry'd up as far as *Nayland* and *Hadley*. There are many other Rivers, which supply the Inhabitants plentifully with Water, but taking a contrary Course to the former, are not useful for Navigation. We meet with nothing remarkable of these Rivers, as to the Kinds or Plenty of Fish, and therefore can add nothing but that they afford the same Sorts and Store of Fish, as common Rivers, Lakes, &c. Mineral Waters, so far as we observe, are not found in this County, and so we go on to

3. The Earth, or Soil, which is of divers Kinds, yet all of them very fertile. The Eastern Parts of it, which are called *Low Suffolk*, and extends from the Sea-shore about six Miles into the County, are hilly, sandy, and bleak, yet being tilled, produce Plenty of Rye, Pease, Branke and Hemp. It is upon these Lands, that the *Suffolk* Farmers and Graziers sow their Turnips, chiefly whereby such great Numbers of Sheep and Oxen are fatted for *London*, and other Markets. *High Suffolk* contains all the Rest of the County, which for the most Part being a Compound of Clay and Marl, is indeed something dirty, but very fruitful

of all Sorts of Grain, eſpecially in the Parts about S. *Edmund's Bury*; but being level and woody, is chiefly employed in Paſturage for Dairies, in which the Huſbandry of this County excels; for, 1. Their Cheeſe, tho' not ſo generally eſteemed at Home, yet is prized much in other Countries, being carried to the great Advantage of the Inhabitants into *Germany*, *France* and *Spain*, where *Pantaleon Medicus* tells us, they are compared to the Cheeſe of *Placentia* in Colour and Taſte; but ſuppoſing (as ſome think) that Author extols it for want of Judgment, it hath another undeniable Quality, which makes it as uſeful as the beſt Cheeſe of *England*, which is, That it bears the Sea better than any, and ſo is in general Vogue among Sailors, eſpecially in long Voyages. We have heard, that tho' it be a lean, hard Sort of Cheeſe, yet the Sea ſo mellows it, that it becomes very good and palatable, and thereby is ſo deſirable, that it hath been ſold for Twelve Pence *per* Pound. But tho' the Cheeſe is not ſo valuable in general as thoſe of other Counties of *England*, eſpecially the *Midland*, as *Glouceſterſhire*, *Warwickſhire*, &c. yet, 2. The Butter, which is here made in great Quantities, and conveyed to many Parts of *England*, is incomparable; it is packed up in Firkins, according to the Statute, and ſo being made both marketable and portable, is ſold in Markets and Fairs for all Uſes at Sea and Land, but more particularly by the Cheeſemongers of *London*.

4. Firing in this County is very plentiful, though they have no Coal-Mines, as the Northern Counties have, Nature providing moſt for ſuch Places where Fire is wanted. *High Suffolk* being at the greateſt Diſtance from the Sea, is Woody, and generally ſupplies the Inhabitants with Fuel thereby, though even the Midland Towns are alſo ſupplied with Coal by their navigable Rivers. *Low Suffolk*, which runs along by the Sea Side, quite through the County, hath a conſtant and ſufficient Supply of Coal from *Newcaſtle* and other Northern Counties. So that upon the Whole, this County not only ſupplies the Inhabitants with all Things neceſſary for the Support of Life, but affords ſuch Abundance of many uſeful Commodities, as to furniſh many other Counties with them.

Beſides Things neceſſary for Food and Pleaſure, this County alſo produces many Phyſical Plants and Herbs, not found, or at leaſt not growing ſo plentifully in other Counties.

Abrotanum Campeſtre, or *Silveſtre*, Wild Southernwood, or fine-leaved Mugwort, at *Elden*, in the Way towards *Lynn*, on the Balks of the Corn-Fields, and by the Way-ſide a Mile together; as alſo near *Barton-Mills*, among the Furze-Buſhes under the Hill there. This Plant is common beyond Sea, but grows no where elſe in *England* wild, ſo far as we can underſtand.

Agrifolium Baccis Luteis, Yellow berried Holly, at *Wiſton*, a little Diſtance from *Buers*.

Carduus Tomentoſus, Woollen-headed Thiſtle, plentifully near *Clare*.

Caucalis tenuifolia floſculis ſubrubentibus, Fine-leaved Baſtard-Parſley, with a purpliſh Flower, at *Noſley*, and many other Places among the Corn.

Crithmum chryſanthimum maritimum, Golden-flowered Sampire, on the Sea-Coaſts in many Places.

Iſchæmon Silveſtre latiore folio, Broad-leaved Blood-ſtopping Hyrſe, plentifully in the plowed Fields about *Elden* aforeſaid.

Lychnis viſcoſa flore muſcoſo, Spaniſh Catchfly, in and about the Gravel-Pits on the North-ſide of *New-Market* Town, and in the Way from *Barton-Mills* to *Thetford* in *Norfolk*.

Lychnis Noctiflora, Night-flowering Campion, among the Corn in the Fields about *Saxmundham*; and at *Mewell*, between the Windmills and Warren-Lodge.

Militaris Aizoides, or *Aloe paluſtris*, The Freſh-Water Soldier, *or* Water-Aloe in the Lake, in *Lovingland* Hundred.

Piſum

Piſum Marinum, Our *Engliſh* Sea-Peaſe, on the *Stone-Beach*, between *Aldborough* and *Orford*, called the *Shingle*. Of the miraculous Crop of theſe Peaſe, in the Time of Dearth, *Anno* 1555, by which many Thouſands were ſupported, we have ſpoken above in *Aldborough*. They grew up ſpontaneouſly, as they do in ſeveral other Places in *England*.

Sium majus anguſtifolium, Long-leaved Water-Hemlock, *or* Parſnip, in the Lake of the Hundred of *Lovingland*.

Trifolium cum glomerulis ad caulium nodos rotundis, Knotted Trefoil, with round Heads, in the gravelly Places about *Saxmundham*.

Trifolium floſculis albis in glomerulis oblongis aſperis, White-flowered knotted Trefoil with oblong rough Heads, at *New-Market*, near the *Lychnis viſcoſa* abovementioned.

Trefolium Cochleatum, modiolis ſpinoſis, Hedgehog-Trefoil, with Rundles reſembling a thin Segment of a Cone, at *Orford* on the Sea-Bank, cloſe to the Key, plentifully.

Veronica erecta foliis laciniatis, Upright Speedwell with divided Leaves; at *Mewel*, between the two Windmills, and the Warren Lodge; and in the Gravel-Pits, two Miles beyond *Barton-Mills*.

Urtica Romana, Common Roman Nettle, about *Aldborough*, and in other Places on the Sea-Coaſt plentifully.

Sedum minimum non acre flore albo, Small mild white-flowered Stone-Crop, in the barren Grounds all along between *Yarmouth* and *Dunwich*. It differs ſpecifically from the Common Pepper-wort.

The Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of this County of SUFFOLK.

THE Chriſtian Religion, which in the Reigns of *Redwald* and *Erpenwald*, Kings of the *Eaſt-Angles*, had gained a ſmall Footing, was not eſtabliſhed in that Country, till *Sigibert* was elected to govern that Kingdom. *Redwald*, while he was Vice-Roy of *Kent* under King *Ethelbert*, was converted to Chriſtianity, and baptized, but ſucceeding his Father *Titulus* in the Kingdom of the *Eaſt-Angles*, he was perſwaded by his Wife to return again to his former Idolatry; yet that he might not ſeem wholly to renounce Chriſtianity, he erected in the ſame Temple an Altar for the Service of Chriſt, and another for Burnt-Sacrifices to his Idols, which *Bede* ſays were ſtanding in his Time; ſo that Chriſtianity was baniſhed his Kingdom for his Reign, which was thirty-one Years. However, this Queen, who had thus kept out the True Religion, was the Means of the Eſtabliſhment of it afterwards; for ſhe being the Widow of a certain Nobleman, by whom ſhe had a Son named *Sigibert*, brought him by her Marriage with *Redwald* into his Court with her. By *Redwald* ſhe had two Sons, *Reynhere* and *Erpenwald*, who growing up together with *Sigibert*, were ſo much outvyed both in Perſon and Virtuous Behaviour, that *Redwald* imagining that he ſought his Kingdom, baniſhed him into *France*, where he remain'd the greateſt Part of *Redwald*'s Reign, and all the Reign of *Erpenwald*, who ſucceeded him, becauſe *Reynhere* his elder Brother was kill'd in a Battle with *Ethelfrid* the Wild King of *Northumberland*, fought near the River *Idle* in *Nottinghamſhire*.

Erpenwald converſing with *Edwin*, King of *Northumberland*, while he remain'd in his Father's Court an Exile, was perſwaded to embrace Chriſtianity, and being arrived at the Throne, openly profeſs'd it, hoping that his Example would bring his Subjects to the Belief of it; but contrary to his Expectations they were ſo diſcontented at it, that they conſpir'd to murder him, which they ſoon

after effected, by the Hand of a *Pagan* Ruffian named *Richebert*. He reign'd 12 Years, and left no Iſſue. The *Eaſt Angles* being thus deſtitute of an Heir to the Throne, thought none ſo well qualify'd for it as *Sigibert*, whom they were ſenſible *Redwald's* groundleſs Jealouſy had driven out of the Kingdom, and therefore ſent to him, that he would come and reign over them. *Sigibert* in his Exile, ſpent his Time in the Study of good Literature, and contemplative Exerciſes, and being fully inſtructed in the Faith of Chriſt, received Baptiſm, and lived in Profeſſion of it there ſome Years. Having received this Invitation, *Sigibert* returned into his own Country, and reſolving to plant Chriſtianity in his Dominions, carry'd with him *Fælix* a *Burgundian*, an eminent and Religious Divine, with whom he had contracted an Intimacy in his Exile, to preach the Goſpel to his Subjects. *Fælix* being arrived in *Britain*, went firſt to the Archbiſhop *Honorius*, and having laid before him his Purpoſe and Deſign to preach the *Word of GOD* to the *Eaſt-Angles*, obtained a Licenſe for that End. *Fælix* thus ordained to Preach, in a ſhort Space, by the Example and Aſſiſtance of *Sigibert*, converted the whole Province, and that it might come under an orderly Form of Government,

Fælix was conſtituted Biſhop of it: He made *Dunwich* in this County his See, and having erected Schools in proper Places for the Education of Youth, took other effectual Means for the Edification of his People, and the Continuance of the Chriſtian Faith among them. He governed his See ſeventeen Years, and dying *Anno* 1647, was bury'd in his Church at *Dunwich*. His Body was afterward removed to *Soham*, where he had his Seat ſome Time, and was bury'd in the Monaſtery there, which was not long after demoliſhed by the *Danes*. *Capgrave* tells us, That ſome Ages after, Abbot *Ethelſtan* having with great Pains and Charge found out his Bones, removed them to his Abbey at *Ramſey* in the Reign of King *Canute*.

Thomas his Deacon ſucceeded him, and was conſecrated by Archbiſhop *Honorius*. He was deſcended of the People called by the *Saxons*, *Girvii*, who inhabited the Fens of *Cambridgſhire* and *Lincolnſhire*. He governed this See five Years.

Bregilſus, who is alſo called by our Hiſtorians *Boniface*, a *Kentiſh* Man, ſucceeded him, and held this See ſeventeen Years. He dy'd about the Year 669. He was conſecrated to it by Archbiſhop *Honorius*, who ſurvived not above a Year.

Biſi, or *Boſa*, was conſecrated to his See the ſame Year by *Theodore*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. He was a very grave and Reverend Perſon, but being grown old and diſeaſed, which rendred him unable to attend the Duties of his Palace, he divided this Province into two Sees, one of which remains here at *Dunwich*, and the other was fixed at *North-Elmham* in *Norfolk*. He was preſent at the Council at *Hertford* in 673, and dyed the ſame Year.

Etta, or *Æcca*, ſucceeded him in the See of *Dunwich*. He ſat about two Years, and then with *Bedwin*, Biſhop of *North-Elmham*, took upon him the Monaſtick Life in the Abbey of S. *Oſith*, whereupon

Eaſtulphus, or *Aſtulfus*, was choſen into this See. How long he preſided is not evident, but we ſuppoſe he ſat not much leſs than fifty Years, becauſe we find no Mention of his Succeſſor.

Eadred, or *Edred*, till the Year 731, when *Bede* concluded his Hiſtory. He was preſent at the Council of *Cloveſho*, or *Cliffe* at *Hoo*, in *Kent*, which was held *Anno* 747, and ſubſcribed the Canons of it, by the Name of *Heardelfus Epiſcopus Dummocenſis*. *Spelm. Conc. angl. p.* 242.

Cuthwin, or *Guthwin*, ſucceeded him, and after him

Albert, or *Alberth*, obtained this See, and had for his Succeſſor

Eglaf, or *Ecglaf*, called alſo *Algar*, who left this See to

Hardred, or *Heardred*, whom *Malmſbury* calls *Eudred*. Biſhop *Godwin* ſays, of him, "This is he, perhaps (for he "had

" had no certain Grounds of his Con-
" jecture) who is mentioned in the Sy-
" nod which *Cuthbert*, Archbiſhop of
" *Canterbury*, called *Anno* 747, and ſub-
" ſcribed it by the Name of *Hardulf*."
But Mr. *Wharton*, (*Angl. Sacr. Vol.* 1. *p.* 404.) having better computed the Time of the Meeting of that Synod, judges that it was *Edred* above-mention'd who was Biſhop of *Dunwich* at that Time, whoſe Opinion we believe ſafeſt to follow.

Alſinus, or *Alphunus* ſucceeded him, and next to him ſat

Titefertus, or *Tedfridus*, who is alſo called *Widfrith*. He was Biſhop of *Dunwich*, when *Offa*, King of *Mercia*, made *Litchfield* an Archbiſhoprick, which was about the Year 787. This Biſhop was preſent at the Synod of *Beacon-Field* in the Year 798, at *Cloveſho*, in the Year 803, and of *Celicuth*, *Anno* 813, as we obſerve from *Spelman's Concil. Angl. pag.* 318, 325, and 328. To him ſucceeded

Weremundus, or *Wermundus*, of whom we meet with nothing memorable, but that he dy'd in the Year 870, as *Florilegus* tells us, and left his See to

Wilred, or *Wildred*. *Ingulphus* tells us, *fol.* 480, that he ſubſcribed the Charter of *Withlaffe*, King of *Mercia*, made to the Abbey of *Croiland* in *Lincolnſhire*, about the Year 833; but Mr. *Wharton* ſays it is a Fiction, and adds, that the Account of *Florilegus* is moſt probable, *viz.* That *Humbert*, Biſhop of *Elmham*, and *Werimund* Biſhop of *Dunwich*, dying much about the ſame Time, *viz.* 870, *Wildred* ſucceeded them in both Sees, and fixed his Epiſcopal Seat at *Elmham*, where having preſided many Years, he left his Biſhoprick to *Athulfus*. The Reaſon of this Union, *Bartholomew Cotton* tells us, was, That *Ludican*, King of *Mercia*, and *Egbert*, King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, by their Invaſions of the Country of *Weſt-Angles*, had ſo impoveriſhed it, that it was not able to maintain two Biſhops, and ſo their Sees were made into one, in the Time of this *Wilfred*. Biſhop *Godwin* tells us, that after the Death of this Biſhop, the Kingdom was infeſted by the *Danes*; that both Dioceſes were vacant an hundred Years: But Mr. *Wharton*, (*Ang. Sacr. Vol.* . *p.* 404) taking Notice of Biſhop *Godwin's* Words, ſays, That what the Biſhop aſſerts of this Vacancy of theſe Sees an hundred Years, is groundleſs, and not confirmed by the Teſtimony of any Hiſtorian; for though the *Danes* did at this Time much infeſt this Province, yet there was no Neceſſity that the Biſhops ſhould lay aſide their Cure of Souls; and if we may ſuppoſe that *Wilred* lived to a great Age, and governed theſe Sees to his Death, there need no Vacancy to be allow'd at all; or if there was, it could not be near an hundred Years, becauſe *Wilfred* ſucceeded *Anno* 870, and his Succeſſor, *Adulphus*, was conſecrated to this See by *Odo* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, about the Year 938. Of the Biſhops of *Elmham* we have ſpoken in *Norfolk*, whither we refer our Reader.

Suffolk, as to its Eccleſiaſtical Government, hath two Archdeaconries, *viz.*

I. The Archdeaconry of *Suffolk*, which hath thirteen Deanaries.

1. *Lothingland*,
2. *Boſmore*,
3. *Harleford*,
4. *Waynford*,
5. *Hoxon*,
6. *Dunwich*,
7. *Plumeſgate*,
8. *Looſe*,
9. *Claydon*,
10. *Colneys*,
11. *Ipſwich*,
12. *Samford*,
13. *Wilford*.

II. The Archdeaconry of *Sudbury*, which hath eight Deanaries.

1. *Fordham*,
2. *Thingow*,
3. *Stow*,
4. *Thedwaſtry*,
5. *Sudbury*,
6. *Blackbourn*,
7. *Hertſmere*,
8. *Clare*.

The

The Monaſteries of this County of SUFFOLK.

DUNWICH having been a Biſhop's See, we place it in the Front of the Monaſteries, of which we have a ſhort Account of two, the one of *Franciſcans*, or *Friers Minors*. They had a very fair Church, and their Houſe, which was a good Building, was incompaſſed round with a Stone-Wall, as was alſo that of the *Dominicans*, or *Black Friers*. This laſt Religious Structure was founded by Sir *Roger Holiſhe*, Knt. who was bury'd in the Church there, as was the firſt by *Richard Fitz-John* and *Alice* his Wife, to whoſe Benefactions King *Henry* III. made ſome conſiderable Additions. But of theſe Monaſteries we find nothing more, ſave that ſeveral Perſons of Note were bury'd in them, as Sir *Ralph Ufford* and *Joan* his Wife, Sir *Robert Valence*, the Lady *Hawiſe Poynings*, &c.

S. *James*'s Hoſpital, which had a large Church, and divers Tenements, Houſes and Lands belonging to it, appropriated to the Uſe and Suſtentation of ſick, poor, and impotent People, but is now greatly decay'd, the Lands and Tenements being ſold, or otherwiſe alienated by evil Maſters, and other covetous Perſons, to the great Prejudice and Detriment of the Poor of the ſaid Hoſpital.

Maiſon Dieu, another Hoſpital dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*, which like the former is much decay'd, and abuſed by the Maſters of it. The Church is quite demoliſh'd, but there are yet divers Tenements, Houſes, Lands and Rents remaining for the Uſe of the Poor. This Houſe had many Privileges granted it, and the Maſters for the Time being, had very good Lodgings to dwell in, which invited ſome Men of Character to accept the Place, for one was an Eſquire, another a Maſter of Arts, *&c.*

Ipſwich, as it is called the Eye of this Shire, and was really the moſt eminent for Trade and Buildings, ſo when the Monaſtick Life was in Eſteem, it was as remarkable for its Devotion that Way; for we obſerve ſeveral Monaſteries in and about it, diſtinguiſhed by the Names following.

The *Holy Trinity*, ſo called from its Dedication to the Triune God, a Priory founded by *Norman Gaſtrode*, the Son of *Epott* and *John de Oxford*, Biſhop of *Norwich*, in the Reign of King *Henry* II. King *John*, in the fifth Year of his Reign, confirmed to the Canons Regular of this Houſe, the ſeveral Lands, Churches and Poſſeſſions given them by many Benefactors, and among others, a Fair to laſt for three Days, on the Feaſt of the *Holy Croſs*, on *Sept.* 14. One *John Thelford* was Prior of this Houſe, *Anno* 1533. This was one of the Monaſteries ſuppreſſed by Cardinal *Wolſey*, who obtained a Bull of Pope *Clement* VII. in order to the founding his two intended Colleges at *Oxford* and *Ipſwich*. It was valued at the Diſſolution of it, by the Cardinal, at 88 *l.* 6 *s.* 9 *d.* *Weaver*, *Speed*, *ex Lel.*

Auſtin Friers, or Canons Regular of S. *Auguſtin*, a Monaſtery dedicated to that Saint, founded by *Henry de Manesby*, *Henry Redred*, and *Henry de Landham*. In this Monaſtery were bury'd Dame *Maud Boerell*, *Edmund Saxham*, Eſq; *John Faſtolf*, and *Agnes* his Wife, *&c.* We find nothing of the Surrender nor Value of it when it was ſuppreſs'd.

Carmelites, or *White Friers*, a Religious Houſe dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, founded by Sir *Thomas Londham*, Knt. ſay ſome; but Mr. *Speed* out of *Leland*, alledgeth the Lord *Bardolf*, Sir *Jeffrey Hadley*, and Sir *Robert Norton*, Knights, to have been the Founders about the Year 1279. In it were bury'd Sir *Thomas Londham*, and *John Londham*, Eſq; *Richard Hadley*, who dy'd *Anno* 1461, *John Birmingham*, a Perſon very Learned, who had ſtudied long at *Oxford*, and among

among the *Sorboniſts* at *Paris*. He wrote divers Books, and dy'd very Old, *Jan.* 22, *Anno* 1448. *John Balſham*, Biſhop of *Arles*, and many others of leſs Note. Of the Surrender, or Value of its Revenues then, we find no Account.

Grey Friers, or *Franciſcans*, founded by *Robert* Lord *Tiptoft*, who was bury'd in it with Dame *Una* his Wife, and Sir *Robert* his Son, *Margaret* Wife of Sir *John Tiptoft*, and *Robert Tiptoft*, Eſq; *Margaret*, Counteſs of *Oxford*, and *Elizabeth*, Wife of Sir *Thomas Ufford*, with divers others of Noble Extraction, as well as Gentile. The Time of the Suppreſſion, or Value of it then, is not known.

Black Friers, or *Dominicans*, dedicated to S. *Dominick*, whoſe Founder is not known; but one *John Hares* is ſaid to have given a Piece of Ground adjoining to it, to build it larger on. In the Regiſter of this Houſe, the Lord *Roger Bigod*, Earl-Marſhal, Sir *John Sutton*, Knt. Sir *Richard*, and the Lady *Margaret Plaiz*, and Sir *Robert Ufford*, Earl of *Suffolk*, are ſaid to have been bury'd in it. The Diſſolution and Value of it then doth not appear to us.

Wolſey's College began to be built by Cardinal *Wolſey*, who was born in this Town, upon the Foundation of a little Monaſtery erected by *Thomas de Lucy*, and *Alice* his Wife. It was intended to be a magnificent and ſumptuous Building, dedicated to S. *Peter* and S. *Paul*, but it was never finiſhed; yet at the Diſſolution was found to have partly of its ancient Endowment, and partly by the Settlement of the Cardinal upon it, a Revenue of 88 *l.* 6 *s.* 10 *d.* *Speed ex Lel.*

S. *Edmund's Bury*, a *Benedictine* Monaſtery of very great Antiquity, as well as Eminency for its Privileges and Extent; for when the Chriſtian Religion firſt came into this Kingdom of the *Eaſt-Angles*, King *Sigibert* built a Church here for Secular Canons, and it being particularly favoured by that King, was called *Villa Regia*, a Royal Town; but the *Saxon* Name was *Beoderichesworth*. In this State it remained for near Two Hundred Years, till the Body of S. *Edmund*, the laſt King of the *Eaſt-Angles*, whom the *Danes* under *Inguar* and *Hubba* had with exquiſite Torments put to Death, being found by a Miracle, was carry'd thither, and being bury'd there, the Chriſtians built a ſmall Church over his Tomb, and out of a great Veneration to his Name, called the Town, S. *Edmundi Burgus*, i. e. the Borough of *S. Edmund*. King *Edmund* the Elder, much reſpected this Saint of his own Name, and gave ſeveral Lands to this Church, *Anno* 942.

The *Danes* ſtill continuing to ravage and plunder *England*, *Swain* their King, came over with a great Hoſt, and among other Places fell with great Fury upon this Town, and in his *Pagan Zeal* razed this Church to the Ground; but did not long ſurvive this profane and ſacrilegious Action; for while he was triumphing in his uncontroul'd Succeſs, in the midſt of his Nobles, he ſuddenly cry'd out, *That* S. Edmund *had run a Sword through his Heart*; and within the Space of three Days dy'd in great Horror and Torment. His Son *Knute*, or *Canute*, was immediately choſen his Succeſſor in the Throne of *Denmark*, and Leader of the Army of *Danes* here. He had many ſharp Rencounters with King *Ethelred* and his Son *Edmund*, ſirnamed *Ironſide*, who with great Valour ſought to reſcue their Kingdom out of the *Danes* Hands, but could not; for after *Edmund's* Death, *Canute* was Crowned King of *England*. It is ſaid, that from *Swain's* Death, *Canute* was often troubled and affrighted with a Viſion of the Ghoſt of S. *Edmund*, and being thereby made ſenſible of his Father's impious Fact, in deſtroying his Church, and abuſing his Bones, one of the firſt Things he did after his Settlement on the Throne, was to rebuild it in a ſumptuous Manner, thereby to expiate for the ſacrilegious Impiety of his Father.

Nor was *Canute* contented to make Reſtitution of the Buildings of this Church, but out of his Devotion he enriched it with

with many Gifts and Privileges; confirmed all its former Grants; gave it his Tribute of all Sea-Fish brought into the Town, and the Fishery about it; offered his Crown to the Holy Martyr, and made the Abbot and Monks absolute Lords of the Town: For by the Advice of his Bishops and Barons, he changed the Secular Clergy anciently belonging to this Church, into Monks, *Anno* 1020.

These Gifts were settled on this Abbey with a fearful Curse on such as should any Ways alienate them, and a Blessing to such as should preserve or improve them: And the Charter being signed by the King, was attested by above Thirty of his Nobles, who every one for the greater Solemnity put a Cross before their Names. This Abbey being thus established, the Bishop of *Rome* endowed it with very great Immunities, and among other Things granted, That this Abbey should not be subject to any Bishop in any Matter, but in all Things of Controversy, or Order, should depend upon the Pleasure and Direction of the Archbishop only.

In the Year 1010, this Part of the County being again much infested by the *Danes*, the Body of S. *Edmund*, was translated to *London*, to secure it from their Hands, where being kept three Years, it was again returned to this Abbey. In the Year 1021, soon after King *Canute* had brought in the Monks into it, *Aldwinus*, Bishop of the *East-Angles*, began to build a stately New Church, to which Work, and the Maintenance of the Fabrick, the Inhabitants of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* did freely give yearly four Pence out of every Carucate of Land in their Counties. This Church was in the Year 1032, dedicated to the Honour of Christ, the Blessed *Mary*, and S. *Edmund*; and much about the same Time, or before, the Abbot *Newport* walled in the Abbey, as *Harvey* the *Sacrist* had done the Town.

This Abbey, endowed with such Privileges, flourished for some Time in Wealth and Power, Multitudes of Gists and Oblations being hung upon the Tomb of S. *Edmund*; and the Townsmen, and all within *Banna Leuca*, i. e. within the Bounds of a Mile round the Town, being so subject to the Abbot and Convent, that by their Steward they imposed an Oath upon the Alderman at the Entrance upon his Office, That he should maintain and uphold the Peace and Order of the Borough, and in nothing damage or hurt the Abbot or Convent in any of their Rights and Privileges. But notwithstanding this Oath, the Townsmen now and then fell foul upon the Abbot and his Monks, imprisoning the Abbot, beating the Monks, and the Officers belonging to the Abbey, breaking down their Gates, and burning their Houses adjoining, with the Barns and Granaries belonging to their Granges and Manors near the Town, carrying away their Chalices of Gold and Silver, with other rich Plate, plundering their Treasury, and taking away their Charters and Writings. And though by the Piety of the present Kings and Nobles, many of these Things were restored, and some Satisfaction made to the Abbot and Convent, yet the Townsmen never bore their Subjection to the Monks easily, and so could not much regret the Dissolution of the Abbey in the main, though in many Respects it was a great Advantage to the Town, especially in relieving their Poor. Nor was the Ecclesiastical Exemption of this Abbey long free from Dispute; for in the Conqueror's Reign, there arose a Controversy between the Bishop of the Diocese and the Abbot, about the Jurisdiction of the former, which the latter would not yield to. The Abbot to confirm his Privilege went to *Rome*, and found such Favour with Pope *Alexander* II. that he granted to him and his Successors Episcopal Jurisdiction, and this further Advantage, *viz.* That so long as they kept a Porphyry-Altar, which he then gave him, tho' the whole Kingdom should lye under an Excommunication, yet the Divine Offices should not cease in this Abbey, unless it be specially interdicted by Name. This Bull bears Date *Anno Domini* 1071, and by it the Contest was laid asleep a little While, but was again revived in 1081, when it was referred to the Judgment and Determination

termination of the Conqueror, who, upon hearing of both Sides, did declare the Church of S. *Edmund*, and the Town in which it ſtands, to be exempt from the Biſhop's Juriſdiction; and at the ſame Time gave the Abbot and Monks a Charter of Confirmation, whereby he ratify'd to their Monaſtery, all the Conceſſions of the Kings *Edmund*, *Canute*, *Hardicanute*, and *Edward the Confeſſor*, which were many and great; beſides the Lands and Eſtates given them by private Benefactors, as *Ulfketel* Earl of the *Eaſt-Angles*, who gave the Lordſhips and Manors of *Hildercle*, *Redgrave*, *Rigenhale*, *Wulfpit*, *Rougham*, and Part of *Bradfield*, *Fulſham*, and *Hegiſetoe* in this County; and *Stephen* Earl of *Britanny* and *Richmond*, who gave them certain Lands in *Cambridgeſhire*, for the Health of the Soul of his Brother *Alan Niger*, with many others, both Perſons of Quality of both Sexes, and ſeveral Biſhops, whoſe Gifts ſo enriched this Monaſtery, that as while it flouriſhed, its Abbots were Parliamentary Barons; ſo when it was ſurrendred to King *Henry* VIII. by *John Reeve*, alias *Melford*, the laſt Abbot, it was found to be worth 1659 *l.* 13 *s.* 11 *d.* ½. *per An. Dugd.* 2336 *l.* 16 *s.* *Stev. Speed ex Lel.* *Dugdale* hath a Liſt of the Abbots and Sacriſtans, which we omit.

At the Diſſolution of this Abbey, theſe Reliques, which the Monks had in great Eſteem, were found, *viz.* The Sacred Remains of King *Edmund*, enſhrined; the ſame King's Shirt entire; certain Drops of S. *Stephen's* Blood, which were ſhed out of his Body when he was ſtoned; ſome of the Coals on which S. *Lawrence* was broiled; certain Parings of the Fleſh of divers Holy Virgins; a Sinew of S. *Edmund* in a Box; ſeveral Skulls of ancient Saints and Martyrs; among which was that of S. *Petronill*, which the People believed would cure all the Diſeaſes of the Head, by applying it to it. S. *Edmund's* Sword, and S. *Thomas* of *Canterbury's* Boots; S. *Botolph's* Bones in a Coffin, which the Monks made the People believe, that it procured Rain, when it was carry'd in Proceſſion in a Time of Drought; certain Wax-Candles, which being carry'd light round their Corn-Fields in Seed-Time, no Darnel, Tares, or any noiſom Weeds would grow among the Corn that Year, with many others, which by the Relations of the Monks, would work wonderful Effects.

There were many Noble Perſons bury'd in the Abbey-Church here, *viz.* *Alan*, ſirnamed *Fergaunt*, Earl of *Richmond*; *Thomas*, ſirnamed *De Brotherton*, Earl of *Norfolk*, Half-Brother to King *Edward* II. *Thomas Beaufort*, Son of *John* of *Gaunt*, by the Lady *Katharine Swinford*, Duke of *Exeter* in King *Henry* V.'s Reign; *Mary* Queen of *France*, Widow of *Lewis* XII. and Siſter of King *Henry* VIII. *John Boon*, Abbot of this Monaſtery, who dy'd 9 *Edw.* 4. *Robert* the Martyr, a Child crucified by the *Jews*, about *June* 8, 1179. Sir *William Elmham*, Sir *William Spenſer*, Sir *William Treſil*, Knights; *John Lidgate*, the famous Poet, and many others, whoſe Monuments became a Prey with the great Eſtates of this Monaſtery, to thoſe Deſtroyers of Religious Houſes, who neither feared God, nor regarded Men, in Compariſon of the Advantage they made by their Ruins.

This Monaſtery bred many famous Men for all Parts of good Learning, *viz.* *John de Norwold*, educated firſt a Monk in this Abbey, and at length choſen Abbot of it. *Leland* tells us, he was a Man of ſignal Piety, and no ſmall Learning. He went to *Rome*, to be confirmed in that Dignity by the Pope. He wrote much about other Points, but was principally concerned in the great Controverſy which happened between *Robert Groſteſt* and Pope *Innocent* IV. But none of his Writings are now remaining, but his *Annals of England*. He dy'd, and was bury'd in his Monaſtery, *Anno* 1280.

John Everſden, a Monk of it, who excelled much in Humane Learning, and ever ſhewed great Elegancy in his Writings, being a good Poet and Orator, and a faithful Hiſtorian. He wrote ſeveral Things, which made his Name Honourable to Poſterity for ſome Ages, *viz.* *Concordances of Divine Hiſtory*; *A Concord of*

Decrees; *The Marrow of the Law in Verſe*; *Of the Kings and Biſhops of* England, *and the Series of Times*. He dy'd, and was buried in his Monaſtery, *Anno* 1336.

Walter Bederickworth, Doctor of Divinity, famous for Piety and Learning, as appears by his Works, which are, *Moralities on the Pſalter*; *Commentaries on the Maſter of the Sentences*; *Scholaſtick Lectures*; *Monaſtical Collation*, and *Common Sermons*. He died, and was buried in his Monaſtery in 1350.

Jeffrey Waterton, a Perſon of admirable Diligence, who ſpent all his Time in Reading, unleſs his Preſence was required at monaſtical Duties, ſinging in the Choir, or Divine Contemplations: He thus attained to the Degree of Doctor of Divinity, and then apply'd himſelf to Writing, which produced theſe Books; *The Morality of the Pſalter*; *On the Evangelical Salutation*; *Mariale*; *Sunday Homilies*; *Monaſterial Collations*. He flouriſhed in the Year 1350.

Roger the *Computiſt*, who being educated in this Monaſtery from his Youth, became a Perſon of great Piety, ſingular Humility, incredible Modeſty, Temperance and Chaſtity, and uncommon Learning; and ſpent the Remainder of his Life in the Exerciſe of Virtue and Study of good Letters. In his more advanced Age he was ſo reſpected by his Brethren, that he was choſen their Prior; after which he employed all the Time he could ſpare from the Government of the Houſe, in meditating upon the Holy Scripture; and for the Benefit of Poſterity, he wrote *An Expoſition of all the difficult Words through the Bible*; *Comments on the Goſpels*; *Of the greater Excommunication, and* Canterbury *Conſtitutions*. He flouriſhed in 1360.

Boſton of *Bury*, born in the Town, and then becoming a Monk in this Abbey; he being very learned, travelled almoſt all over *England*, and having ſearched the Libraries, and peruſed the Books, made a Catalogue of them all, which he diſpoſed into Alphabetical Order: To render this Work the more compleat, he ſaid ſomething of this Author's Life, and gave an Opinion of their Writings not from himſelf, but from the moſt learned Men of his Time, noting the Time when they flouriſhed, and in what Library, and Place each Book was to be found. He wrote alſo ſome Books himſelf, *viz. Of the Original Progreſs and Succeſs of Religious Orders, and other monaſtical Affairs*; *A Catalogue of Eccleſiaſtical Writers*; *The Mirrour of Conventuals, and State of his own Monaſtery*, with ſome other Books. He flouriſhed in 1410.

A *Franciſcan* Monaſtery, mentioned by an Anonymous Author in *Leland*. Theſe Friers being at their firſt Eſtabliſhment in *England* in great Reputation, with all Sorts of Perſons from the higheſt to the loweſt, went to ſettle in S. *Edmund's Bury*, but met with great Oppoſition from the Abbot and Monks of that Place, who were of a different Order, and unwilling to admit any other into the Town; but notwithſtanding that the *Franciſcans* by the Authority of the Pope and King, and Conſent of the People, gained an Habitation in the Town, in the Year 1258. The Monks being ſtill diſcontented, complained heavily, that it was contrary to the Liberties and Privileges of their Church; and five Years after, ſo prevailed, that the Friers agreed to withdraw themſelves out of the Town, and a Place was aſſigned them without the four Croſſes; and the Monks, that they might never return again, threw down and totally demoliſhed their Houſe within the Town. Neither *Dugdale* nor *Speed* ſpeak any thing of this *Friery*: What we have here ſet down is taken from Mr. *Steven's Hiſtory of the Monaſtery*, who has taken it from *S. Clara*.

Babewell, where was a Monaſtery of Grey Friers, firſt founded by Mr. *Adam de Lincoln*, who gave it to the Honour of *Clare*: In it were buried Sir *Walter Trumpington* and *Anne* his Wife, *Nicholas Drury* and *Jane* his Wife, who died *March* 7. 7 *Rich.* 2. and *Margaret Peyton*. When it was diſſolved we find not.

Batley, a ſmall Monaſtery given in Pope *Clement's* Bull, to Cardinal *Woolſey*, to build his Colleges at *Oxford* and *Ipſwich*, and

to that End diſſolved by him. Mr. *Ford*, who had this Abbey after the Suppreſſion, was unfortunate in his Children, diſinheriting his eldeſt Son, *&c.*

Blackham, or *Blakenham*, a Cell to St. *Mary* at *Bec* in *Normandy*, given to that Abbey by *Walter Gifford*, and confirmed by King *William Rufus*.

Bliburg, or *Blithborough*, a ſmall Village beautified by King *Henry* I. with a College of Black Canons, called *Præmonſtratenſes*, which that Prince granted as a Cell to the Canons of St. *Oſyth*, in *Eſſex*; *Richard Beauveys*, Biſhop of *London*, ſo augmented the Revenues of this Houſe at the Time of its being founded, that he was looked upon in common Eſtimation, a Co-founder with the King. King *Richard* I. in his Charter given this College, having recited the ſeveral Lands and Rents beſtowed on them by many Benefactors, confirmed them all to the Canons. The Prior of St. *Oſyth* was the Patron of this College. At the Suppreſſion it was valued at 48 *l.* 8 *s.* 10 *d. per Annum*, died *Weav. Speed ex Lel.*

Briſet, a Priory founded in the Time of *Herbert Loſinga*, Biſhop of *Norwich*, by *Radulphus Fitz-brian*, and *Emme* his Wife, and by them dedicated to God S. *Mary*, and the Holy Confeſſor, S. *Leonard*. They endowed it with divers Lands and Tithes, among which were the Tithes of *Smithfield* in *London*. From this *Radulph Fitz-Brian* deſcended *Almericus Peche*, who confirmed all his Anceſtors Gifts to this Houſe. *Walter* Biſhop of *Norwich*, granted to this *Almeric*, to have a Chantry in his Chapel at *Briſet*, upon Condition that the Chaplain of it ſhould (*inſpectis ſacroſanctis Evangeliis*) ſwear to pay all the Oblations he received in the Chapel, to the Mother-Church, and not admit any Pariſhioner to either Sacrament, unleſs in imminent Danger of Death, and that *Almeric* himſelf, in Token of his Subjection to the Mother-Church, ſhould repair to it, with his Family to the High Maſs on theſe five Holidays, *Chriſtmas-Day*, *Eaſter-Day*, *Whitſunday*, the *Aſſumption* of the Bleſſed Virgin, *Aug.* 15. and S. *Leonard*'s Day, *Nov.* 6. Mr. *Speed* makes the Duke of *Clarence* a Benefactor.

Bruſeyard, or *Bruſhyerd*, a College of Nuns founded by *Matilda de Lancaſter*, late Counteſs of *Ulſter*, but at that Time a Nun in the Collegiate Church of Nuns, at *Campeſſe*, for the five Chaplains, for whoſe Government *William*, Biſhop of *Norwich*, made in the Year 1354, the following Orders,

1. That the ſaid five Prieſts ſhould all ſleep in the ſame Dormitory, and eat together in the ſame Refectory. 2. That one of the five ſhould be Cuſtos, or Maſter, choſen by a Majority of Voices; and upon a Vacancy, if he be not choſen in four Months Time, then the Election to be in the Biſhop for that Turn; and being elected that he obtain Letters of Preſentation of the Prioreſs of *Campeſſe* to the Biſhop, who is thereupon to confirm him in the Office. 3. That their Habit be all alike, agreeable to the Canons. 4. That they obſerve the *Salisbury* Uſe in Divine Service. 5. That one of them be choſe their Treaſurer, whoſe Office it ſhall be alſo to take Care of all Matters relating to the Chapel. 6. That there be a Cheſt, with three different Keys, in which the Common Seals and Accounts are to be kept, *&c.* It was dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin; and at the Diſſolution was valued at ——— 56 *l.* 2 *s.* 1 *d. per An. Weav. Speed.*

Bungey, a *Benedictine* Nunnery founded by *Roger de Glanvill*, and *Gundreda* the Counteſs his Wife, in the Church of the Holy Croſs of that Town; but others will have it to be founded by the Anceſtors of *Thomas de Brotherton*, Earl of *Norfolk*. It was well endowed by a great Number of Benefactors, all whoſe Gifts were confirmed to the Nuns, and their Succeſſors, to hold in pure and perpetual Alms, by King *Henry* II. *Reg.* 19. It was valued at the Suppreſſion of the Religious Houſes, by King *Henry* VII. at 62 *l.* 0 *s.* 1 *d.* ½. *per Ann. Dugd.* 62 *l.* 2 *s.* 1 *d. per Ann. Speed. Weav.*

Butley, a Priory of Canons Regular of S. *Auguſtine*, founded by *Ranulph de Glan-*

vill, and dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*. He endowed it with divers Churches and Lands in the Year 1171. He was in the Reign of King *Henry* II. Chief Justice of *England*; but being displaced, he, in a kind of Discontent went with King *Richard* I. to the Holy War, and was present at the Siege of *Acon*. He had only three Daughters, *Maud*, *Amabil*, and *Helewise*, to whom he divided his Estate before he set out towards *Jerusalem*. To *Maud* the eldest, who married one *William de Aubervil*, he gave the entire Manor of *Benhall*, and the Advowson of the Monastery of the Blessed Virgin *Mary* at *Butley*, and to his other Daughters the rest of his Estate.

King *Henry* VII. in the 24th Year of his Reign granted to *Robert Brommer*, Prior of this Monastery of *Butley*, and the Convent of the same, the Priory of the Virgin *Mary* at *Snape* in this County, with all the Lands and Revenues thereunto at that Time belonging, or which *Thomas Neyland*, late Prior of the said Priory enjoy'd in Right of the same, to hold in pure and perpetual Alms, without Account of any Rents, and to be annexed to the said Priory of *Butley*. The Priory of *Snapes* was originally made a Cell to the Abbey of S. *John* in *Colchester*, according to the Appointment of *William Martell* the Founder. But it seems that even in the Popish Times, the Kings of *England* had the Power of transferring the Dependency of the lesser Monastery and Cells from one Abbey to another. This Priory was dissolved 29 *Hen.* 8. and was then valued at 318 *l.* 17 *s.* 2 *d.* ¾. *Dugd. Speed*, *Weaver*.

In the Church of this Priory was interred the Body of *Michael de la Pole*, the third Lord *Wingfield*, and Earl of *Suffolk*, who was slain at the Battle of *Agincourt* in *France*, with *Edward Plantagenet*, Duke of *York*, *Octob.* 25. 1415.

Campesse, *Camesey*, or *Campsey*, a Nunnery of the Order of S. *Clare*, or Minoresses, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and founded by the Order of *Theobald de Valoins*, who gave all his Land in *Campesse* to his two Sisters, *Joan* and *Agnes*, for the erecting a Nunnery there to the Honour of God and the glorious Virgin, which being confirmed by King *John*, was accordingly performed. This Nunnery found in after Ages many Benefactors, which made their Revenues considerable, *viz.* *Simon de Bruna* gave at one Time a certain Messuage and four Acres of Lands, and at another Time a Piece of Land lying in *Totington* in perpetual Alms, for the Health of his own Soul, and those of his Father and Mother, and other Ancestors. *John le Strange* also, the Father gave to the same Nuns for the same Purposes, a certain Messuage, called *Henepbord*, with four Acres of Land in *Totington*, and with a Manor called *Stranges*, with all his Homage, Revenue, and Services, all which *John le Strange* of *Hunstanton*, Esq; confirmed and warranted to the said Prioress and Convent, and their Successors for ever. These Deeds of Gift are still preserved and are in the Hands of *Francis Canning* of *Foxcose* in *Warwickshire*, Esq; and were made when *Mary Felton* and *Alice Corbet* were Prioresses.

Stephen de Ludham, the Grandfather (as we conceive) gave also to these Nuns of *Campesse* a Piece of Meadow in *Ludham*, in pure and perpetual Alms, and free from all secular Services and Demands. And his Son *William de Ludham* gave all his Land in *Ludham*, then held by *William Chaplain*, called *Finchescrout*, to the said Nuns, yet to hold of him, and his Heirs by the annual Rent of twelve-pence, six-pence whereof to be paid on the Eve of *Epiphany*, and the other six-pence upon the Feast of S. *John Baptist*, yearly. After this, *Stephen de Ludham* his Son agreed with the said Nuns, to release them for ever from the Payment of the Twelve-pence a year for *Finchescrout*, upon Condition that they should for ever quit-claim all their Right and Title to two Pieces of Mead in *Wickham*, then held by ——— *de Hill*.

While *Walter de Suffield* was Bishop of *Norwich*, there happened a Controversy between Sir *Robert de Valoins*, who claimed the Patronage of their Nunnery, and the Nuns, who denied his Ti-

tle to it. The Caſe was referred to this Biſhop, who thus decided it: That the Prioreſs and Nuns ſhould always acknowledge the ſaid *Robert de Valoins* for their Patron, and as often as there is a Vacancy of a Prioreſs, the ſaid *Robert* ſhall ſeize the ſaid Nunnery but without any Hurt to their Goods, or Exerciſe of any Authority, 'till the Nuns have choſe them a Prioreſs, which they ſhall preſent to the ſaid *Robert* for his Aſſent, which being obtained, the Biſhop of *Norwich* for the Time being ſhall order her to be confirmed and ſettled in the Government of the Nunnery. Theſe Deeds are in the ſame Gentleman's Hands.

Maud de Lancaſter, Counteſs of *Ulſter*, Relict of *William de Burgh*, Earl of *Ulſter*, founded a Chantry of five Prieſts in the Chapel of the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary* of *Campeſſe*, by the Licence of King *Edward* III. for the Health of the Souls of *William de Burgh*, her late Husband, *Eliz. de Burgh*, and *Maud de Ufford* her Daughters, as alſo for the good Eſtate of herſelf, Sir *John Ufford*, and Sir *Thomas de Hereford*, Kt. during their Lives, and for the Health of their Souls after their Death; which Chantry ſhe endowed with certain Lands in *Aſh* near *Rendleſham*, and with the Advowſons of the Churches of *Burgh* in *Suffolk*, and *Hargham* in *Norfolk*. This Chantry was afterwards removed to the Town of *Bruſeyard*, in the Manor of *Rokkal*, the Revenues and Site whereof was afterwards in the ſame King's Reign, given to the Prioreſs and Nuns of S. *Clare's* Order there, when the Chantry was converted into a Nunnery at that Place. This Nunnery, at the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries was valued at 182*l.* 9*s.* 5*d. per Ann. Dugd. Speed. Weav.*

Clare, a Monaſtery of Canons Regular of S. *Auguſtine*, but *Dugdale* puts it under the Order of S. *Benedict*, founded in the Year 1248 by *Richard de Clare* Earl of *Glouceſter*, from whom deſended the *Mortimers*, Earls of *March*, and the Royal Houſe of *York*, as is ſet forth in the Pedigree of *Joan* of *Acres*, the Daughter of *Edward* I. and Wife of *Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of *Glouceſter*, in a Poem ſet down in *Weaver's Fun. Mon.* 734. This Houſe being an alien Priory, and a Cell to the Abbey of *Becherlewin* in *Normandy*, was made *Indigena* by King *Richard* II. *Reg.* 19. and by him given, as a Cell, to S. *Peter's* at *Weſtminſter*. *Richard de Clare*, Earl of *Hertford*, gave to this Houſe the *Hermitage* of *Standune*, that Divine Service might be there celebrated for him and his. This and ſeveral other Donations, and Endowments given to this Houſe by divers Benefactors, were confirmed by *Thomas*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and Pope *Alexander*, *Anno Dom.* 1174. In after Times Pope *John*, in the fifth Year of his Pontificate, changed this Houſe from a Priory of Monks to a College of a Dean and Secular Canons. This was done at the Petition of *Edmund*, Earl of *March*, Heir of the firſt Founders, who by his Deed, dated 7 *Hen.* 5. granted and confirmed to theſe Dean and Canons, all the Land and Privileges which anciently belonged to it, when it was a Priory. It was valued at the Diſſolution, at 324*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* ½ *per Annum*, *Dugd.*

In this Priory, or College, were bury'd divers Perſons of the firſt Quality, as *Joan* of *Acres*, ſecond Daughter of King *Edward* I. *Edward Montherner*, Earl of *Glouceſter* and *Heneford*, Son of *Joan* of *Acres*, by her ſecond Husband, *Ralph de Monthermer*; *Lionel*, Duke of *Clarence*, and his Wife *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *William de Burgh*, Earl of *Ulſter*, *Richard*, Earl of *Clare*, Dame *Alice Spenſer*, Sir *John Beauchamp*, Knt. Lady *Margaret Scroop*, Daughter of the Earl of *Weſtmorland*, and many of leſs Note.

Cnobersburge, or *Burgh-Caſtle*, a Monaſtery built by one *Furſeus* a Holy *Scot*, upon this Occaſion. This Holy Man much deſiring to travel for the Propagation of the Goſpel, came to the Eaſt-Coaſts of *England*, in the Reign of King *Sigibert*, who then governed the Kingdom of the *Eaſt-Angles*. This King reverently received him, and encouraged him ſo much, that by his godly and aſſiduous Preaching the Word of God, he converted the Infidels, and confirmed the Faithful in the Worſhip and Love of Chriſt. The Monaſtick

ſtick Life had then the Vogue for Perfection, and *Furſeus* being zealous that way, obtained of King *Sigibert* a Place to build a Monaſtery in this Town of *Cnobersburge* near the Caſtle, and being quickened by a Viſion foreſhewing his Death, haſtened the Finiſhing of it, which was done about the Year 636. *Furſeus* perſwaded King *Sigibert* to reſign his Regal Power, and retire into his Monaſtery, which he accordingly did, but being ſome Time after drawn out of his Monaſtery, againſt his Will, to head his People in a War againſt the *Mercians*, he loſt his Life, with great Part of his Army. But by his Death this Monaſtery did not loſe the Favour of the *Eaſt-Anglians*, for *Anna*, the Succeſſor of *Sigibert*, and many Noblemen of that Province, enriched it with many fair Houſes and Lands, and with divers Ornaments. This Monaſtery was moſt pleaſantly ſituated, by Reaſon of the Woods and Sea adjoining, but was demoliſhed long before the general Deluge, which overthrew the Religious Houſes in King *Henry* VIII.'s Reign, and ſo we have no Account of the annual Revenues of it.

Deuſton, and *Dodraſh*, } The Firſt, a College whoſe Founder and Dedication is not known, yet ſaid by Mr. *Speed* to be valued at the Suppreſſion of the Abbies, at 22 *l.* 8 *s.* 9 *d.* ½. the other a Monaſtery founded by the Anceſtor of the Duke of *Norfolk*, dedicated to S. *Mary*, and valued at the Diſſolution of the Abbies, at 42 *l.* 18 *s.* 8 *d.* ½. *per Ann.* as the ſame Author tells us, but none elſe.

Edwardſton, *Edwardſtow*, or S. *Edward's* Place, a Cell at firſt to the Abbey of S. *Alban's*, *Dugd. Bar.* but others ſay to that of

Abbington, for which End *Hubert de Monte Caniſio*, Lord of the Town, gave the Church to the Monks of that Houſe, and two Acres of Land, with two Parts of the Tithes of *Stanton* and *Stanſtead*, (*Dugd. Bar. vol.* 1. *p.* 561.) King *Henry* I. *Reg.* 15. confirmed his Gift, and again ratified it, *Anno Dom.* 1115. In after Times *Peter de la Roche*, the rich Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, founded a Monaſtery here, and endowed it, but we find not the Value when it was diſſolved.

Eye, or *Aye*, a Monaſtery of *Benedictine*, or *Black Monks*, founded by *Robert Malet*, to whom King *William the Conqueror* having given the Honour of *Eye*, he, with the Aſſent of that King built a Monaſtery there, and gave it the Church of St. *Peter* in *Eye*, with a great Quantity of Lands and Churches, Liberties and Franchiſes, to hold, as freely as King *William* had given them to him. The Foundation of this Houſe was no ſooner laid, than it found ſeveral conſiderable Benefactors; for *Ranulph de Glanvill*, one of the Barons of *Robert Malet*, Lord of the Honour of *Eye*, gave theſe Monks an Houſe in *Jakeſley*. *Hubert de Monchenſy* gave them alſo about the ſame Time his own Houſe in the ſame Place, and *William*, who called himſelf Earl of *Bolein*, *Surrey*, and *Warren*, confirmed to theſe Monks the Lordſhips of *Acol* and *Stoke*, which had been given to them by his Anceſtors. In the Year 1138, King *Stephen* confirmed to the Monks here all their Lands and Liberties, with a formal Curſe to the Violaters of them, as appears from King *Stephen's* Charter in *Selden* of Tithes, *chap.* 11.

This Houſe was a Cell to the Abbey of *Bernay* in *Normandy*, ſo that neither the Prior, nor any Monk could be placed here, without the Aſſent of the Abbot of *Bernay*. Neither upon the Death of the Prior here, could the Founders or his Heirs and Succeſſors, Patrons of this Priory, meddle with, or receive any Profit from the Goods and Poſſeſſions of this Houſe, during the Vacancy; but only in Token of their Dominion, they uſed to place a Porter at the Gate of the Priory, who during the Vacation was maintained out of the Revenues of the Houſe; and at the Inſtallment of the next Prior, uſed to receive for his Fee the Sum of 5 *s.* to buy him an Ox.

In the eighth Year of King *Richard* II. the Eſtate of this Priory being ſeized into the King's Hands, becauſe of his Wars with *France*; the Prior and Convent complained that they were extreamly impoveriſh'd by

by foreign Exactions, ſo that the Revenues of the Houſe could hardly maintain the Prior, and three or four Monks; whereupon the King by his Letters Patents, at their Petition and Requeſt, diſcharged them for ever of their foreign Subjection to the Abbey of *Bernay*, and made them a Prior and Convent of themſelves as independent as other *Engliſh* Priories. At the Diſſolution of the Abbies the annual Revenues of this Houſe were 161 *l.* 2 *s.* 3 *d.* ¼. *Dugd.* 184 *l.* 9 *s.* 7 *d.* ½. *Speed*, *Weav.*

Flixton, or *Felixton*, ſo called from *Felix* the firſt Biſhop of the *Eaſt-Angles*. Here was a Nunnery of the Order of S. *Auguſtine*, founded by *Margery de Creke*, Daughter to *Jefferey Hanes*, and Widow of *Bartholomew de Creke*, who gave her whole Manor of *Flixton*, which came to her by Inheritance, to have a Religious Houſe of Nuns erected here: *Simon de Wanton* was at that Time Biſhop of *Norwich*, and a Witneſs, among others, to her Deed of Gift, which was in the Reign of King *Henry* III. Dr. *Tanner* hath ſet down in his Collections a Succeſſion of Prioreſſes from *Anno* 1301, when *Emma de Beholm* was Prioreſs, to the Diſſolution of it by Cardinal *Wolſey*, who obtained it of Pope *Clement* VII. to carry on his Deſign of Building his Colleges in *Oxford* and *Ipſwich*, *Anno* 1532, when *Elizabeth Wright*, the laſt Prioreſs, reſigned it to him. It was then valued at 23 *l.* 4 *s.* 1 *d.* ¾. *Speed*, *Weaver*. *Dugdale* paſſeth over this Nunnery with a bare Nomination of it, as having found nothing remarkable about it.

Gorlſton, of which Mr. *Cambden* ſpeaks thus: Here I ſaw the Tower-Steeple of a ſmall ſuppreſſed Monaſtery, which ſtandeth the Sailors in good ſtead, for a Seamark; which is all we find of it; for the *Monaſticon*, and *Speed* out of *Leland*, make not the leaſt Mention of it, nor have Dr. *Tanner*, Mr. *Willis*, or Mr. *Stevens* made any Diſcovery of it.

Heringfleet, or *Hernigfleet*, where was ſome Time a Religious Houſe of Canons Regular of S. *Auſtin*, dedicated to the Honour of S. *Olave*, founded by *Robert Fitz-Osbert*; valued at the Diſſolution at 49 *l.* 11 *s.* 7 *d.* *per Annum*, *Speed*, *Weav.*

Hoxon, anciently called *Hegilſdon*, which having been much enobled by the Martyrdom of S. *Edmund*, King of the *Eaſt-Angles*, there was a Monaſtery erected to his Memory in this Place, but by whom we can't diſcover, or any more of it.

Hulme, or *Holm*, a *Benedictine* Monaſtery erected upon this Occaſion. *Canutus*, the firſt *Daniſh* King of *England*, returning from *Rome*, where he had given many rich Gifts to the Church of S. *Peter*, and freed the *Saxon* School from all Tribute, built two Monaſteries to the Honour of S. *Benedict*, one in *Norway*, and this in *England*, which laſt he founded in a fenny Place, then called *Cowholms*, where, in former Times before the *Danes* came into *England*, one *Suneman* an Hermit did inhabit, ſpending his Time in Devotion there for above 50 Years. To the Abbey thus built here the ſaid King *Canutus* gave many Lands and Privileges, which King *Edward the Confeſſor* confirmed, and granted ſeveral others, as *Sac* and *Soc*, *Toll* and *Theam*, *&c.* with all ſuch Liberties and free Cuſtoms, as he himſelf enjoyed in his own Demeſnes and Lands belonging to the Crown. *William Baſſet* was Abbot of this Houſe, which is all we find of it.

Ikesworth, *Ixworth*, or *Giſworth*, whoſe Manor, being the Eſtate of *Gilbert de Blund*, or *Blount*; he built a Religious Houſe upon it for Canons Regular of S. *Auſtin*, and plentifully endowed it: He dedicated it to the Virgin *Mary*, and placed it near the Pariſh-Church. The Iſſue Male of this noble Family of *Blunds* ſoon failed in the Death of *William de Blund*, who was ſlain in the Battle of *Lewis*, and left his Eſtate to his two Siſters and Heirs, *Agnes*, who married Sir *William Criketot*, of which Family *Edmund* became a Canon of this Priory, and *Roheſe* to *Robert de Valoins*. What Benefactors this Houſe found we have no particular Account of, but 'tis probable it had not a few, being valued at the Suppreſſion, at 280 *l.* 9 *s.* 5 *d.* *per Ann. Dugd. Speed ex Lel. Weaver.*

Kerſey,

Kersey, a Priory of Monks of the Order of S. *Benedict*, of which we observe nothing more, but that *Nesta de Cokefield*, Widow of *Thomas de Burgh* gave to God and the Church of S. *Mary* and S. *Anthony* in this Place, and to the Canons serving God there, divers Lands, of which she and her second Husband passed a Fine, 4 *Hen.* 3.

Lawson, a *Benedictine* Abbey, not mentioned in the *Monasticon*, nor *Speed*, but specify'd in Pope *Clement* VII.'s Bull, to be dissolved by Cardinal *Wolsey* for the building his Colleges at *Oxford* and *Ipswich*. Sir *Henry Spelman* relating the Misfortunes which have befallen such Families, as have settled themselves on Church-Lands, tells us, That Mr. *Brown* of *Lawson* Abbey was murdered by his Wife, who was burnt for the Fact, and a Servant that assisted her, hanged.

Leyston, or *Laiston*, a Priory of *Black Monks*, called *Præmonstratenses*, was first founded by *Ranulph de Glanvill*, in the Time of King *Henry* II. about the Year 1183, and by him endowed with the Manor of this Town, which he had of the Gift of King *Henry* II. and with certain Churches, which he had before given to the Canons of *Butley*, who resigned them to the Canons of this Place. These Estates King *Richard* I. confirmed to these Canons with a Grant of divers Franchises, which were further ratified by *Richard*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and by *Roger Bigot*, Earl of *Norfolk*. Pope *Lucius* also granted to these Canons divers Privileges, as not to pay Tithes of their proper Goods and Chattels; to celebrate privately in the Time of a general Interdict, with absolute Freedom in the Election of their Abbot, with Liberty of Burial for any Person not under a Sentence of Excommunication, who desired to be bury'd with them, saving the Rights of those Churches, from whence the Bodies come, *&c.*

This Priory being much decayed with Age, was repaired, and almost new built, by *Robert Ufford*, Earl of *Suffolk*, in the Year 1363, and was by him dedicated to the Mother of JESUS, the Blessed Virgin *Mary*. From the Family of *Ufford* the Advowson of this House passed to the Family of *De la Pole*, who succeeded them in the Earldom of *Suffolk*; and coming to the Crown by the Forfeiture of *Michael de la Pole*, King *Richard* II. *Reg.* 12. confirmed to the Abbots and Convent of this House their Estates, and their free Election of their Abbot; and granted moreover to them, that in the Time of a Vacation, neither he nor his Heirs, nor any of his other Officers, should seize their Temporalties, nor intermeddle with the same; nor should any Abbot or Convent of this House, be ever compelled to grant any Corrody or Pension to any Person whatsoever. Mr. *Weaver* says of this House, That upon the Destruction of all such Edifices, its annual coming in were far under-rated, at 181 *l.* 17 *s.* 1 *d.* ½. *Dugd. Speed*, *Weaver*.

Letheringham, a little Priory, founded by Sir *John Boinet*, but of what Order the Monks of it were, and to whom it was dedicated, doth not appear. Mr. *Willis* calls this Priory *Lefringham*, and says, that *William Clopton* was Prior in the Year 1510. At the Dissolution of the Monasteries, the Revenues were 26 *l.* 8 *s.* 5 *d. per Annum. Speed*, *Weaver*. The ancient Family of the *Nauntons* had a Burial-Place in the Church of this Priory, and divers of them were bury'd in it; some say, they inhabited *England* before the Conqueror, others, that they came into it with the Conqueror. The former Opinion is built upon Evidences, dated before the Conquest, and is therefore probable. Sir *Anthony Wingfield* obtained this Abbey at the Dissolution of it, and Sir *H. Spelman* tells us, that he left no Issue Male, which he accounts a Judgment upon him, for possessing himself of Lands dedicated to God's Service.

Liteburch, a Monastery of *Black Canons*, and dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, mentioned by Mr. *Speed* without a Founder, or Revenue.

Mettingham, a College, or Chantry, founded by Sir *John de Norwich*, Knt. Vice-Admiral of *England*, Lord of this Town, within his Castle here, dedicated to

to the Honour of GOD and the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*. It was ſurrendred to King *Henry* VIII. *April* 8, *Reg.* 33; and then the yearly Income was found to be, 202 *l.* 7 *s.* 5 *d.* ½. *Speed*, *Weaver*.

Montjoy, a *Benedictine*, or *Auguſtinian* Monaſtery, not mentioned indeed by the *Monaſticon*, or any other of our Authors, who have written of our *Engliſh* Monaſteries, but certainly in this Dioceſe of *Norwich*, and moſt probably in this County of *Suffolk*; for *Montiſgaudium*, Anglicè *Montjoy*, was one of thoſe leſſer Monaſteries which Pope *Clement* VII. allowed Cardinal *Woolſey* to diſſolve, to enable him to carry on his great Deſign of building two Colleges at *Oxford* and *Ipſwich*, as appears from Pope *Clement*'s Bull in *Stevens*'s *Appendix*, N°. 159. which is all we find of it.

Orford, a *Benedictine* Nunnery, founded by *Ralph de Albineio*. Sir *Henry Spelman*, whoſe Opinion grounded upon Obſervation, was, that few, or no Families proſpered, that ſettled themſelves on Church-Lands, mentions this, as an Inſtance here, that Sir *Michael Stanhope*, who had this Monaſtery for his Seat, dy'd without Iſſue.

Playford, a *Benedictine* Abbey, diſſolved by Pope *Clement*'s Bull, granted Cardinal *Woolſey*, in Order to the building his Colleges as aboveſaid. Sir *Anthony Playford*, Knt. made it his Seat, and was unfortunate.

Rafford, a Monaſtery founded by *Robert*, Biſhop, or Earl of *Lincoln*, and dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, as Mr. *Speed* tells us, but he ſays nothing more of it.

Ratisford, an Hoſpital dedicated to S. *John* the Evangeliſt, but by whom it was founded is not known. The Revenues at the Diſſolution, were 53 *l.* 10 *s.* 0 *d. per Annum*. Mr. *Speed* is the only Perſon that mentions this and the laſt Monaſtery.

Redingfield, or *Radingfield*, a Monaſtery of *Black Nuns*, or *Benedictines*, founded to the Honour of GOD, and the Bleſſed Apoſtle S. *Andrew*, (Mr. *Speed* ſays, V. S. *Mary*,) by *Manaſſes*, Earl of *Guiſnes*, and *Emme* his Wife, the Daughter and Heir of *William de Arras*, and endowed by them with the Manor of this Town, *&c.* late held by *William de Arras*. Their Deed of Settlement bears Date, *Anno* 1120. The Annual Revenues of this Houſe at the Suppreſſion, was found to be 67 *l.* 0 *d.* 1 ½. *Dug.* 81 *l.* 2 *s.* 5 *d.* ½. *Speed ex Lel.*

Romborough, or *Rumburgh*, a *Benedictine* Monaſtery, dedicated to S. *Michael*. *Dugdale* places it in *Cambridgeſhire* by Miſtake, and gives this Account of it, That it was founded by *Alan* (or rather *Stephen*) Earl of *Britain*, who gave it GOD and S. *Mary*, and the Monks of the Abbey of *York*, which was confirmed to them by *Everard*, Biſhop of *Norwich*, (which makes it moſt probable that it was in *Suffolk*, his Dioceſe) who allowed the Abbot and Convent of S. *Mary* at *York*, to place or diſplace the Monks of this Houſe at Pleaſure; which Grant was confirmed by *Theobald*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and *Jeffrey* Biſhop of *Ely*. It was diſſolved by Pope *Clement*'s Bull, granted to Cardinal *Wolſey*.

Snapes, a Monaſtery of *Black Monks*, founded in the Year 1099, *Gul. Ruſi Anno* 12°., by *William Martell* and *Albreda* his Wife, and *Jeffrey Martell* their Son and Heir, and dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*. Theſe Perſons being ſeized of the Manor of *Snapes*, and enjoying the Benefit of Wrecks of the Sea from *Thorp* to *Hereford-Neſſe*, gave this Manor to the Abbey of *Colcheſter*, for the founding of a Priory here, which ſhould be a Cell to that Abbey. This was accordingly performed, *Anno* 1155, but was no further in Subjection to that Abbey, than that it paid Half a Mark to S. *John*'s Abbey at *Colcheſter*, as a Penſion of Acknowledgment; and that the Abbot of *Colcheſter* might viſit twice a Year with twelve Horſes, and abide there four Days. It fell with the Abbey at the general Diſſolution, and was then valued at 99 *l.* 1 *s.* 11 *d.* ½. *per Annum*. *Speed*, *Weaver*. There are three Bulls of ſeveral Popes ſtill extant, relating to this Priory. 1. Of *Sixtus* IV. confirming its ancient Privileges and Poſſeſſions. 2. Of *Boni-*

face IX. eſtabliſhing its Exemptions. 3. Of Pope *Alexander* III. confirming the Church of *Bedingfield* to it. *Stevens's Appendix*, N° 149, 150, and 151.

Stoke juxta Clare, a College founded by *Edmund Mortimer*, Earl of *March*, whoſe Anceſtors had founded a Priory of *Benedictines* there, which he changed into a Collegiate Church of a Dean and Secular Canons. Pope *John* XXIII. and Pope *Martin* V. ratified this Change by their Apoſtolical Power. After this Foundation was ſettled, *Thomas Barneſley*, Dean of this Collegiate Church, by the Command of *Edmund Mortimer*, Earl of *March* and *Ulſter*, and Lord of *Wigmore* and *Clare*, who was the Founder and Patron of it, made theſe Statutes for the Government of it.

1. That there be always one Dean, and ſix Secular Canons.

2. That every Canon reſide full thirty two Weeks in every Year, or otherwiſe he ſhall receive but forty Shillings for his Prebend in that Year, in which he hath not ſo long reſided.

3. That neither the Dean, nor any Canon, lie in Bed in the Morning longer than Six of the Clock, or Half an Hour after.

4. That there be in the ſaid College eight Vicars, ſworn to continual Reſidence, and two greater Clerks; as alſo five Choriſters, or honeſt Boys, to ſing and ſerve in the Choir; as alſo two inferior Clerks, to take Care of the Veſtry, and ring the Bell for Mattins and Veſpers. The Choriſters to have Marks *per Annum* each.

5. That no Canon, that can't ſpend 40 *l. per Annum*; nor any Vicar or Clerk ſhall uſe Hunting, wear Arms in the College, be marry'd, or ſuſpected of having any ſcandalous Converſation with Women, or go abroad without a Companion.

6. That if any one be convicted of Hereſy, Sodomy, or Magick, he ſhall be expelled the College without Delay.

7. That there be a Porter to ſhut the Gate at Coverfeu Time, (i. e. Eight of the Clock at Night) and admit none in after; and a Precentor to govern the Choir in Singing and other Ceremonies; and for his Service he ſhall receive 20 *s.* a Year.

8. That the College have a common Seal to be kept with their Evidences and Jewels in a common Cheſt; but every Thing that is ſealed with it, unleſs it be firſt regiſtred in a Book kept for that Purpoſe, ſhall not be valid.

9. That upon the Vacancy of the Deanary, the Patron of the College do preſent to the Biſhop a Graduate in ſome Univerſity, at leaſt a Maſter of Arts, or a Bachelor of Law, to be inſtituted Dean. Theſe Statutes and Orders bear Date, *Anno* 1422. And the Revenues at the Diſſolution were 324 *l.* 4 *s.* 1 *d. per Annum. Dugdale.*

Sudbury, being the Native Place of *Simon Theobald*, commonly called *Simon de Sudbury*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, he in the Place where his Father's Houſe ſtood, founded a goodly College, which he furniſhed with Secular Prieſts and other Miniſters. He ſo bountifully endowed it, that at the Suppreſſion it was valued at 122 *l.* 18 *s.* 0 *d. per Annum. Speed, Weaver, Godwin.*

Here was alſo a Priory dedicated to the Honour of our SAVIOUR and S. *Bartholomew* the Apoſtle, of the Order of S. *Auguſtine*, founded (as Mr. *Speed* ſays from *Leland*) by the ſame Archbiſhop *Sudbury* and one *John de Ghertſey*; but Mr. *Weaver* from his Manuſcript tells us, That it was founded by one *Baldwin de Shipling*, or *Simperling*, and *Chabil* his Wife, only, who lie bury'd in the Chancel of the Priory-Church, with many others of Note. This Priory (ſays Mr. *Weaver*,) was ſurrendred to King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 36. *Dec.* 9. and was found in Annual Rents worth 222 *l.* 18 *s.* 3 *d. Weaver.*

Dugdale adds, That this Priory, dedicated to S. *Bartholomew*, which he places among the *Benedictine* Monaſteries, was a Cell to S. *Peter's* at *Weſtminſter*, and that King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 35. granted his Licence to *Richard Rake* of *Weſtminſter*, to ſettle certain Lands in *Sudbury* and *Holgate*, upon the Abbot and Convent

vent of *Weſtminſter*, for the Relief of their poor Cell of S. *Bartholomew*, near *Sudbury*; from whence 'tis plain *Speed* miſtakes, who ſays, This Priory was founded in the Reign of King *Richard* II. who ſucceded his Grandfather King *Edward* III.

Sibbeton, a *Ciſtertian* Monaſtery, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and founded by *William Cheney*, (ſays Mr. *Cambden*) but *Leland* tells us, that the Lord *Dacres* was the Founder of it. Mr. *Speed* only mentions this Monaſtery, but tells us that at the Diſſolution 'twas found worth 250 *l.* 5 *s.* 7 *d.* ½. *per Annum.*

Trewe, a Priory founded by *John de Boivile*, Knt. of which we find no more.

Walton, or *Walleton*, a Priory of *Black Monks* of *Rocheſter*, dedicated to S. *Felix*, the firſt Biſhop of the *Eaſt-Angles*. The *Bigods*, Earls of *Norfolk*, are ſuppoſed to be the ſole Founders, or at leaſt very great Benefactors to it, as appears from a Piece of a Record without Date, in the Archives of the Tower of *London*, running thus: *Rogerus Bigod, Comes Norfolciæ, pro Salute animæ meæ, &c. Dedi & conceſſi Eccleſiæ S. Felicis de Waleton, & Monachis ibidem Deo Servientibus omnes Donationes, ſicut Anteceſſores mei, &c.* The Monks were called the Monks of *Rocheſter*, becauſe *Roger Bigod* the firſt, the Founder, gave it as a Cell to the Monks of *Rocheſter*, *Anno* 1105, or thereabouts. The Value we find not.

Wangford, a Priory, or Cell of *Cluniack Monks*, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, founded by one *Dodo*, or *Ado Anſered*, the King's Purveyer, a *Frenchman*, valued at the Suppreſſion, at 30 *l.* 9 *s.* 5 *d. per Annum*, 32 *Hen.* 8.

Wingfield, or *Wingſeifield*, a College, or Chantry, of which we know no more, than that the *De la Poles*, Earls of *Suffolk*, were Patrons of it, and that at the Suppreſſion of it, 36 *Hen.* 8. it was found worth 50 *l.* 3 *s.* 5 *d.* ½. *per Annum. Weaver.* But Mr. *Speed* from *Leland*, gives the Value to be 69 *l.* 14 *s.* 5 *d. per Annum.*

Woodbridge, a Monaſtery conſecrated to the Virgin *Mary*, founded by Sir *Hugh Rouſe*, or *Rufus*, to which one *Hanſard* was a Benefactor. It was valued at the Diſſolution, at 50 *l.* 3 *s.* 5 *d.* ½. *per Annum. Speed, Weaver.*

In this Monaſtery was a Table containing the Names of ſuch Perſons for whoſe Souls the Prior and Convent were bound to pray, or ſay Maſs, *viz.*

Sir *Hugh Rous*, and ſix other Knights of the ſame Name.

Sir *Richard Brews*, Knt. Lord of *Stradbroke*, and Patron of that Church, with ſeven other Knights of the ſame Sirnames, and their Wives.

Sir *Robert de Ufford*, Knt. and Dame *Cicely* his Wife.

Robert de Ufford, Earl of *Suffolk*, and Dame *Margaret* his Wife.

William de Ufford, ſecond Earl of *Suffolk*, and *Iſabel* his Wife.

Dame *Maud Henand*, Counteſs of —

Sir *William de Londham*, Knt. *Robert Rendleſham*, *Auſtin Philip.*

Joan S. *Philibert*, Daughter of the Earl of *Suffolk.*

Iſabel de Braham, and *Edward* the Son of *Thomas* of *Braderton.*

Wykes, a Monaſtery of Nuns, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, founded by King *Henry* III. or at leaſt by him confirmed, as it is in the Records of the Tower, as Mr. *Weaver* tells us; but Mr. *Speed* from *Leland*, only ſays, 'twas founded by the King's Anceſtors. At the Diſſolution it was valued at 92 *l.* 12 *s.* 3 *d.* ½. *per Annum. Speed, Weaver.*

The MARTYRS *of this* COUNTY.

WICKLIFF's Doctrines, though the Popiſh Biſhops aſſiſted by the Secular Power, eſpecially the two Kings *Henrys*, the IVth and Vth, did all they could to ſuppreſs them, by the moſt cruel Uſage not only of ſuch as were proved either by Witneſſes, or their own Confeſſion to hold them, but ſuch as were ſuſpected to believe them, yet ſpread like Lightning into all Parts of the Kingdom, and among others, came early into this Dioceſe, and particularly into this County. *William White*, Prieſt, who was burnt at *Norwich*, *Sept.* 1424, is ſuppoſed to have been the chief Teacher of them in theſe Parts; and as he confirmed his Doctrine with his Death, ſo in his Life-time he made ſo many Converts, that no County affords more Martyrs for, and Confeſſors of them, than this County. We ſhall give a ſhort Abſtract of theſe Sufferers, in the Order of Time, as follows.

John Whaddon, *Bartholomew Monke*, and four others, were apprehended by *John Exeter*, Regiſter of *Norwich*, at *Bungay*, and ſent to the Caſtle of *Framlingham*, to be kept in cloſe Cuſtody by the Officers of the Duke of *Norfolk*; and about the ſame Time, an hundred and twenty Men and Women about *Beckles*, underwent many vexatious Troubles, for not obſerving Vigils, eating forbidden Meats, and neglecting their Popiſh Faſts, being forced to abjure and do Penance by the Biſhop, *William Spenſer*, and Dr. *William Bernham*, his Chancellor.

Thomas Pye, and *John Mendham* of *Aldborough*, who being convicted of the holding of ſuch Doctrines as the Biſhop and his Chancellor called *Heretical*, *viz.* That Forgiveneſs of Sin is only to be ſought of God; that the Pope is Antichriſt, and an Enemy to Chriſt's Truth; that Images, and idolatrous Paintings, are not to be worſhipped, nor Holy Men that are dead, *&c.* contrary to the Determination of the Holy Church of *Rome*, and Catholick Faith, were condemned to ſuffer this open Penance, *viz.* Six Fuſtigations (or Scourgings) about the Pariſh-Church of *Aldborough*, before a ſolemn Proceſſion, ſix ſeveral *Sundays*; and three Diſplings (or Whippings) about the Market-Place of *Hereleſton*, three principal Market-Days, their Necks, Legs and Feet bare, and their Bodies covered with their Shirt and Breeches only, both of them carrying a Taper in his Hand of a Pound-Weight, as well round about the Church, as about the Market-Place, on every the ſaid appointed Days; which Tapers, when this their Penance is finiſhed, they ſhall humbly and devoutly offer upon the High Altar of the Pariſh-Church of *Aldborough* aforeſaid, at the Offertory of the High Maſs. Others for holding the ſame Doctrines, and not confeſſing their Sins in *Lent*, and Receiving the Sacrament at *Eaſter*, were impriſon'd in Monaſteries, as *John Skilley*, Miller of *Flixton*, *Nicholas Canon* of *Eye*, and many others.

Thomas Bilney, though his Martyrdom was compleated at *London*, and many of the Articles brought againſt him were taken out of ſome Sermons preached by him in the Church of S. *Magnus* there, yet his Sufferings beginning at *Ipſwich*, in this County, we have thought it neceſſary to give a ſhort Account of them. His Fame being every where known for his Converſions made in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, *viz.* of *Thomas Arthur*, *Hugh Latimer*, and many of his Fellow-Collegians and other Scholars, and that he had left the Univerſity to preach the Goſpel in other Parts of the Nation; Cardinal *Wolſey*, who feared no Power of Kings, but was jealous, leaſt the Goſpel being received in its Purity, ſhould make the Hypocriſy and Pride of the Pope and his Prelates ſo manifeſt, that all Men ſhould deteſt and abhor them, laid Wait to apprehend him; and having an Intereſt in his Native Place, *Ipſwich*, had his Setters

to

to ſeize him, if he came thither. He preached there in S. *George*'s Chapel, and ſo enraged the Rabble of Monks, that they twice plucked him out of the Pulpit there; but he eſcaped out of their Hands, and ſtill held on his preaching, 'till in a Sermon at *Chriſt's Church* in that Town, he gave ſo great an Offence to the Popiſh Clergy and People, that they took and impriſon'd him, and ſet up Witneſſes to depoſe, That he delivered theſe *Heretical Doctrines* to the People, *viz.* That our Saviour CHRIST is the only Mediator between us and his Father, and we need not to ſeek to any Saint; nor can we, without a great Injury to our Saviour's Blood; That Man is ſo imperfect in himſelf, that he can in no wiſe merit by his own Deeds; That our Saviour being the Lamb of God, that takes away the Sins of the World, it is an Injury to our Lord Chriſt, to hold, or believe, that to be bury'd in S. *Francis's*, or any Monk's Cowl, will ſave us from the Puniſhment of our Sins; That it is a great Folly to go on Pilgrimages; That Preachers in Time paſt have been Antichriſts, but now their Falſhood is diſcovered; That the Miracles ſaid to be done at *Walſingham*, *Canterbury*, or here in *Ipſwich*, are done by the Devil, (through God's Permiſſion) to blind the poor People; That the Pope hath not S. *Peter*'s Keys, except he lives like *Peter*; That he exhorted the People to put away their Gods of Silver and Gold, and leave off to offer to them, becauſe their Offerings were given often to Whores; That *Jews* and *Saracens* would long ago have become Chriſtians, were it not for the Idolatry of the Church of *Rome*. At this Place alſo it was, that he had a Diſputation with Frier *Bruſierd*, about 1. The Mediation of Saints, which he proved a falſe Doctrine from S. *Paul*'s Words, *There is but One Mediator*, 1 Tim. ii. 5. then our Lady, or any Saint is none; and John xvi. 23, 24, *Whatſoever ye ask the Father in my Name*, not of the Virgin *Mary*, S. *Peter*, or S. *Paul*. 2. That the Pope is Antichriſt, and ſitteth in the Temple as God, and is worſhipped above all that is called God; for he that breaks God's Commandments, is by him highly puniſhed; but he that violates the Church's Conſtitutions, which are the Sanctions of Men, is counted guilty of Death. 3. Concerning the Merits of Saints, contrary to which he had aſſerted, That no Saint, though his Sufferings were never ſo great, and his Life moſt Pure, can merit for others with God, either by his Death or Life; and proved it from the Parable of the Ten Virgins, of whom *Five were Wiſe, and Five Fooliſh*; by the *Wiſe*, meaning the Saints; and by the *Fooliſh*, the Wicked, who wanted the *Oyl of Good Works*, but the Saints could ſpare none, leaſt they had not ſufficient for themſelves. *Where then are the Merits of the Saints?* From *Ipſwich* after this, he was removed to *London*, and by his Friends perſwaded to recant, but never was eaſy after, as we have ſhewn among the Martyrs of *London*.

Richard Bayfield, a Monk of *Berry*, being converted from his Popiſh Errors by Dr. *Barnes*, who ſometimes viſited that Monaſtery, to converſe with one Dr. *Ruffam*, who had ſtudied with him at *Lovaine*, and gave him a New Teſtament in *Latin*, and ſome other Books, grew ſo zealous and knowing in *Wickliff*'s Doctrines, that he was noted for an Heretick by his Brethren, and for his Opinions caſt into the Priſon of their Houſe, where he was ſore whipped with a Gag in his Mouth, and then put in the Stocks, continuing in that Torment three Quarters of a Year, before Dr. *Barnes*, by the Means of his Acquaintance with Dr. *Ruffam*, could procure his Releaſe. Having his Liberty, he went to *Cambridge*, and having been there a While, he removed to *London*, and from thence paſſed over Sea to Mr. *Tindall* and Mr. *Frith*, to whom he proved a great Help in ſelling their Books in *France* and *England*. After ſome Time ſpent in Foreign Parts, he returned to *London*, and being betrayed into the Hands of the Enemies of the *Goſpel-Truths*, he was firſt ſent to the *Lollard*'s Tower, and from thence to the Biſhop of *London*'s Cole-houſe, where he was cruelly bound and manicled, that he might accuſe others, which

which he would not do. However, hard Uſage brought him to a Recantation, and Promiſe to go again to the Monaſtery at *Berry*, and remain there according to the Vow of his Profeſſion; but he was not careful to make good his Promiſe, but ſtaying about *London*, and preaching in divers Parts, he was again apprehended, and being condemn'd for a Relapſe, and degraded, was burnt in *Smithfield*.

Robert Debnam, of *Eaſt-Bergholt*; he was one of thoſe Men, who out of a pious Zeal for God's Worſhip, went from *Dedham* in *Eſſex* to *Dovercourt*, and taking the Crucifix out of the Chapel where it ſtood, and had an Abundance of ſuperſtitious People daily adoring it, burnt it in the Fields a Quarter of a Mile diſtant from the Town. Much Search was made for the Doers of this Act, and at length three of them were found, and taken, of whom this *Robert Debnam* was one; and being indicted for Felony, this *Robert* was hanged in Chains upon *Cataway-Cauſeway*. However, this did not diſcourage other good Men to imitate them in deſtroying Idols, though the Actors were never found out, for about the ſame Time the Image of S. *Chriſtopher* near *Sudbury*, and the Image of *Petronill* near *Ipſwich*, were demoliſhed and deſtroyed. *John Seward* of *Dedham* alſo overthrew a Croſs in *Stoke Park* in this County, and took two Images out of a Chapel in the ſame Park, and caſt them into a River juſt by.

Nicholas Peke of *Earls Stonham*, who was burnt at *Ipſwich*: His Crime was, that he ſaid, he could not believe that the Sacrament of the Altar was the very Body, *i. e.* Fleſh, Blood, and Bones of Chriſt, after the Prieſt had ſpoken the Words of Conſecration over it. While he was at the Stake, and the Furs ſet about him on Fire, Dr. *Reading* having a long white Wand in his Hand, touched him with it on the Shoulder, and ſaid, *Peke*, Recant thy Opinion, and I have thy Pardon in my Hand, ſhewing him a Scroul of Paper: *Peke* anſwered, I defy it and thee, and withal ſpit out a Mouthful of Blood. Dr. *Reading* hearing this Anſwer, ſaid, To as many as ſhall caſt a Stick to the Burning of this Heretick, is granted forty Days of Pardon by my Lord Biſhop of *Norwich*: Whereupon Sir *John Audley*, Knt. Mr. *Barnes Curſon*, and divers others of Reputation there preſent, cut down Boughs from the Trees with their Swords, and throwed them into the Fire; ſo little did they remember, that none can forgive Sins but God only, and eſpecially the Sin they were then guilty of, in burning an Innocent for a true Opinion, though then called Hereſy.

One *Pottedew*, a *Suffolk* Man, but the Place not known, who going into his Pariſh-Church, and merrily telling the Prieſt, That after he had drank up all the Wine alone, he bleſſed the hungry People with the empty Chalice, was for the ſame Words immediately apprehended, and ſhortly after burnt, leaving this Memento behind him; *That it is not ſafe to jeſt with Holy Things*, though they be only thought holy by ſuperſtitious and wicked Men. About the ſame Time was

William Payton, a Monk of *Aye* in this County, burnt at *Norwich*, for ſpeaking againſt a certain Idol which was accuſtomed to be carried about in Proceſſion at *Aye*, and much reverenced by the People, and holding that the Lord's Supper ought to be adminiſtred in both Kinds, which was Hereſy in the Popiſh Church.

One *Kerby*, who being apprehended with *Roger Clarke* of *Mendleſham* at *Ipſwich*, was burnt a little after in the ſame Town, *Anno* 1546. To diſcourage him from ſuffering, while he was in Priſon one Mr. *Wingfield* repreſented to him the Torments of burning, hardly tolerable to Fleſh and Blood, and therefore adviſed him to accept of Mercy while there was Hope, rather than ſhrink when it was too late. But *Kerby* replied, Fire and Water, Sword and all Things are in the Hand of God, and he will ſuffer no more to be laid upon me, than he will enable me to bear. When Mr. *Wingfield* heard this, he ſhook Hands with him and parted. *Kerby* was ſoon after brought before the Lord *Wentworth* and other Com-

Commiſſioners, to be tried; and when the Articles drawn up againſt him were read, he was asked, Whether he believed, That after the Words ſpoken by a Prieſt (as Chriſt ſpake them to his Apoſtles) there were not the very Body and Blood of Chriſt, which was born of the Virgin *Mary*, and no Bread? He anſwered No, he did not ſo believe; but he did believe that the Sacrament was to put all Men in Remembrance of Chriſt's precious Death and Bloodſhedding for Remiſſion of Sins, but that there was neither Fleſh nor Blood to be eat or drank, but Bread and Wine, and yet more than Bread and Wine, for that it is conſecrated to an Holy Uſe. Much Perſuaſion was uſed, eſpecially by one Juſtice *Foſter*, to induce him to change his Opinion, but he perſiſting reſolutely in it, Sentence was given upon him by the Lord *Wentworth*, that he ſhould be burnt at *Ipſwich* on the *Saturday* before Aſcenſion Week; which was accordinly executed upon him, in the Sight of ſome Thouſands of Spectators, the Lord *Wentworth* and many others weeping for him, and as many praiſing God for his great Conſtancy. With him

Roger Clarke of *Mendleſham*, who was at the ſame Time tried, and joining with him in the Confeſſion, was alſo condemned; but the Place of his Burning was appointed to be at *Bury* S. *Edmund*'s the *Monday* after, and to that End he was ſent thither ſoon after Sentence paſt. He was a bold Man and full of Zeal, and when he was leaving the Court, ſpake with Vehemency theſe Words to his Judges, *Fight for your God, for he hath not long to continue.* When the Day of his Execution came, as he went to the Place appointed for it, he met with the Proceſſion, and being moved with Zeal, he would not give it Cap or Knee, but earneſtly rebuked the Idolatry and Superſtition of it, to the great Offence of the Officers. He was ſet in a Pitch Barrel, and the Pile for burning him being made of green Wood, he ſuffered great Torment, till he was diſpatch'd by Miſtake, with a Fagot-ſtick by a By-ſtander.

Dr. *Rowland Tayler*, Rector of *Hadley*, a Market-Town in this County, who was burnt at *Hadley*, *Feb.* 9. 1555. This Town had been ſo well inſtructed in the pure Evangelical Doctrine by Mr. *Bilney*, that almoſt all the Inhabitants, as well Servants as Maſters and Miſtreſſes, were firmly grounded it, and could readily from the Scripture give an Anſwer of the Faith that was in them. Dr. *Rowland Tayler*, a learned and godly Divine, being preſented to the Cure by the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, whoſe Domeſtick Chaplain he was, immediately left his Maſter, and went and reſided amongſt them, confirming them in the Truth by his conſtant and diligent Teaching, and exemplary Life, correcting the vicious and negligent by his impartial Reproofs, and winning the Poor by his daily Charity and Help; in which Virtues of a good Paſtor he paſſed King *Edward* VI.'s Reign, and on that Account became beloved of his People. When Queen *Mary* I. came to the Throne, many were forward to embrace a Change, and to pleaſe the Queen turn to her Religion, (which they had hardly forſaken in her Brother's Time) but Dr. *Tayler* was the ſame Man, keeping up the Service uſed in King *Edward*'s Days, and with much Zeal oppoſing the Popiſh Doctrines, which were eſtabliſhing by regal Authority, and found ſome in his Pariſh forward to comply with. Theſe Men being headed by one *Foſter*, a Lawyer, and one *Clerke*, a leading Man in the Town, ſought to bring in Maſs into *Hadley* Church, and having built an Altar in it, procured the Parſon of *Aldham* to come and celebrate there: Dr. *Tayler* was unacquainted with the Deſign, but hearing the Bells ring as he ſat in his Study, haſtened to the Church to know what was the Matter, and there finding the Parſon of *Aldham* with a ſhaven Crown and Popiſh Veſtments, ready to ſacrifice, burſt out into a Paſſion, and ſaid, *Thou Devil! How dareſt thou to enter into this Church of Chriſt, to defile it with Idolatry? I am the Shepherd that God and Chriſt have appointed over this Flock; and I command thee, O Popiſh Wolf, in the Name of God, to depart*

part hence, and not poiſon this Flock with Popiſh Idolatry. The Parſon was afraid to proceed, and ſeemed ready to retreat; but *Foſter* and his Adherents having turned the Doctor by Force out of his Church, bad him go on without Fear in his Office, and ſo finiſhed the *Romiſh* Service. *Foſter* and *Clarke* ſoon after this Conteſt, ſent up a Complaint to Dr. *Gardiner*, then Lord Chancellor and Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, againſt the Doctor, who was thereupon by the Biſhop's Letters ordered to appear before him. His Friends knowing that Impriſonment and Death would be the Conſequence of his Attendance, adviſed him to fly, and reſerve himſelf to a Time when ſuch Paſtors would be wanted; but he would not be perſwaded, and ſo went. The Biſhop at his Appearance received him roughly, calling him Knave, Traitor, Heretick, and many other reproachful Names, which the Doctor denied due to him, and after ſome Arguings, was ſent to the *King's Bench* Priſon, where, to his great Comfort, he met with Mr. *Bradford*, whom he eſteemed an Angelical Companion in his Troubles.

When the Doctor had laid in Priſon a While, he was ſummoned to appear in the *Arches* in *Bow Church*, to anſwer to ſuch Articles as ſhould be then and there objected againſt him, which he accordingly did. The chief Matter produced againſt him at that Time was, That being a Prieſt in Holy Orders he was married, cohabited with his Wife, and had many Children by her. To which he anſwered, *That by the Scriptures of the* Old *and* New Teſtament, *the Judgment of the Doctors of the Primitive Church, and by both Canon and Civil Laws*, which he readily alledged, *it is lawful for Prieſts to marry*; farther aſſerting, that ſuch as have not the Gift of Continency, are bound on Pain of Damnation to marry. This he ſo fully proved, that the Judge, who had a Deſign to divorce him, waved it, and only gave Sentence, that he ſhould be deprived of his Benefices, becauſe he was married; whereupon his Livings were preſently taken from him and given to others, and he remanded to Priſon.

After he had been a Priſoner more than a Year after-this, in which Time the Queen and Parliament were buſy in receiving all the Popiſh Ordinances, which had been aboliſhed by King *Edward* VI. and his Father, King *Henry* VIII. and reſtoring the *Romiſh* Worſhip in all Parochial Churches through the Realm, Dr. *Tayler* was again ſummoned to appear before the Lord Chancellor *Gardiner*, and other Commiſſioners, with a Deſign to bring him to a Recantation, or condemn him for an Heretick. At their firſt Meeting the Lord Chancellor ſpake thus to him: *You are ſent for to receive and partake of the King and Queen's Mercy, if you will with us riſe from the general Fall of this Nation, as we have done, if not, you muſt have Judgment according to your Demerits.* To which the Doctor anſwered; *So to riſe would be the greateſt Fall I can ever receive, for I ſhould fall from Chriſt to Antichriſt; for I believe the Religion eſtabliſhed by King* Edward *was according to the Holy Scripture, the only Rule of the Chriſtian Religion, and from it I will not depart as long as I live.*

Having received this Anſwer, they proceeded to examine him upon divers other Articles, and after long arguing, condemned him as an Heretick,

1. For holding and maintaining the Marriage of Prieſts lawful, though he proved it from St. *Paul's* Epiſtles to *Timothy* and *Titus*, and ſhewed, that to hinder and forbid Marriage to any Order or Degree of Men is a Doctrine of Devils, 1 *Tim.* iv. 3. and that the four General Councils, which in his Time were ſaid to have the ſame Authority as the four Evangeliſts, allow it, eſpecially the *Nicene.*

2. For denying their Doctrines of Tranſubſtantiation and Concommitation, two juggling Words of Papiſts, (as he calls them) by which they do believe, and would compel others to believe, that Chriſt's natural Body is by the Conſecration of the Prieſt made of Bread and Wine, and the Godhead is preſently joined to it, ſo that the ſame being entire Chriſt, both God and Man ought to be worſhipped with godly Honour, and of-

fered to God both for the Quick and dead, as a Propitiatory Sacrifice. This Doctrine he declared his Abhorrence of, as moſt wicked Idolatry, Blaſphemy, and Hereſy.

3. For affirming the Pope to be Antichriſt, and Popery Antichriſtianity.

4. For confeſſing the Doctrine of the Bible to be a ſufficient Doctrine, touching all and ſingular Matters of the Chriſtian Religion, neceſſary to Salvation.

5. For alledging, that the Oath againſt the Supremacy of the Biſhop of *Rome*, was a lawful Oath, as was alſo the Oath made by the People of this Realm, touching the King and Queen's Pre-eminence; for *Chryſoſtom* ſaith, That Apoſtles, Evangeliſts, and all Men in every Realm, ought to live in Subjection to the Authority of Kings, as God's Officers and Deputies. He received the Sentence of Death paſſed upon him with great Joy; and told the Biſhops, who pronounced it upon him, *That he doubted not but God would require his Blood at their Hands, and that the proudeſt of them would one day repent of receiving Antichriſt, and thus tyrannizing over Chriſt's Flock.* Having thus ſaid, he was ordered to be carried to the *Clinke*, and from thence in a Week's Time, was removed to the *Poultry Compter*, whither Biſhop *Bonner* came in a few Days to degrade him in order to his Suffering. Soon after this the Doctor was taken by the Sheriffs of *London*, and being convey'd to an Inn without *Aldgate*, he was delivered to the Sheriff of *Eſſex*, who conducted him to *Chelmeford* in that County, where the Sheriff of *Suffolk* received him, and carried him through *Hadley* to *Aldham* Common, where he was burnt, as is aboveſaid.

James Abbes, burnt at S. *Edmund's Bury*, *Aug.* 2. 1555. He was a young Man, and having a full Perſwaſion of the Truths of the Doctrines taught in King *Edward* VI.'s Reign, fled for Safety to eſcape the cruel Perſecutions of the Times, ſet on Foot by the Biſhops. He wandered ſome Months from Place to Place, and at length coming into this County, was apprehended by the Setters of that Reign, and carried before Dr. *Hopton*, Biſhop of *Norwich*; being examined concerning his Religion, and charged with Principles called Heretical, he had not Art enough to conceal them, but being timorous and unſettled in them, the Biſhop with Threatnings and fair Promiſes, over perſwaded him to recant, although much againſt his Conſcience; and to encourage him to perſevere, gave him a Piece of Money at their Parting. *Abbes* received the Money, but was no ſooner gone from the Biſhop, but his Conſcience began to return upon him with cruel Laſhes, and bitterly accuſe him for this Fact, telling him, That he had highly diſpeaſed God by conſenting to his fawning Deluſions, and deſerting the Truth for ſuch petty Gains through Fear. He remained ſome Time in this Anguiſh of Soul, but at laſt took up a Reſolution to go to the Biſhop, and returning him his Money, telling him, That it repented him that he had given Conſent to his wicked Perſwaſions, and had accepted his Money. The Biſhop was a little ſurprized at the young Man's Reſolution, but laboured himſelf and his Chaplains, to win him over to their Faith, but all in vain; he ſtood firm to his own Belief, and was burnt at *Bury*, as is aboveſaid.

Robert Samuel, burnt at *Ipſwich*, *Aug.* 31. 1555. He was Miniſter of *Barfold* in this County, and ſo long as he was ſuffered to enjoy his Cure peaceably, was a very diligent and careful Paſtor of his Peoples Souls; and when he was removed from his Benefice for being married, he ſent away his Wife to *Ipſwich*, and continued in and about his Pariſh preaching to his People privately, and confirming them in the ſound Doctrine, yet now and then viſiting his Wife, as an Husband ought to do. This was not unknown to one Juſtice *Foſter* of *Cobdock* near *Ipſwich*, a furious Zealot for the Popiſh Superſtitions, and one who ſought all Ways to entrap the Profeſſors of the Reformed Church; he ſet ſome Perſons in *Ipſwich* to find him out when Mr. *Samuel* was at home with his Wife, and give him Notice of it, that he might apprehend him. 'Twas not long before *Samuel*

muel was diſcovered and taken, and carry'd to *Ipſwich* Gaol, where he met with many of his Brethren, with whom he paſſed his Time pleaſantly, but was ſoon removed to *Norwich* Priſon, where the Biſhop and his Chancellor *Dunnings* cauſed him to be loaded with Chains, and almoſt ſtarved, thinking by ſuch hard Uſage to bring him to a Recantation, as he had done many others; but they found themſelves miſtaken, and therefore reſolved to bring him to the Stake with all Speed. While he lay in Priſon in his pining Condition, before he knew any thing of his Death, he happen'd to fall aſleep, and falling into a Dream ſeemed to ſee one clad in white ſtanding before him, who ſaid, *Samuel, Samuel, Be of good cheer, for after this Day thou ſhalt never more be an hungred, or athirſt*, which came to paſs to his great Comfort; for from that Time to his Suffering, which was ſome Days after, he neither deſired Meat or Drink. It is reported by ſome that were preſent at his Death, that his Body when it was burning, did ſhine as bright and as white as new tried Silver, in the Eyes of thoſe that ſtood by. Two Women, *viz. Anne Potten*, a Brewer's Wife, and *Joan Trunchfield*, a Shoemaker's Wife, were about the ſame Time apprehended and impriſoned, and were both of them burnt at *Ipſwich*, *Feb.* 19. 1556.

Roger Coo, of *Melford* in *Suffolk*, an old Man, and by Trade a Shereman, burnt at *Yoxford* in *September*, 1555. He having been in Priſon ſome Time, to which he was committed by the neighbouring Juſtices, was at length brought to an Examination before the Biſhop of *Norwich*, where his Accuſer charged him with neglecting to receive the Sacrament; which when the Biſhop heard, he asked him, *Coo, why will you not Receive? Coo* then anſwered, *Becauſe the Biſhop of* Rome *hath changed God's Ordinances, and given the People Bread and Wine inſtead of the Goſpel, and the Belief of the ſame. How prove you that*, ſaid the Biſhop? *Coo* replied, *Our Saviour* ſaid, *He that eateth my Fleſh and drinketh my Blood, dwelleth in me and I in him*, and *Bread and Wine doth not ſo.* The Biſhop then asked him, *If the Church is not to be believed. Coo* anſwered, *Yea, if it be built on the Word of God.* Again the Biſhop told him, *He had the Care of his Soul. Coo* ſaid, *Have you ſo my Lord? then if you go to the Devil for your Sins, where ſhall I become?* The Biſhop then asked him, *Whether he would not obey the King's Laws? Coo* anſwered, *So far as they agree with the Word of God, I will:* To which the Biſhop reply'd, *That whether they agree with the Word of God, or no, we ought to obey them, if the King be an Infidel. Coo* thereupon reply'd, *If* Shadrach, Meſach *and* Abednego *had done ſo*, Nebuchadnezzar *had not confeſſed the Living God. Coo* was after this continued in Priſon, and endured many Troubles and Hardſhips, and at length was burnt, as above.

Thomas Cobb, of *Haverhill*, Butcher, who was put to Death in the like Fire, *September* 1, 1555: He was examined by Dr. *Dunnings*, the Chancellor of *Norwich*, who put to him the common enſnaring Queſtion, *Whether he believed that Chriſt is really and ſubſtantially in the Sacrament of the Altar?* To which he gravely anſwered, *The Body of Chriſt, born of the Virgin* Mary, *was in Heaven, and otherwiſe he did not, or could believe, becauſe he read in the Scripture, That Chriſt did thither aſcend, and cannot find that he ever deſcended, and ſo cannot be bodily in the Sacrament.* The Chancellor again asked him, *Whether he would obey the Laws of the Realm of* England, *made for the Unity of the Faith?* He anſwered, *That his Body ſhould be at the King and Queen's Commandment, ſo far as the Law of God would allow, but his Faith ſhould be ruled by the Word of God, the only Center of Chriſtian Unity, for there is but one Faith.* Theſe Anſwers were reported Heretical, and he was condemn'd with ſome others, *Aug.* 12, 1555. He was burnt at *Thetford*.

Thomas Spicer, Labourer, *John Denny*, and *Edmund Poole*, burnt at *Beckles* in one Fire, *May* 21, 1556. Their Crime was, That they would not go to the Popiſh Church of their Pariſh to hear Maſs, and (as they called it) receive their Idol, the Breaden God. They were taken

ken by the Commandment of Sir *John Tirrel* of *Gipping-Hall*, and ſent to *Aye* Dungeon in *Suffolk*, where they lay, till they were brought before Dr. *Dunnings* aforeſaid, and Mr. *Minge*, Regiſter of *Norwich*, ſitting in Judgment at *Beckles*. The Doctor perſwaded them all he could, to turn to their Holy Mother the Church, for they were deceived, and out of the Truth, and not willfully caſt away themſelves; but not being able to prevail, he unwillingly proceeded to give Sentence, which he read to them with Tears in his Eyes, and being committed to the Secular Power, were executed, as aboveſaid. The Articles of Doctrine for which they ſuffer'd, were, That they did not believe the Pope to be the Supream Head of the Catholick Church, immediately under Chriſt; nor that Holy Water, Bread, *&c.* were good to ſtir up the People's Devotion; nor that Chriſt's Natural Body was in the Sacrament; but it was Idolatry to worſhip Chriſt as really preſent there, becauſe the Sacrament is only a Memorial of Chriſt's Paſſion; That they would not follow the Croſs in Proceſſion, nor be confeſſed to a Prieſt; and affirm'd, That no Man hath a Free Will to do Good or Evil. When theſe Men were brought to the Stake the next Day, after other Preparations for Death, they recited their Creed openly; and declaring their Belief of the Holy Catholick Church, Sir *John Silliard*, the High Sheriff, ſaid, *He was glad to hear them ſay ſo; 'twas the beſt Word he heard them ſpeak.* *Poole* preſently anſwered, *That tho' they believed a Catholich Church, yet they alſo believed the* Romiſh *Church to be no Part of it.*

The Inhabitants of *Winſon* and *Mendleſham*, againſt whom the ſaid Sir *John Tirrell* and his Fellow Juſtices raiſed many and great Troubles, cauſing them to fly for their Lives, to avoid their Perſecution, *viz.* From *Winſon*, Mrs. *Thwaits*, an ancient Gentlewoman, and her two Servants; *Humphrey Smith*, *William Catchpole*, *John Mauling*, *Nicholas Burlingham*, and one *Rought* and their Wives; and from *Mendleſham*, *Simon Haleſton*, his Wife and five Children; *William Whiting*, *Thomas Dobſon*, *Thomas Hubbard*, and their Wives; *John Dunſon*, his Wife and Maid; *William Duncon*, *Thomas Woodward*, the Elder; a poor Widow, and two Maid-Servants; and moſt of thoſe that remain'd, were forced to recant againſt their Conſciences, by Means of their Pariſh-Prieſt, Mr. *John Brodiſh*. The Doctrines for which they ſuffered, were, That they believed the Word of God ſufficient for Salvation; that the Pope's Authority was uſurped; that the Church of *Rome* was Antichriſt; that they defy'd the Maſs and all Popiſh Ceremonies; that Prieſts might marry; that the Queen was Head of the Church; and that they denied Man's Free Will, and rebuked the Popiſh Confidence in their good Works. Many of theſe that were thus perſecuted, were Perſons of great Subſtance.

Roger Bernard, *Adam Foſter*, and *Robert Lawſon*, all burnt at S. *Edmund's Bury June* 30, 1556, in one Fire. *R. Bernard* was a ſingle Man, and by his Vocation a Labourer, dwelling in *Franſden* in *Suffolk*. He was taken by Maſter *Farnage's* Men, and impriſon'd, becauſe he would not go to Church to hear the Popiſh Service then ſet up; and after being brought before Biſhop *Hopton*, was examined in theſe Particulars. (1.) *Whether he had confeſs'd himſelf to a Prieſt, and received the Sacrament of the Altar, or no?* He anſwered, *That he had confeſſed his Sins to God, who (as he hoped) had forgiven him, and ſhould not need to go to a Prieſt for ſuch Matters, in which he can't help himſelf.* Then the Biſhop went to the Altar, and kneeled down before the Sacrament in a Pix, under ſome Coverings. *Bernard* followed, but not kneeling, the Biſhop asked him, *Why he did not do as he did: Doſt not thou ſee thy Maker yonder? Bernard* reply'd, *My Maker! No, I ſee only ſome Clouts hanging on an Heap.* At which the Biſhop was ſo angry, that he commanded the Gaoler to take him away, and lay Irons enough on him. *Bernard* was brought again to another Hearing, and much Art was made uſe

of by Promiſes and Threatnings to relent and yield; but not prevailing, he was condemned, and delivered to the Secular Power, which led him to *Berry* with his Companions, to ſuffer ſoon after.

Adam Foſter, aged about 26 Years, an Husbandman, dwelling at *Mend eſham*, was taken in his own Houſe by the Conſtables of the Town, *George Rivet* and *Thomas Mouſe*, at the Appointment of Sir *John Tirrel* aforeſaid, becauſe he would not go to hear Maſs, and receive at *Eaſter*. He contentedly reſign'd himſelf to them for Chriſt's Sake, and was by them carry'd directly to Juſtice *Tirrel*, who ſent him to *Aye* Dungeon, from whence he was removed ſoon after to *Norwich*, to appear before the Biſhop, who condemned him. Providence ſeems to have appeared much in the Behalf of this innocent Lamb. *Mouſe*, one of the Conſtables, was ſtricken with great Fear, and Sickneſs, of which he pined away, and died, though a young luſty Man. *Rivet* had been a great Reader of Scripture, and accounted a Goſpeller, but fell in with the Times, and permitted his Son to be the Church-Clerk, to aſſiſt the Prieſt to ſay Maſs, which gave great Offence to his Friends; but for Lucre's Sake he ſuffered him to hold that Office ſtill, yet praying that if it diſpleaſed God, he would give him a Sign. This God ſoon did, for having an Horſe in which he much delighted, a Bull broke into the Paſture where he was, and gored him ſo that he died. *Rivet* looked upon this Fact as a Judgment upon him, but let his Son ſtill go on in that Vocation; whereupon he was taken with a Swelling in his Legs, which getting up to his Belly, he dy'd in horrible Pains.

Robert Lawſon, a ſingle Man, aged 30 Years, a Linen-Weaver, was apprehended by the Order of Sir *John Tirrel*, Knt. above-mention'd, and by him ſent to *Aye* Dungeon, for the ſame Cauſe as *Bernard* and *Foſter*, and with them was burnt at *Bury*.

John Fortune of *Hintleſham*, Blackſmith, dy'd for the Doctrine of the Goſpel, but whether in Priſon with hard Uſage, or at the Stake, (as is moſt probable) doth not clearly appear. He was a Man of a mean Education, but in Spirit Zealous; in the Scriptures ready; in Chriſt's Cauſe Valiant; in his Anſwers acute, yea, marvellous; and in Sufferings patient. He was ſeveral Times examined by the Biſhop of *Norwich*, and after other Queſtions, was asked, *Whether doſt thou believe the Sacrament of the Altar?* He anſwered *No*; *He believed only the Sacrament of the Body and Blood of Chriſt.* He was then asked, *Why he did not?* He anſwered, *Becauſe 'tis not written in God's Book.* Then the Biſhop ſaid, *You will not believe unwritten Verities.* He reply'd, *No, unleſs they agree with the written Verities of Scripture; for yours are the Inventions of Men.* Again, the Biſhop asked him, *If he did not believe in the Catholick Church?* He anſwered, *I believe that Church of which Chriſt is Head, and not that of which the Pope pretends to be Head; for he is Antichriſt.* Then the Biſhop asked him, *What he thought of the Ceremonies of the Church?* He reply'd, *They are weak and beggarly Elements, the Commandments of Men, and ſo uſed in vain in God's Worſhip.* Being again preſſed to anſwer, *Whether Chriſt is not ſubſtantially preſent in the Sacrament after the Conſecration*; he reply'd, *Chriſt is God, and if he be not in the Sacrament before Conſecration, he can't be after, becauſe God is without Beginning and Ending.* By theſe Anſwers he angred the Biſhop ſo, that he told him, *He ſhould be burned for an Heretick. Fortune* reply'd, *Who ſhall give Judgment; for you are all perjured, and ſuch Perſons by Law can't ſit in Judgment.* The Biſhop hearing this, commanded the Gaoler to take him away, and what became of him afterward we know not; but 'tis probable the Biſhop was as good as his Word, to cauſe him to be burnt for an Heretick.

Agnes Wardall of *Ipſwich*, and her Huſband, were forced to fly from their Habitation, and leave their Children under the Care of a Servant, that they might preſerve their Lives from the Hands of their perſecuting Neighbours. He went

to

to Sea, and tho' lame in on Foot, God enabled him to good Service, there to get his Bread. His Wife, though under Concealment, yet could not but now and then visit her Children, which being known to the Popish Zealots of the Town, she was once sought for, while in the House, but being locked up in a Cup-board, escaped their Search there; and after hiding herself in an Heap of Nettles, though espy'd by one *Manning*, who was sent to find her, but would not discover her, she got away safe.

Peter Moon, a Taylor, and *Agnes* his Wife, with many more, at the Visitation of the Bishop of *Norwich*, Dr. *Hopton*, held at *Ipswich* about *Whitsontide* 1556, were put to great Troubles by the Presentation of their evil Neighbours; *Moon* and his Wife through Fear, answered his Questions as the Bishop would have them; they cared not who was Head of the Church, nor whether Christ's Body were present really in the Sacrament or no, so that they were safe, and out of their Enemies Power: But they had no sooner got free, but they were wounded in their Consciences, and so ashamed of their Doings, that they were at the Brink of Despair. He was tempted to stab himself, but God had Mercy on him as a Penitent, and comforted him.

John Noyes of *Laxfield*, Shoemaker, who was burnt at *Laxfield*, *Sept.* 21, 1557. He was apprehended on this Occasion. Certain Justices of Peace sitting at *Hoxton*, gave Commandment to the High Constables and Petty Constables to inquire in their Towns, if there were any that refused to come to the Mass, and other Popish Services, and bring them a Certificate of them, within fourteen Days. The Constables having receiv'd such a Charge, *Thomas Lovell* the High Constable, *Wolfren Dowsing*, and *Nicholas Stannard*, two zealous Catholicks of *Laxfield*, went the next Day, and having taken *John Noyes*, carry'd him before the said Justices, Mr. *Thurston*, Sir *John Tirrel*, and Mr. *Keene*, Sir *John Silliard* being then High High Sheriff, before whom he being accused of many Things, was by them cast into *Aye* Dungeon, where having lain some Time, he was carried to *Norwich*, to be examined by the Bishop. The Questions upon which he was examined, were,

1. Whether he thought the Ceremonies of the Church were good, and helped Devotion.

2. Whether he believed the Pope to be the supream Head of the Church upon Earth.

3. Whether he believed the Body of Christ to be in the Sacrament under the Form of Bread.

We have only his Answer to the last, which was This; That he believed the natural Body of Christ to be in Heaven only, and not in the Sacrament, for that is a Remembrance only of *Christ*'s Death, and so is a spiritual Food to God's People. The Bishop then said, *The Sacrament is God:* But *Noyes* answered, *He could not believe that.* These Answers being judg'd Heretical, The Bishop proceeded to condemn him, and remanded him to *Norwich Prison*, and from thence to *Aye* Gaol, or Dungeon, out of which he was carried to *Laxfield*, and there burnt, as is abovesaid.

John Jarvis, a plain Fellow, a Man-Servant in the Town of *Laxfield*, being present at his Execution, and pitying his Torments, said, *Good Lord, how the Sinews of his Arms shrink up.* When he spake these Words, two of the Sheriff's Men stood behind him, who going presently to their Master told him that *Jarvis* said, *What Villain Wretches are these!* Their Master bad them lay hold on *Jarvis*, which they accordingly did, and carried him before the Justices *Thurstan* and *Kene*, who sat then at *Fresingfield*, and ordered, that *Jarvis* should be set in the Stocks the next Market-Day, and whipped about the Market afterward, but through his Master's Friendship with the Constables, he suffered the Punishment on *Sunday*, and so they let him go.

Richard Yeoman, Dr. *Taylor*'s Curate at *Hadley*, burnt at *Norwich*, *July* 10. 1558. He was left by the Doctor to take Care of

his People in his Abſence, being a godly devout Man, and well read in the Scriptures, and very acceptable to the Inhabitants of the Town. He held the Cure 'till the Doctor was deprived, and one Mr. *Newall* had gotten the Benefice; for then this latter turned him out, and put in a Popiſh Curate, who ſhould maintain and continue the *Romiſh* Religion, which was thought now fully eſtabliſhed. Mr. *Yeoman* being thus diſmiſſed from his Cure was forced to fly, that he might not fall into the Hands of the Popiſh Zealots of the Town, and wandering from Place to Place, exhorted all Men as he had Opportunity, to be ſteadfaſt to the Truth, and not be moved by the preſent Troubles, brought now upon them for the Trial of their Faith, to forſake it, knowing that they ſhall for their Conſtancy receive a juſt Recompence of Reward. This when his Adverſaries got Knowledge of, they laid wait for him, and to eſcape their Hands he came again to *Hadley* ſecretly, truſting to his Wife to conceal him, which ſhe did for ſome Months. But at length Parſon *Newall* had Intelligence that he was at home, and having gotten the Bailiffs and their Servants, entered his Houſe in the Night, and found him in Bed with his Wife, whom *Newall* called his Whore; but *Yeoman* defended the Lawfulneſs of his Matrimony. Him they took and carried to the Cage, to keep him 'till Day. He found there one *John Dale*, whom, having ſpoken againſt the Parſon's ſuperſtitious Worſhip, Mr. *Newall* had cauſed to be put in the Stocks, in which he had ſat three or four Hours. When it was Day they were both brought before Sir *Henry Doiley*, who conſidering they were both poor and aged Men, perſwaded the Parſon to puniſh them with a Day or two's Confinement, and releaſe them. But he calling them peſtilent Hereticks, deſired him to do his Office, and ſo he made their *Mittimus* to *Berry* Goal, where they inveighing againſt Popery, were loaded with Irons, and thruſt into a naſty Dungeon. *Dale* died there, and *Yeoman* was ſoon after removed to *Norwich*, and was there burnt as is aboveſaid.

John Cooke, a Sawyer, *Robert Miles*, alias *Plummer*, a Shereman, *Alexander Lane*, a Wheelwright, and *James Aſhley*, a Bachelor, burnt in one Fire at S. *Edmund's Bury*, a little before the Sickneſs of Queen *Mary*. They were ſeverally examined by Biſhop *Hopton*, Sir *Edward Walgrave*, and ſeveral others. The Queſtion, which was put to them as they appeared, was, *What was the Cauſe they did not go to Church in theſe Days, as they did formerly in King* Edward's? *Cooke* anſwered, *Becauſe they have made the Sacrament of the Altar an abominable Idol, and the Vengeance of God is come upon all them that maintain it.* Sir *Edward* at theſe Words called him rank Traitor, and ſaid, *He deſerved to have his Tongue cut out. Miles* anſwered, *Becauſe he would follow no falſe Gods.* The Biſhop reply'd, *Who told thee that the Sacrament is God. Miles* anſwered, *Even you, and ſuch as you are. Lane* anſwered, *His Conſcience would not ſuffer him ſo to do. Aſhley* gave the like Anſwer, and ſo they were ſent again to Priſon, and within a few Days appear'd again to receive the Sentence of Condemnation, and were burnt, as above.

Alexander Gouche, and *Alice Driver*, burnt together at *Ipſwich*, *Nov.* 4, 1558. *Gouche* lived at *Woodbridge*, and *Driver* at *Gronsborough*, but happening to be together at this laſt Place, Juſtice *Noon* of *Martleſham*, a buſy Man in thoſe Times, having Information of them, took his Servants and others, and went to *Driver's* Houſe, and having taken them, ſent them together to *Melton* Gaol, where they were kept to the Aſſizes at *Bury*, and examined before Chief Juſtice *Higham*. They boldly aſſerted the Truth of the Goſpel, and defy'd the Pope, and all Papiſtical Traſh; and *Driver* likened the Queen to *Jezebel*, for her perſecuting, which ſo angered the Judge, that he ordered both her Ears to be cut off preſently, which was accordingly done, and ſhe as joyfully bore it. After the Aſſizes they were carried back to *Melton* Gaol, and within a ſhort Time removed to *Ipſwich*,

Ipſwich, to be examined by the Biſhop's Chancellor, Dr. *Spenſer*, and others: They were chiefly examined about the Sacrament of the Altar, Refuſing Maſs, and the Pope's Supremacy. As to the Firſt, *Driver* ſaid, *She found no ſuch Sacrament in the Scripture*, yet ſhe granted there was a Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and deſired of the Doctor to ſhew her what a Sacrament is. He anſwered, *'Tis a Sign: Then*, ſaid ſhe, *It is not the Thing ſignified.* At which Dr. *Gaſcoine* asked her, whether ſhe believed God's Omnipotency; which ſhe owning, he inferred that as Chriſt had ſaid of the Bread, *It is his Body*, he could make it ſo. *Then* ſaid ſhe, *it was his Body that his Diſciples eat the Night before Chriſt ſuffered: Yea* ſays the Doctor. *What Body then was it that was crucified, ſince the Diſciples had eaten it the Night before; Had Chriſt two Bodies? Are you not aſham'd of ſuch Doctrines?* Upon this ſhe was taken away, and *Gouche* being examined, concerning the Sacrament, ſaid, *Chriſt was in Heaven, and the Sacrament was the Remembrance of his Death and Paſſion*, and refuſing to go to Maſs, or acknowledge the Pope ſupream Head of the Church, was with *Driver*, condemned and delivered to the Secular Power, and burnt.

John Alcock, who was a Shearman by Trade, came to *Hadley* in Dr. *Tayler's* Time, to get Work, and being a devout young Man, after the Doctor and his Curate, Mr. *Yeoman* were carried away, he read the *Engliſh* Service in the Church to the People. When Mr. *Newall* came to be Parſon, he ſtill remained in the Town; and being in *Hadley* Church, upon a *Sunday*, when the Parſon came by with the Proceſſion, did not move his Cap, nor pay any Reverence to it: Mr. *Newall* perceiving it, laid hold of him, and charged the Conſtable with him, 'till he could examine him. When he was brought before him, he asked him what he thought of the Sacrament of the Altar; he anſwered, *You make a ſhameful Idol of it, and you are Idolatrous Prieſts.* *Newall* then ſaid, he was a ſtout Heretick, and ſoon after taking him with him to *London*, he was put into a Dungeon at *Newgate*, where, after many Examinations and Troubles, and naſty keeping, he died. His Body was bury'd in a Dunghil, for the Papiſts would not ſuffer ſuch as they called Hereticks, when they had killed them, to have a decent Burial.

Philip Humphrey, *John* and *Henry David*, Brothers, who were burnt at *S. Edmund's Bury*. They had been tried before Sir *Clement Higham*, Lord Chief Juſtice at that Place; and though the Queen was ſo ſick that ſhe was paſt Recovery, he was ſo haſty in ſuing out the Writ for their Burning, that they were brought to the Stake but a Fortnight before the Queen died.

William Brown, of *Little Stanham*, was a long Time in Trouble, becauſe in his Sermon ſoon after King *Edward's* Death, he ſaid, *It is reported, That King* Edward *was bury'd with a Maſs by the Biſhop of* Wincheſter. *If it be ſo, they are all Traitors that did it, becauſe it is againſt the Truth and Laws of the Realm, the Glory of God, and Honour of that King.* But at length he was freed by the Council, yet being deprived of his Living, wandered about in Want and Poverty to his Death.

The CHARITY-SCHOOLS *of this County, are,*

BOXFORD, a School for the teaching of twenty Boys.

Buers S. Mary's, a School for the educating of thirty poor Boys. It is upheld by Subſcriptions of 20*l. per Annum* for the Teacher.

Bradley magna, a School at firſt for ſixteen Boys, which is now increaſed to twenty-four,

four by Reaſon of greater Contributions, and Part of them are cloathed.

Bury S. Edmund's, being a large and populous Town full of Gentry, maintains three Schools, one for forty Boys, and the two other for fifty Girls. Here is a ſettled Fund of ſeventy Pounds *per Ann.* beſides Collections and occaſional Gifts, for the Support of them. The Boys at firſt had only a Cap and two Neckcloths allow'd them yearly; and the Girls only two Caps; but now they have ſo many Benefactors, that they are all cloathed.

Dalham, a School for twenty Boys, all cloathed.

Dunwich, a School for the Children of the Town, ſupported by a private Gentleman, who pays twenty Pounds a Year to a Maſter to teach them.

Eye, or *Aye*, a School for thirty Boys, erected in 1716, all cloathed.

Freckingham; ten Children of this Place are taught by Contributions, at the School erected by a noble Lord at *Chippenham* in *Cambridgeſhire*.

Gazely, a School, but we have not the Particulars of it.

Glemsford, two Schools for forty Boys.

Hacheſton, a School founded by *Richard Porter*, Eſq; deceaſed, who by his Will endowed it for teaching twelve poor Boys of this Pariſh and *Parham*, a Village adjoining, and gave a Dwelling for the Maſter.

Haleſworth, a School ſettled for twenty poor Boys, by the Will of the aforeſaid *Richard Porter*, Eſq; who has ſettled a ſufficient Revenue upon it for the Teacher.

Harteſhe, where, *October* 11. in the Year 1709, was opened a School for the Inſtruction of thirty-two Children. *Somerton* hath joined with it, and together maintain forty Boys.

Haverill, a ſmall School erected in 1716 for ſeven Boys, probably ſince augmented, it being a conſiderable Market-Town, but we have no Account of it.

Horringer, alias *Hortingſheath*, a School for all the poor Children of the Place, ſupported in Part by Contributions, and the Help of a private Gentleman, who gives the yearly Intereſt of an hundred Pounds to it, and intends to make it perpetual, as ſoon as he can meet with a proper Purchaſe, which 'tis hoped he has done.

Ipſwich hath three Charity-Schools; one of them, which conſiſts of thirty Boys, is maintained by the Contributions of a few Perſons, who have bound out ſeveral to Trades, or ſent them to Sea. Another of them is for forty Boys, which are all clothed; and the third is for forty Girls, who are alſo cloathed. The Subſcriptions amount to about an hundred Pounds a year, and a Gentleman hath given eight Pounds a Year for ever, for the Support of thoſe Schools.

Lidgate, a Charity-School, but we have no Account of it.

Martleſham, a School for ſeveral poor Children, who are taught and ſupply'd with Bibles and other good Books by private Benefactors.

Market-Weſton, a School for the Inſtruction of divers Children, maintained at the Charge of a ſingle Gentleman, to us unknown.

New-Market, two Schools, one for twenty Boys, and the other for as many Girls, ſupported by fifty Pounds a Year, firſt ſettled by Queen *Anne*, and we ſuppoſe, continued by his Majeſty King *George*.

Neyland, a School for forty Boys, *viz.* Thirty out of *Neyland*, and ten out of *Stoke*; Part of them are cloathed. It is maintained by thirty Pounds *per Annum* Subſcriptions. There is a quarterly Meeting held there by the Subſcribers, who at that Time have a Sermon, and the Children of this School are publickly examined. Here is alſo another School for twenty Girls, who are taught for ten Pounds yearly, paid by certain Ladies, and Gentlewomen of the Neighbourhood.

Ouſden, a School for fifteen Boys, who are taught to Read, Write, and underſtand Arithmetick, and ſay their Catechiſm. It is ſupported by a Subſcription of Six Pounds *per Annum*, and occaſional Contributions. One of the Subſcribers gives them

them the Uſe of a Room for a School, *gratis*.

Parham Hacheſton. See *Hacheſton* above.

Rufham, a School for the teaching the Children of that Pariſh, and *Bradfield S. George*, to Read, Write, and Caſt Accounts, ſupported at the Charge of the Miniſters, and Inhabitants of the ſaid Pariſhes.

Somerton. See *Harteſt* above.

Stow-Market, a School for twenty Boys, all Clothed.

Stradbrooke, a School ſet up in 1716, for twenty Boys, all Clothed.

Sylham-Near, a School for ten Girls, taught at the Charge of the Miniſter.

Tuddenham, a School begun here in 1714, much encouraged by the Miniſter, who pays for teaching ſix Children; and 'tis hoped is greatly increaſed ſince.

Wickham-Brooke, a School for thirty Boys, and twenty Girls, of which ſome are ſet to work for the Maintenance of it.

Wingfield, a School for thirty four Children, all Boys, opened at *Midſummer* 1708. The Maſter is paid a Sum yearly by two Ladies.

Witneſham, a School for ten Boys, of which we know no more.

Divines of Eminency, who were born, or inhabited in this County, but the particular Place is not known.

WILLIAM Pye of *Oriel* College, created Doctor of Divinity in 1545. He ſeemed a zealous Reformer in King *Edward*'s Days, being then Archdeacon of *Berkſhire*; but in Queen *Mary*'s Days changed his Mind, and obtained great Preferments, *viz.* the Deanary of *Chicheſter*, the Prebend of *Litton* in the Church of *Wells*, and the Rectory of *Chedſey* in *Somerſetſhire*. He was one of thoſe Perſons who was engaged in the Diſputation with Archbiſhop *Cranmer*, and Biſhop *Latimer* at *Oxford*, a little before their Martyrdom there. He was reputed a learned Man, and an eloquent Preacher. He dy'd in the Year 1557, as may be ſuppoſed, becauſe we find that Dr. *Thomas White* ſucceeded him in his Archdeaconry that Year.

John Spencer, D. D. of *Corpus Chriſti* College, *Oxford*, a noted Preacher, and Chaplain to King *James* I. He was a great Admirer of Mr. *Richard Hooker*, and Mr. *John Reynolds*, Maſter of his College, into whoſe Place he was elected after his Deceaſe. He was reverenced by all good Men for his Knowledge, Learning and Piety, and is chiefly to be remembred for the extraordinary Pains which he took ſeveral Years before his Death, with the judicious and compleat Divine, Mr. *R. Hooker* above-mention'd, in compiling that learned and profitable Work, *The Eccleſiaſtical Policy*, put out under the Name of Mr. *Hooker* only; for he would not be perſwaded to put his Name to it, though he had a ſpecial Hand in it; but upon the reprinting of it, he ſet an Epiſtle before it, and ſubſcribed it I. S. He dy'd *April* 3, 1614, and was bury'd in *Corpus Chriſti* Chapel, under a fair Monument.

Richard Kidder, Dean of *Peterborough*, and Rector of S. *Martin Outwich*, and at length Biſhop of *Bath and Wells*, upon the Deprivation of Dr. *Thomas Ken*. He was a learned and pious Man, and a great Writer; he hath many Sermons and other Treatiſes extant; but his chief Work was againſt the *Jews*, whom he endeavoured to convince from Scriptures and the *Rabbinical Writers*, *That* JESUS *of* Nazareth *is the Meſſias promiſed by God, and foretold by the Prophets*. He with his Wife, was kill'd by the Fall of his Palace at *Bath and Wells*, in the Tempeſt 1703.

Robert Groſthead, bred in *Oxford*, where he became moſt eminent for Religion and Learning, in all Arts and Sciences. He was at length raiſed to the See of *Lincoln* in 1235. He was a ſtout Oppoſer of the Pope's Oppreſſion of this Nation in his Time, and a ſharp Reprover of the Corruptions of the Church and Court of *Rome*. He wrote no fewer than three Hundred Treatiſes, moſt of which are preſerved in MSS. in the *Weſtmirſter* Library, and had been publiſhed in three large Folio's, by Biſhop *Williams*, one of his Succeſſors, had not the late Civil Wars diſcouraged him. The Piety of his Life and Death was ſuch, that though he was loaded with Curſes from the Pope, he obtained the Reputation of a Saint, not among the Vulgar only, but all unprejudiced Men. His Death happened *Anno Domini* 1254, and no Doubt having turned many from the groſs Errors of his Time, he is numbered with the Angels and true Saints of God.

John Paſcall, D. D. of *Cambridge*, a great Scholar, and a popular Preacher. He was by the Favour of King *Edward* III. Biſhop of *Landaffe*, being at the ſame Time Biſhop of *Scutari*, which was to him a Shadow without a Subſtance, and thereupon left, becauſe a ſmall Something is better than a Nominal Nothing. He dy'd *Anno Domini* 1361. He was deſcended of genteel Parentage in this County.

John Peverell, deſcended of good Parentage in this County, was bred a *Carmelite Frier* in *Oxford*, where he commenced Doctor of Divinity. K. *Richard* II. made him Biſhop of *Oſſory* in *Ireland*; for though in that King's Reign, the Kings of *England* did not preſent to the Biſhopricks of *Derry*, *Rapho* and *Clogher* in the Province of *Ulſter*, till the Reign of King *James* I. but the great *Iriſh* Lords diſpoſed of them to their Chaplains; yet the Biſhopricks in the South of that Nation were ever in the Diſpoſal of our Kings; and ſo this Biſhoprick was given to *Peverell*. From *Ireland* he was removed to *Llandaff* in *Wales*, and from thence to *Worceſter* in *England*, in which See, after he had ſat ten Years, he dy'd *Anno Domini* 1417, and was bury'd in his Cathedral.

John May, bred in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, where he became Proctor in 1545, was elected Maſter of *Katharine-Hall* in 1564, and made Vice-Chancellor in 1569, and was at length conſecrated Biſhop of *Carliſle* in 1577; and having continued eleven Years in that See, dy'd *April* 1598.

John Boys, a Scholar of *Andrew Downs*, and Fellow of S. *John*'s College in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*. He was a profoundly learned Man, and as ſuch preferred to be a Prebendary of the Church of *Ely*, and Parſon of *Boxworth* in *Cambridgeſhire*; but alſo being an excellent *Grecian*, and Divine, was employed in Matters of the greateſt Conſequence to the Church, for he was one of the Tranſlators of the Bible in 1604. He alſo wrote ſome Notes upon *Chryſoſtome*, when it was put out by Sir *Henry Savile* at great Expence, and that with ſo much Judgment, that Sir *Henry* ſtiles him, *Ingenioſſimus & Doctiſſimus Boiſius*; and his Notes, *Doctiſſimas Obſervationes*, and ſome other Things, which by ſome are through Miſtake, imputed to another *John Boys*, who has wrote Expoſitions upon the Epiſtles and Goſpels, *&c.*

Humphrey Nelton, born in this County, but a *Carmelite Frier* in *Norwich*. He was Heir to a fair Fortune from his Father, but voluntarily abandoned it to profeſs a *Religious Poverty*. He was the firſt Monk that entered into the Monaſtery built by *Philip Warin* of *Cowgate*, who in a Fit of Sorrow for his Wife, endowed it with his whole Eſtate. He was the firſt *Carmelite* who in *Cambridge* took the Degree of Doctor of Divinity, which being at that Time unuſual, was thought abſurd, becauſe it could not be thought that a Doctor's Hood could ſit well upon a Frier's Coul. He flouriſhed under King *Henry* III. and King *Edward* I. at *Norwich*, and was bury'd with great Solemnity by thoſe of his Order, *Anno Domini* 1303.

John Horminger, born of good Parents in this County, and very well accompliſhed in many Parts of Learning. His Delight

was in Travelling; and it was his Luck, as he was going towards *Rome*, that he fell into the Company of certain *Italians*, who, according to the Genius of that People, being great Admirers of themselves, and Contemners of all other Nations, vilify'd *England* as an inconsiderable Country, whose Ground was barren, and People barbarous. *Horminger* was very impatient to hear his Native Country so traduced, and could not forbear speaking in her Defence, in which he so elegantly Epitomized the Commodities thereof, that the *Italians* were ashamed of their Slander. But he was not content with his Verbal Apology, for as soon as he returned Home, he set himself to write a Book, *De Divitiis & Deliciis Angliæ*, *Of the Riches and Pleasures of* England; which had it come to our Hands, might have helped our Design. He flourished in the Year of our Lord 1310, as *Bale* and *Pitz.* tell us.

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John Kinningham, a Native of this County, bred up a *Carmelite* first in *Ipswich*, and then in *Oxford*. He was the twenty-fifth Provincial of his Order in *England* and *Ireland*, and Confessor to *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, and his Lady. He was the first that encountred *Wickliffe* in the Schools at *Oxford*, disputing with him upon some Philosophical Subtilties with so much Ingenuity, that *Wickliffe* being pleased with his Modesty, prayed heartily for him, that his Judgment might be convinced; but what was the Success we do not find. He dy'd a very aged Man in the Year 1399, and was bury'd at *York*, a Place far distant from *Ipswich*, the Place of his first Profession; but it was usual for Provincials to travel much in their Visitations.

The TABLE of the Towns, Villages and Hamlets of this County, together with the ſeveral Hundreds and Deanaries in which they ſtand, and the Value of the Churches both in the King's Books, and their preſent Worth: Shewing what Livings being not above 50 *l. per Annum*, are exempted from paying Firſt Fruits and Tenths.

Towns Names.	*Hundreds.*	*Deanaries.*	*Valuation.* *King's Books.*			*Real.*		
ACton	Babergh	V. Sudbury	9	6	8			
Akenham	Boſmere	R. Cleydon	9	11	5½	45	0	0
ALBOROUGH	Plumeſgate	R. Orford	33	6	8			
Alderton	Wilford	R. Wilford	14	18	4			
Aldham	Coſford	R. Sudbury	10	13	4			
Aldringham	Blithing							
Allington, or Athelington	Hoxon	R. Hoxon	4	14	2	29	9	8
All-Saints	Wangford	R. SouthElmh.	8	0	0			
Alpheton	Babergh	R. Subbury	10	1	8			
Ampton	Thedwaſtre	R. Thedwaſtre	5	2	1	29	12	8
S. Andrews	Wangford	V. Wangford	5	13	4			
Arwerton	Sandford							
Aſh juxta Sandford, alias Compſey-Aſh	Looes	R. Looes	14	5	0			
Aſhby	Lothingland							
Aſh-Bocking	Boſmere	V. Boſmere	9	18	6½	43	17	5½
Aſhfield	Blackborn							
Aſpall	Harteſmere							
Aſſington, alias Aſhington	Babergh	V. Sudbury	10	0	0	47	10	0
Backton	Harteſmere	R. Harteſmere	19	13	3½			
Baddingham	Hoxon	R. Hoxon	22	16	8			
Badley	Boſmere							
Badwell-Aſh	Blackbourn							
Bailham	Boſmere	R. Boſmere	12	4	9½			
Bardwell	Blackbourn	V. Blackbourn	7	17	1			
Bargham	Blackbourn	V. Cleydon	12	10	4½			

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deanaries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Bargholt	Sandford							
Barham	Boſmere							
Barking cum Dernſden	Boſmere	R. Boſmere	27	10	7½			
Barnardiſton, or Barondiſton	Risbridge	R. Clare	7	10	5	39	0	0
Barnaby	Mutford	R. Lothingland	3	0	5			
Barnham Gregory	Blackbourn	R. Blackborn	7	11	10½			
Barnham Martin	Blackborn	R. Blackborn	8	5	5			
Barningham	Blackborn	R. Blackborn	13	9	0½	44	10	4
Barnſton	Risbridge	R. Clare	7	10	10			
Barrow	Thingoe	R. Thingoe	23	9	9½			
Barſham	Wangford	R. Wangford	15	6	8			
Barton	Thedwaſtre	V. Thedwaſtre	10	15	7½	39	10	11
Barton-Mills	Lackford	R. Fordham	14	15	10			
Batisfield	Boſmere	V. Boſmere	8	0	7½	45	0	0
Bawdſey	Wilford	V. Wilford	6	13	4	44	4	8
Bayton, or Becton	Thedwaſtre	R. Thedwaſtre	4	3	9	29	10	11
Belings Mag.	Carleford	R. Carleford	10	4	7	41	12	0
Belings Par.	Carleford	R. Colnes	6	7	3			
BECKLES	Wangford	R. Wangford	21	12	3½			
Bedfield	Hoxon	R. Hoxon	14	0	0	48	10	4
Bedinfield	Hoxon	V. Hoxon	8	0	0	49	5	8
Belſted, or Balſted Par.	Sampford	R. Sampford	7	6	0½	49	14	11
Belton	Lothingland	R. Lothingland	17	15	0	31	16	1
Benaker	Blithing	R. Dunwich	18	0	0			
Benhall	Plumeſgate	R. Orford	7	1	3	28	16	0
Bentley	Sampford	V. Sampford	6	2	11	45	18	0½
Berton Mills	Lackford	R. Fordham	14	15	10½			
Bergham	Bosmere	R. Claydon	12	10	5			
Beynton	Looes	R. Looes	5	12	1	43	19	1½
Bildeſton	Coſford	R. Sudbury	12	6	10½			
Blakenham Magna	Boſmere	R. Boſmere	6	16	0½	30	12	0
Blakenham Parva	Boſmere	R. Boſmere	10	3	4			
Blaxhall	Plumſgate	R. Orford	20	0	0			
BLITHBOROUGH.	Blithing							
Blundeſdon, or Blunteſton	Lothingland	R. Lothingland	3	16	8	46	4	8
Boulge, cum Debach	Wilford	R. R. Loees	3	12	1	9 18	4 7	8 2
Boxford	Babergh	R. Sudbury	20	0	0			
Boxted, cum Harteſt	Babergh	R. Sudbury	29	14	2			
Boyton	Wilford	R. Looes	5	12	1			
Bradfield Combuſt	Thedwaſtre	R. Thedwaſtre	4	19	7	29	12	7
Bradfield Monks, alias S. George	Thedwaſtre	R. Thedwaſtre	11	7	3½			
Bradfield S. Clare	Thedwaſtre	R. Thedwaſtre	7	4	7			
Bradfield	Wilford	V. Wilford	4	4	2	46	1	6

Towns.	Hundreds.	Deanaries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Bradley Magna	Risbridge	R. Clare	17	1	5½			
Bradley Parva	Risbridge	R. Clare	5	0	10	44	19	8
Bradwell	Lothingland	R. Lothingland	28	0	0			
Bramfield	Blithing	V. Dunwich	6	7	6	40	5	0
Bramford	Boſmere	V. Boſmere	13	3	9			
Brampton	Blithing	R. Dunwich	20	0	0	45	2	10
Brandeſton	Looes	V. Looes	9	16	8	41	9	7
BRANDON	Lackford	R. Fordham	20	18	1½			
Brantham, or Bra-ham, cum Barg-holt	Samford	R. Samford	25	10	0			
Bredfield	Wilford	V. Wilford	4	4	0			
Brent Ely, or Brentilleth, alias Combuſt	Babergh	V. Sudbury	8	0	0			
Breſworth	Harteſmere	R. Harteſmere	4	8	1½	42	13	4
Brettenham	Coſford	R. Sudbury	11	3	10			
Brightwell	Carleford	R. Lothingl.	28	0	0			
Briſet	Boſmere							
Brockley	Thingoe	R. Thingoe	10	4	2			
Brome	Harteſmere	R. Harteſmere	10	0	2½	44	11	0
Bromeſwell	Wilford	R. Wilford	4	15	7½	26	0	0
Bruſtard	Plumſgate							
Buckleſham	Colnes	R. Colnes	9	1	7			
BUDDESDALE	Harteſmere							
Bulkham	Blithing							
BUNGAY	Wangford	R. Wangford	8	0	5	21	15	0
Bures	Babergh	V. Sundbury	12	16	6½			
Burgate	Harteſmere	R. Harteſmere	13	10	10			
Burgh	Carleford	R. Carleford	8	3	4	43	16	10
Burgh-Caſtle	Lothingland	R. Lothingl.	6	13	4	44	6	1
Burſtall	Boſmere							
Bury S. Edmunds	Thingo							
Buxhall	Stow	R. Stow	20	0	5			
Buxlow	Blithing	V. Dunwich	4	6	8			
Capells	Samford	R. Samford	13	8	4			
Carlton	Hoxon	R. Hoxon	3	11	0½			
Carlton Covel, or Colvile	Mutford	R. Lothingland	12	10	7½	24	1	0
Carſey	Coſford							
Cavendiſh	Babergh	R. Sudbury	26	0	0			
Cavenham	Lackford	V. Fordham	5	5	10	30	0	0
Charsfield	Looes							
Chatſham	Samford	V. Samford	4	13	4	24	7	8
Chedbury, or Chetbury	Risbridge	R. Clare	4	2	8½	46	0	0
Chelmondeſton, or Chempſton	Samford	R. Samford	8	10	0	46	2	8
Chelſworth	Coſford	V. Sudbury	8	8	9			

Cheſhunt

Towns.	Hundreds.	Deanaries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Cheſhunt	Blithing	V. Dunwich	6	7	6			
Chevington	Thingoe	R. Thingoe	16	3	9			
Chillesford, or Cheſilford	Plumeſgate	R. Orford	5	3	4	33	2	6
Chilton	Risbridge	R. Sudbury	5	6	5½	48	12	8
Chipmeadow	Wangford	R. Wangford	10	0	0			
CLARE	Risbridge	V. Clare	4	18	9	37	10	1
Claxton	Carleford	R. Carleford	16	13	4			
Cleydon	Boſmere	R. Cleydon	10	0	0			
Clopton	Carleford	R. Carleford	16	13	4			
Cockfield	Babergh	R. Sudbury	30	0	0			
Coddenham, cum Cap. de Crowfield	Boſmere	V. Boſmere	12	0	5			
Combs	Stow	R. Stow	25	17	8½			
Coniweſton	Blackborn	R. Blackborn	13	0	4			
Cookly, or Cokeley	Blithing	R. Dunwich	6	13	4			
Copdock, alias Coppedhook	Samford	R. Samford	9	12	8½	41	14	0
Cornerd, or Corneth Magna	Babergh	R. Sudbury	9	0	0	39	10	0
Cornerd, or Corneth Parva	Babergh	R. Sudbury	8	2	8½			
Cotton	Harteſmere	R. Harteſmere	15	10	2½			
Corton	Lothingland	V. Lothingl.	0	0	0	10	0	0
Covehith	Blithing							
Cove North	Wangford	R. Wangford	10	0	0	48	8	10
Cove South	Blithing	R. Dunwich	6	2	11	28	0	0
Cowling	Risbridge							
Cranesford	Plumeſgate	V. Orford	6	13	4	44	18	0
Craneley	Harteſmere							
Cratfield	Blithing	V. Dunwich	5	7	11	36	0	0
Creting, All Saints	Boſmere	R. Stow	10	0	5	45	12	0
Cretingham	Looes	V. Looes	9	10	10			
Creting S. Mary	Boſmere	R. Boſmere	7	14	2	46	14	0
Creting S. Olave	Boſmere	R. Boſmere	4	17	8½	22	4	0
Creting S. Peter	Boſmere	V. Stow	10	2	6	46	11	0
S. Croft	Wangford							
Crowfield	Boſmere							
Culford, al. Colsford	Blackborn	R. Blackborn	8	0	0	44	11	0
Culpho	Carlesford	R. Carlesford	5	7	11	7	0	0
Dagworth	Stow							
Dalham	Risbridge	R. Clare	15	10	5			
Dalingho	Wilford	V. Wilford	13	6	8	48	11	0
Darſham	Blithing	V. Dunwich	4	10	10	26	2	7
Debach	Wilford							
DEBENHAM	Thedwaſtre	V. Claydon	15	2	6			
Denham	Hoxon	V. Hoxon	5	0	10	39	9	8
Denington	Hoxon	R. Hoxon	36	3	6			
Denſton	Risbridge							

Towns.	Hundreds	Deanaries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Depding, or Depden	Risbridge	R. Clare	10	11	5½			
Downham	Lackford							
Drinkston, or Drikeston	Thedwastre	R. Thedwastre	16	17	1			
Dunningworth	Plumesgate	R. Orford	4	10	0	35	17	4
cum Tunstall			16	10	5	12	5	8
Dunwich S. John	Blithing	R. Dunwich	5	1	10½			
Dunwich All Saints	Blithing	Benef. Dunw.	0	0	0	13	0	0
Earswell, or Eriswell	Lackford	R. Fordham	16	6	8			
Eastnesse	Blithing							
Easton, or Eston	Looes	R. Looes	10	18	6	45	12	9
Easton Bavent	Blithing	R. Dunwich						
Easton Gosbeck	Bosmere							
Edwardston	Babergh	V. Sudbury.	4	13	4	39	11	0
Ellow	Wangford							
Elmseth, or Helmset	Cosford	R. Sudbury	13	7	1			
Elmswell	Blackborn	R. Blackborn	11	7	1			
Elmham South	Wangford	R. S. Elmham						
		All Saints	8	0	0	41	10	0
		S. Nicholas	6	0	0			
		S. James	8	0	0	38	12	11½
		S. Margaret	6	2	11	41	12	6
		S. Michael	4	17	11	19	10	0
		S. Peter.	8	0	0	32	10	4
Elveden, or Elden	Lackford	R. Fordham	12	17	6			
Erwarton, or Everwarton	Samford	R. Samford	10	13	4			
Engate	Wangford	V. Wangford	7	6	8	6	1	4
Ewston	Blackborn	R. Blackborn	13	7	11			
Eye, or Aye	Harteſmere	V. Harteſmere	11	14	7			
Eyke	Looes	R. Looes	15	0	0	41	2	0
Eyken, Eken, or Iken	Plumesgate	R. Orford	6	13	4	41	17	4
Fakenham Magna	Blackborn	R. Blackborn	11	10	5	45	10	8½
Fakenham Parva	Blackborn	R. Blackborn	13	7	11			
Falkenham	Colnes	R. Colnes.	7	11	0			
Farnham	Plumesgate							
Felixtow	Colnes	V. Colnes	5	9	7			
Felsham, or Falsham	Thedwastre	R. Thedwastre	8	4	7			
Finbarow Mag.	Stow	V. Stow	5	1	3	37	10	0½
Finbarow Parv.	Stow	V. Stow	1	13	4	8	0	0
Fenningham	Harteſmere	R. Harteſmere	10	10	5			
Flempton, or Flenton	Thingoe	R. Thingoe	5	0	0			
Flixton	Lothingland	R. Lothingl.	0	0	0	14	0	0
Flixton	Wangford	V. S. Elmham	6	0	0	27	5	11
Flowton	Bosmere	R. Bosmere	3	9	9½	26	14	0
Fordley cum Middleton	Blithing	R. Dunwich	5	0	0	36	10	0

Towns.	Hundreds.	Deanaries.	Valuation. Kings Books.			Real.		
Fornham All-Saints	Thingoe	R. Thingoe	19	10	5			
Fornham Genevese, or Genouese	Thedwastre	R. Rhedwastre	7	1	0½	35	10	11½
Fornham S. Martins	Thedwastre	R. Thedwastre	7	11	3	37	10	11½
Foxhall	Carlesford							
Frameſden	Thredling	V. Cleydon	10	0	2½			
Framlingham	Looes	R. Looes	43	6	8			
Franſton	Harteſmere	R. Harteſmere	13	6	8			
Frekenham	Lackford	R. Fordham	16	11	4			
Freſingfield	Hoxon	V. Hoxon	17	17	1			
Frekingham	Lackford	V. Fordham	3	15	2½	25	0	0
Freſton	Samford	R. Samford	6	7	6	47	0	0
Freſton cum Snape	Plumeſgate	R. Orford	5	0	0	14	0	6
Fritton, or Freton	Lothingland	R. Lothinglan.	6	13	4	39	17	9
Froſtenden	Blithing	R. Dunwich	12	0	0	45	16	0
Gayſley	Risbridge	V. Clare	10	10	5			
Gedding	Thedwaſtre	R. Thedwaſtre	4	13	4	23	13	7½
Gipping	Stow	R. Gipwin	8	13	9			
Gipping New-Town	Stow	R. Gipwin	4	12	8			
Giſlam, or Gyſleham	Mutford	R. Lothinglan.	13	6	8	42	9	7½
Geſlingham	Harteſmere	R. Harteſmere	26	1	6½			
Glemham, Mag.	Plumeſgate							
Glemham, Par.	Plumeſgate	R. Orford	6	0	0			
Glemsford	Babergh	R. Sudbury	30	0	½			
Gorlſton, or Gurleſton, cum South-Town, alias Yarmouth, Parva	Lothingland	R. Lothinglan.	11	0	0	46	16	9
Gosbeck	Boſmere	R. Boſmere	8	5	5	38	11	4
Greetingham	Looes	R. Looes	9	10	10	42	9	5
Groton, or Growton	Babergh	R. Sudbury						
Grunsborough	Carlesford	R. Carlesford	17	11	3			
Gunton	Lothingland	R. Lothinglan.	5	6	8	20	10	0
Hacheſton, or Hatcheſton	Looes	V. Looes	6	1	10½	22	18	3½
Hadley, Pecul. Cantuar.	Cosford	R. Sudbury	45	2	1			
HALESWORTH.	Blithing	R. Dunwich	20	0	0			
Hankdon	Risbridge	R. Clare	7	10	0			
Hargrave	Thingoe	R. Thingo	4	11	8			
Harkſtead, or Herkſted	Samford	R. Samford	11	3	9			
Harleſton, alias Halſton	Stow	V. Stow	2	0	0	27	14	8
Harteſt and Boxted.	R. See	Boxted above						
Hasby	Lothingland	R. Lothinglan.	6	0	0	16	0	0
Hasketon, juxta Woodbridge	Carleford	R. Carleford	13	6	8	49	6	8

Towns.	Hundreds.	Deanaries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Haſlewood	Plumſgate							
HAVERHIL	Risbridge	V. Clare	6	5	0	38	10	$0\frac{1}{2}$
Hawley, alias Halley	Stow	V. Stow	7	19	2	44	10	$0\frac{1}{2}$
Hawſtead, alias Halſted	Thingo	R. Thingo	11	16	$10\frac{1}{2}$			
Hedgeſſet	Thedwaſtre	R. Thedwaſtre	12	17	11			
Helmingham	Boſmere	R. Boſmere	18	0	0			
Helmley	Colnes	R. Colnes	4	19	1			
Hemmingſton	Boſmere	R. Boſmere	8	11	$5\frac{1}{2}$			
Hempton	Blackborn	R. Blackborn	13	4	2	48	1	4
Hendale	Boſmere	V. Claydon	10	0	10	32	13	8
Hengrave	Thingoe	R. Thingoe	9	7	1			
Henham	Blithing							
Henley	Boſmere							
Henſted	Blithing	R. Dunwich	12	0	0			
Hepworth	Blackborn	R. Blackborn	13	17	$3\frac{1}{2}$	49	10	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Heringfleet	Lothingland							
Heringſwell	Lackford	R. Fordham	9	9	$9\frac{1}{2}$	49	9	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Hetcham, or Heckam	Coſford	R. Sudbury	26	13	4			
Heveningham, or Heningham	Blithing	R. Dunwich	11	6	8	45	10	0
Higham	Samford	V. Samford	5	6	8	47	13	0
Hinderclay	Blackborn	R. Blackborn	9	19	$4\frac{1}{2}$	47	11	3
Hintleſham	Samford	R. Samford	33	9	6			
Hinton	Blithing							
Hitcham	Coſford	R. Sudbury	26	13	4			
Holbrooke	Samford	R. Samford	11	11	3			
Holleſley	Wilford	R. Wilford	12	16	8			
Holton	Blithing	R. Dunwich	10	13	4			
Holton	Samford	R. Samford	7	14	7	49	11	0
Homersfield	Wangford	R. S. Elmham	5	6	8	29	10	0
Honington	Blackborn	R. Blackborn	7	13	4	39	13	2
Hoo	Looes							
Hopton	Blackborn							
Horham	Hoxon	R. Hoxon	12	7	1			
Horningſhearth, Mag.	Thingoe	R. Thingoe	10	17	8			
Horningſhearth, Par.	Thingoe	R. Thingoe	2	6	$0\frac{1}{2}$			
Horworth	Blithing							
Hoxon, or Hoxne	Hoxon	R. Hoxon	12	3	$6\frac{1}{2}$			
Hulverſtreet	Wangford							
Hundon	Risbridge	V. Clare	7	13	$1\frac{1}{2}$	42	10	$0\frac{1}{2}$
Hunſton	Blackborn							
Huntingfield	Blithing	R. Dunwich	13	6	8			
S. James	Wangford							
Icklingham								

—All-Saints

Towns.	Hundreds.	Deanaries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
—All-Saints	Wangford	R. Fordham	12	17	6			
—S. James	Lackford	R. Fordham	11	11	5	44	11	6
—S. Mary's	Lackford							
Ickworth, or Ekenworth	Thingoe	R. Thingoe	7	11	5	34	11	0
Ilketshall								
—S. Andrew	Wangford	V. Wangford	5	13	4	36	12	0
—S. Margaret	Wangford	V. Wangford	5	3	9	27	11	4
	Wangford	V. Wangford	5	6	8			
	Blackborn	R. Blackborn	12	15	0½			
S. John's	Wangford							
Ipswich, or Gippiswic	Bosmere	R. Ipswich hath four Churches, *viz.*						
	Stoke-Mary	——	12	0	0			
	S. Helena's	——	8	13	9	33	18	8
	S. Matthew's	——	5	0	0	19	19	0
	S. Stephen's	——	4	12	8½	5	2	0
Ixning	Laxford	V. Fordham	13	7	6			
IXWORTH	Blackborn							
Keddington, alias Ketton	Risbridge	R. Clare	16	8	6½			
Kellishall, or Kelshall	Hoxon	R. Hoxon	20	0	5			
Kenford	Lackford							
Kensey	Cosford							
Kentford cum Kirby, alias Gaisly	Risbridge	R. Clare	7	3	4	43	16	6
Kenton	Looes	V. Looes	8	0	0			
Kesgrave	Carlford							
Kessingland, or Kissingland	Mutford	V. Lothinglan.	10	0	0	42	10	0
Kettlebaston	Cosford	R. Sudbury	13	6	0	47	11	0
Kettleborough	Looes	R. Wilford	16	0	0			
Kirkley, alias Thirkley	Mutford	R. Lothinglan.	5	16	10½	15	10	0
Kirtlow	Mutford							
Kirton	Colnes	R. Colnes	10	13	4			
Knetshall, alias Knadshall	Blackborn	R. Blackborn						
Knotshall cum Buxlow	Blithing	R. Dunwich	11	0	0	32	0	0
Kushmere	Mutford							
Lackford, or Lakeforth	Thingoe	R. Thingoe	19	10	5			
Lakinheath	Lackford	V. Fordham	14	18	9½	44	9	4½
Languardfort	Colnes							
Langerston	Colnes							
Langham	Blackborn	R. Blackborn	5	16	10½			

Lavenham

Towns.	Hundreds.	Deanaries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Lavenham	Babergh	R. Sudbury	20	2	11			
S. Lawrence	Wangford							
Lawſhell	Babergh	V. Sudbury	20	2	8½			
Lawton	Harteſmere							
Laxfield	Hoxon	V. Hoxon	9	13	4	44	9	10
Layham	Coſford	R. Sudbury	16	0	7½			
Layſtoff, or Low-ſtoff	Lothingland	V. Lothinglan.	10	1	0½	43	16	6
Layſton	Blithing	V. Dunwich						
Letheringham	Loocs							
Levington	Colnes	R. Colnes	6	1	8			
Lidgate	Risbridge	R. Clare	15	10	5			
Linſey	Coſford							
Linſted, Mag.	Blithing							
Linſted, Parv.	Blithing							
Livermore, Mag.	Thedwaſtre	R. Thedwaſtre	15	8	11½			
Livermore, Parv.	Blackborn	R. Blackborn	6	2	11	34	11	4
Lophamford	Blackborn							
Lownd	Lothingland	R. Lothinglan.	8	0	0	40	10	3
Ludham, or Lowdham, cum Pitiſtre	Mutford	V. Wilford	6	10	0	23	0	0
S. Margaret's	Wangford	R. Wangford	5	13	8			
S. Margaret's	Wangford	R. S. Elmham	6	2	9½			
Marlesford	Looes	R. Looes	9	6	8	47	9	0
Martleſham	Carleford	R. Carleford	10	18	9	47	10	0
Melford	Babergh	R. Sudbury	28	2	6½			
Melford, longa	Babergh	R. Sudbury	23	6	8			
Mellis	Harteſmere	R. Harteſmere	9	15	0			
Melton	Wilford	R. Wilford	9	6	8	47	19	8
Mendham	Hoxon	R. Hoxon	5	5	2			
Mendleſham	Harteſmere	V. Harteſmere	14	9	2½	23	4	7
Metfield	Hoxon							
Mettingham	Wangford	V. Wangford	6	17	3½	29	11	4
S. Michael's	Wangford	R. S. Elmham	4	18	9			
Micklefield	Boſmere	V. Boſmere	9	11	0½			
Midleton	Blithing							
Milding, alias Milden	Babergh	R. Sudbury	10	13	4			
MILDENHALL vulgo Milner	Lackford	R. Fordham	22	8	1½			
Monks-Ely, or Munſelleth, pecul.	Babergh	R. Sudbury	13	18	11½			
Monewdon	Looes	V. Looes	8	13	4			
Monks-Soham	Hoxon	R. Hoxon	19	5	2½			
Moulton, Pecul.	Risbridge	R. Clare	13	6	8			
Moulton, Pecul.	Risbridge	V. Clare	4	7	8½			
Mutford, cum Barnby	Mutford	V. Lothinglan.	7	17	1	30	19	3

Nacton

Towns.	Hundreds.	Deanaries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Nacton	Colnes	R. Colnes	8	7	1			
Naughton	Cosford	R. Sudbury	10	15	0	44	11	0
Nawton	Cosford	R. Thingo	5	19	4½			
Nedding, or Nedging	Cosford	R. Sudbury	8	12	11	44	11	0
NEEDHAM	Boſmere							
Nettleſtead	Boſmere	R. Boſmere	8	11	10½	27	11	10
Newborn, alias Nunburn	Carleford	V. Carleford	7	4	2	20	14	8
Newmarket, S. Mary	Lackford	R. Fordham	4	15	2½	33	9	6
Newton, juxta Sudbury	Babergh	R. Sudbury	17	3	8½			
Newton, juxta Stow	Stow	V. Stow	7	15	5	48	0	0
Nayland	Babergh	R. Sudbury	9	0	10			
S. Nicholas	Wangford	R. S. Elmham	6	0	0			
Northalls, alias Covehithe	Blithing	V. Dunwich	5	6	8	8	0	0
Norton	Blackborn	R. Blackborn	14	3	9			
Nowton	Thingoe	R. Thingoe	5	19	4			
Ockold	Harteſmere	R. Harteſmere	19	11	5½			
Okeley	Harteſmere	R. Harteſmere	9	4	9½			
S. Olaves	Lothingland							
Oldton, or Owlton	Lothingland	R. Lothinglan.	14	13	4			
Onhouſe	Stow	R. Stow	7	2	6			
Orford	Plumſgate							
Oſton cum Briſſet	Boſmere	R. Boſmere	7	16	0½	29	10	11½
Otley	Carleford	R. Carleford	16	6	5½			
Owsden	Risbridge	R. Clare	10	3	9			
Pakefield	Mutford	R. Lothinglan.	14	0	0	29	1	4
Pakenham	Thedwaſtre	V. Thedwaſtre	10	3	9	41	10	11
Palgrave	Harteſmere	R. Harteſmere	19	11	3			
Parham	Plumſgate	Looes	0	0	0	20	0	0
Peſnall, or Peſonhall	Blithing	Cur. Dunwich	0	0	0	13	6	8
S. Peter's	Wangford	R. S. Elmham	8	0	0			
Peteſtree	Wilford							
Pethaugh	Thredling	R. Cleydon	9	12	1	45	10	3½
Piſtree	Mutford	*See* Lowdham above.						
Playford	Carleford							
Polſted	Babergh	R. Sudbury	22	0	0			
Poſlingford, alias Poſlingworth	Risbridge	V. Clare	6	10	0	41	11	0
Preſton	Babergh	V. Sudbury.	5	6	3			
Querſted, or Whereſted	Samford	V. Samford	5	6	8	44	10	2
Ramſholt	Wilford							
Rattleden	Thedwaſtre	R. Thedwaſtre	20	0	2½			

Redgrave

Town.	Hundreds.	Deanaries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Redgrave cum Botesdale, or Budsdale	Hartesmere	R. Hartesmere	25	7	1	48	10	8
Redlingfield	Hartesmere							
Redsham	*See* Ringfield below							
Reed	Thingoe	R. Thingoe	2	18	1½	44	11	0
Rendhams	Plumsgate							
Rendlesham	Looes	R. Looes	24	13	4			
Richinghall the Upper	Hartesmere	R. Hartesmere	9	13	11½	43	11	4
Richinghall the Lower	Blackborn	R. Blackborn	16	5	2½	37	10	7½
Ringfield, cum Redsham	Wangford	R. Wangford	12	0	0			
Ringshall	Bosmere	R. Bosmere	11	18	1½			
Risby	Thingoe	R. Thingoe	19	10	5			
Rishangles	Hartesmere	R. Hartesmere	7	13	1½			
Romborough	Blithing							
Rougham	Thedwastre	R. Thedwastre	23	18	6½			
Rowley	Looes	R. Looes	3	12	0			
Roydon, cum Capella de Southwould	Blithing	V. Dunwich	13	6	8	28	0	0
Rushbrooke	Thedwastre	R. Thedwastre	8	1	5½	39	10	11
Roydon	Samford	R. Samford	14	0	0			
Rushmere, *ambæ Medietates*	Mutford	R. Lothinglan.	7	6	8	25	0	0
Rushmere	Carleford	V. Carleford	4	6	8	37	11	4
Rushford	Mutford	R. Lothinglan.	7	6	8			
Sandcroft	Wangford	R. S. Elmham	10	0	0	40	10	0
Sapiston	Blackborn							
Saxham, Mag.	Thingoe	R. Thingoe	11	13	11½			
Saxham, Parv.	Thingoe	R. Thingoe	8	11	5½			
SAXMUNDHAM	Plumsgate	R. Orford	8	15	10	48	13	8
Saxted	Hoxon							
Sekford	Carleford							
Seamer	Cosford	R. Sudbury	11	7	1			
Shaddingfield	Wangford	R. Wangford	12	0	0	38	17	6
Shanfield	Wangford							
Shelland	Stow							
Shelley	Babergh							
Shepmeadow	Wangford	R. Wangford	10	0	0	36	0	0
Shimplingthorp, al. Shimplingthorn	Babergh	R. Sudbury	16	17	1			
Shotley	Samford	R. Samford	20	0	0			
Shottesham	Wilford	R. Wilford	4	16	0½	22	12	8
Sibton	Blithing	V. Dunwich	0	0	0	45	0	0
Sisewell	Blithing							

Small-

Towns.	Hundreds.	Deanaries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Smallbridge	Babergh							
Snape, cum Freſton	Plumſgate	V. Orford	5	5	7½	19	8	0
Soham Earls	Looes	R. Boſmere	10	0	0			
Somerleyton, or Somerlton	Lothingland	R. Lothinglan	12	0	0			
Somerſham	Boſmere	R. Boſmere	8	0	0			
Somerton	Babergh	R. Sudbury	6	16	8			
Sotherton	Blithing	R. Dunwich	5	6	8	43	1	7
Sotterley	Wangford	R. Wangford	10	0	0	44	10	5
Southold	Hoxon							
South-Town	Lothingland							
SOUTHWOULD	Blithing	Cap. Dunwich.	See Roydon above.					
Speckſhall, or Sparkſhall	Blithing	R. Dunwich	14	0	0	33	10	0
Sprowton	Samford	R. Samford	20	18	9			
Stanningfield, or Stanfield	Thedwaſtre	R. Thedwaſtre	8	0	2½			
Stansfield	Risbridge	R. Clare.	10	9	4½			
Stanſted	Babergh	R. Sudbury	10	0	0			
Stanton	Harteſmere							
Stanton, All Saints	Blackborn	R. Blackborn	9	6	0½	34	9	9½
Stanton, S. John	Blackborn	R. Blackborn	9	4	9½	39	10	8
Sternfield	Plumſgate	R. Orford	8	14	4½			
Stoke	Babergh	V. Sudbury	19	0	10			
Stoke	Risbridge							
Stoke-Aſh	Harteſmere	R. Harteſmere	11	1	3			
Stoneham Aſpol	Boſmere	R. Boſmere	19	10	2¼			
Stoneham Earls	Looes	R. Boſmere	17	2	6			
Stoneham Terming-ham, alias parva	Boſmere	R. Boſmere						
Stoven	Blithing							
STOW	Stow							
Stow Langtoft	Blackborn	R. Blackborn	8	7	8½			
Stow Maries	Stow	V. Stow	10	13	4	46	10	0½
Stow Peters	Stow	V. Stow	6	1	8	together.		
Stow Weſt	Blackborn	R. Thedwaſtre	9	17	3			
Stradbrook	Hoxon	V. Hoxon	9	19	4½	33	9	10
Stradſhill	Plumſgate							
Stradſhall	Risbridge	R. Clare	9	10	0½			
Stradford St. Andrew	Plumſgate	R. Orford	5	0	0	25	12	6
Stradford	Samford	R. Samford	13	0	0	49	11	2
Sturſton	Harteſmere	R. Harteſmere	6	16	8	31	13	4
Sudborn cum cap. de Oxford	Plumſgate	R. Orford	33	6	8			
SUDBURY All-Saints	Babergh	V. Sudbury	4	11	5	20	0	0
Sutton, or Stutton	Samford	R. Samford	12	17	6			
Sutton	Wilford	V. Wilford	8	2	1	24	5	0

Sweffling,

Towns.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Sweffling, or Sweftling	Plumſgate	R. Orford	9	2	8½			
Swillond	Bofmere	V. Claydon	7	9	4			
Sylham	Hoxon							
Tatingſton, or Tadingſton	Samford	R. Samford	6	13	4			
Tattington cum Brunditch	Hoxon	V. Hoxon	12	10	2½			
Thebarton	Blithing	V. Dunwich	26	13	4	51	13	4
Thelnetham	Blackborn	R. Blackborn	16	18	4	49	10	0
Thetford S. Mary	Lackford							
Thorndon	Harteſmere	R. Harteſmere	24	11	10½			
Thornham, Mag.	Harteſmere	R. Harteſmere	7	11	3	47	10	0
Thornham, Par.	Harteſmere	R. Harteſmere	4	14	4½	28	13	3
Thorp	Blithing							
Thorp Morieux	Cosford	R. Sudbury	18	14	6½			
Thrandeſton, al. Franſton	Harteſmere	R. Harteſmere	13	6	8			
Thurlow, Mag.	Risbridge	V. Clare	10	11	5½			
Thurlow, Par.	Risbridge	R. Clare	7	10	5			
Thorington	Blithing	R. Dunwich	7	0	0	30	0	0
Thurſton	Thedwaſtre	V. Thedwaſtre	6	13	4	39	10	0
Thwaite, alias Wheight	Harteſmere	R. Harteſmere	6	3	1½	34	11	9
Timworth	Thedwaſtre	V. Thedwaſtre	9	17	11			
Toſtock	Thedwaſtre	V. Thedwaſtre	6	8	6	39	10	11
Trimley, St. Martin	Colnes	R. Colnes	12	0	6			
Trimley, St. Mary	Colnes	R. Colnes	16	13	4			
Troſton	Blackborn	R. Blackborn	10	4	7			
Todenham	Lackford	V. Fordham	10	17	6			
Tudenham, or Tudingham	Carleford	R. Carleford	10	13	4	23	0	6
Tunſton, or Tunſtall, cum Doningworth	Plumſgate	R. Orford	16	10	5	35	17	4
Tyrkele	Lothingland	R. Lothinglan.	5	6	9½			
Ubbeſton	Blithing	V. Dunwich	6	13	4	35	0	0
Ufford	Wilford	R. Wilford	8	5	0			
Ugſhall, or Uggleſhall	Blithing	R. Dunwich	13	6	8	48	3	8
Walderſwick	Blithing							
Waldingfield, Mag.	Babergh	R. Sudbury	21	6	8			
Waldingfield, Par.	Babergh	V. Sudbury	4	18	11½	29	11	0
Walpole	Blithing							
Walſham in the Willows	Blackborn							
Walton	Colnes	R. Colnes	4	6	8			

Wang-

Towns.	Hundreds.	Deanaries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Wangford	Blithing							
Wangford	Lackford	R. Fordham	9	11	10½	39	11	0
Wantesden	Plumesgate							
Washbrooke	Samford	V. Samford	8	6	8	44	8	6
Watlesfield, *or* Warlesfield	Blackborn	R. Blackborn						
Wattesham	Cosford							
Waybred	Hoxon	V. Hoxon	4	15	0	26	9	2
Weigh	Hartesmere	R. Hartesmere	6	3	1			
Wenham Combust	Samford	R. Samford	8	13	4	45	12	0
Wenham, Par.	Samford	R. Samford	5	8	11½	45	12	0
Wenhaston	Blithing	V. Dunwich	6	0	10	30	0	0
Westerfield	Bosmere	R. Cleydon	11	10	7½	47	16	10
Westhall	Blithing	V. Dunwich	10	2	3½	40	0	0
Westhorp	Hartesmere	R. Hartesmere	4	18	1½	43	11	3
Westleton	Blithing	V. Dunwich	8	0	0	33	0	6
Westley	Thingoe	R. Thingoe	9	15	5			
Weston, *alias* Market Weston	Blackborn	R. Blackborn	8	19	7	44	11	8
Weston Coney, *al.* Counston	Wangford	R. Blackborn	13	0	5	44	11	4
Weston, *alias* Coney Weston	Wangford	R. Wangford	13	6	8	46	8	7
Westow	Babergh	R. Thedwastre	9	17	3½	39	10	11
Wetherden	Stow	R. Stow	6	13	4	49	10	0½
Whatfield	Cosford	R. Sudbury	15	0	5			
Wetheringset	Hartesmere	R. Hartesmere	33	9	2			
Wetherdale	Hoxon	R. Hoxon	6	16	8	41	14	4
Whelthan, Mag.	Thedwastre	R. Thedwastre	9	15	7½			
Whelthan, Par.	Thedwastre	R. Thedwastre	4	13	4	35	10	0
Whepstead	Thingoe	R. Thingoe	14	4	2			
Wherfted	Samford	*See* Querfted *above*						
Whitton cum Thurston	Bosmere	R. Cleydon	6	11	5½			
Wickham Market	Wilford	V. Wilford	6	16	8	22	0	0
Wickham Brooke, *or* Wykam Brooke	Risbridge	R. Clare	8	6	10½			
Wickam Skeyth	Hartesmere	R. Hartesmere	5	8	1½	40	10	1
Wilby	Hoxon	R. Hoxon						
Willingham All-Saints, *al.* Ellow	Wangford	R. Wangford	12	0	0	35	1	10
Willingham, S. Mary	Wangford	R. Wangford	6	13	4	23	0	0
Willisham	Bosmere							
Wingfield	Hoxon							
Winston	Thredling	V. Cleydon	9	3	9			
Wisset	Blithing							
Wiston	Babergh	V. Sudbury	4	19	4½			

Towns.	Hundreds.	Deanaries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Withersfield	Risbridge	R. Clare	9	17	2			
Witnesham	Carleford	R. Charleford	18	13	4			
Wiverstone	Hartesmere	R. Hartesmere	8	14	9½	31	11	0
Wixoo, *alias* Whixoe	Risbridge	R. Clare	5	13	1½	44	12	8
Wolverston, *or* Wolfreston	Samford	R. Samford	5	8	7	34	13	0
WOODBRIDGE	Loes							
Wordwell	Blackborn	R. Blackborn	7	7	3½	32	10	0½
Worlingham	Wangford	R. Wangford	12	0	0			
Worlington	Lackford	R. Fordham	19	6	8			
Worlingworth, cum cap. de Southwold	Hoxon	R. Hoxon	19	12	3½			
Wortham Everard Mediat.	Hartesmere	R. Hartesmere	13	2	8½			
Wortham Jervis Mediat.	Hartesmere	R. Hartesmere	12	1	0½			
Wotton	Blackborn							
Wratting, Mag.	Risbridge	R. Clare	8	0	0			
Wratting, Par.	Risbridge	R. Clare	4	19	9½			
Wratling Tallow	Risbridge							
Wrentham	Blithing	R. Dunwich	21	6	8			
Wulpit, *or* Wolpit	Thedwastre	R. Thedwastre	6	18	9			
Yaxley	Hartesmere	R. Hartesmere	6	6	5½			
Yoxford, *or* Yokesford	Blithing	R. Dunwich	5	14	2	37	15	0

UFFOLKE with some Ensuing Townes	Ipwich	Orford	Aldeborow	Dunwich	Sowlde	Lestoste	Bungay	Haldesworth	Fremingham	Debnham	Aye	Buddesdale	Wulpet *	Burye	Nedeham	Mildenall	Haverill	Hadley	Laneham	Sudbury	Clare	Woodbridge	New Market	Thetford Nor	Dys Norf	Saxmunham
armouth Nor N	31	24	22	16	14	6	13	15	21	25	22	25	33	38	30	40	50	37	39	43	45	27	46	31	22	20
xmundha NE	13	5	4	6	8	24	11	5	5	11	11	15	22	26	14	33	36	20	24	27	32	8	36	24	14	75
ys Norf N	15	17	18	17	18	21	10	12	8	6	4	3	11	16	10	20	27	17	17	21	23	13	25	11	70	
hetford Nor N	20	26	27	28	29	32	20	23	18	15	13	9	9	8	14	10	20	18	14	18	17	21	15	77		
ew Market Cam	28	37	39	41	43	46	35	37	26	25	26	22	16	10	23	6	9	21	15	16	11	31	82			
oodbridge NE	5	6	9	14	16	23	16	13	7	8	11	14	15	21	9	30	30	12	18	20	25	64				
lare W	10	32	33	37	38	43	33	33	26	21	23	20	12	9	17	14	5	13	7	6	42					
udbury W	15	26	28	33	35	40	30	30	23	18	4	5	10	16	5	23	26	12	15	45						
aneham W	13	24	26	30	32	37	26	27	20	15	17	14	7	8	10	16	12	6	49							
adley W	8	18	20	15	27	33	14	23	16	12	15	14	9	13	7	21	18	50								
averill W	25	36	38	42	44	49	37	38	31	26	27	23	17	12	21	14	42									
ildenall W	27	35	37	38	39	41	30	33	27	23	22	18	14	8	20	56										
edeham N	6	15	17	20	22	27	18	17	10	5	8	8	7	13	57											
urye N W	18	27	29	32	33	37	26	27	20	16	16	12	6	52												
ulpet N W	12	21	22	26	27	21	20	21	15	10	11	8	56													
uddesdale N	14	18	20	20	21	24	13	15	10	7	5	69														
ye N	12	14	15	15	17	20		11	6	4	68															
ebnham N	8	12	14	16	17	22	13		5	70																
ramingha N	11	9	10	11	12	17	9	7	77																	
ldesworth NE	17	11	10	5	6	10	6	81																		
ungay N	20	16	15	11	11	12	84																			
estoste NE	27	20	17	10	8	7																				
owlde NE	20	11	9	2	74																					
unwich NE	18	9	7	72																						
ldeborow NE	13	2	67																							
rforde E	11	63																								

SUFFOLK sends XVI Members to Parliament has 30 Towns and 572 Parishes is divided into 22 Hundreds containing 995000 Acres and 34422 Houses and 206000 Inhabitants in Compass 140 Miles

THE APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

Several Additions to the Chorography and Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, which Mr. *Burrough* hath been ſo kind to impart to us, ſince the County of *Suffolk* was moſt of it printed off; as alſo ſome Corrections of ſome Things material which have been miſtaken in the Printing.

In Baber *or* Babergh *Hundred.*

Additions and Corrections to Lavenham, *p.* 176.

MR. *Burrough* tells us, That the Inhabitants have a Tenure of Land here, which *Littleton*, the famous Lawyer, calls *Burrough Engliſh, viz.* That the younger Sons inherit the Lands and Tenements which their Fathers had in this Manor, if they happen to die inteſtate. *N. B.* There is the ſame Cuſtom at *Maldon* in *Eſſex*, but it is limited to the youngeſt Son.

Correct. p. 177. *col.* 1. *lin.* 27. have ſerved *for* have never ſerved. And *l.* 29. have oftentimes *for* have been oftentimes.

P. 180. *col.* 2. *l.* 23. *after* Sudbury, *add*, He was an excellent Scholar, and open'd two Synods with *Latin* Sermons, which was rare in that Age, but was a great Enemy to *Wickliff* and his Followers.

Additions to Acton, *p.* 181. *col.* 1.

Acton-Place (or Manor-Houſe) is the beautiful Seat of *William Jenners*, Eſq; lately built by his Father *Robert Jenners*, Eſq; who purchaſed it, and the Lands thereunto belonging, of Mr. *Daniel*, whoſe Family had reſided in it ſeveral hundred Years.

In the Church was a Chantry, call'd, *Our Lady's Chantry*, which was ſold to Sir *Thomas Paſton*, Knt. in the 2d Year of King *Edward* VI's Reign. In it alſo is a Monument for *Andrew de Bures*, who dy'd in 1360: Sir *Edward Bryan* marry'd *Alice* the Daughter and Heir of his Deſcendent Sir *Robert de Bures*, who lie bury'd both of them here. Sir *Robert* lies Croſs-legg'd.

P. 181. *col.* 2. *put before* Boxted,

Boxford, the ancient Seat of the *Paytons*, Knights, who were deſcended of the ſame Male-Stock as the *Uffords* Earls of *Suffolk*, as appears from their Coat Armour, Argent, a Croſs engrail'd, Or; for they aſſumed the Sirname of *Payton*, according to the Faſhion of the Age they lived in, from their Manor of *Payton-Hall* in this Place.

The Manor of this Town is in the Crown at this Time, as is alſo the Advowſon of the Rectory. Two Fairs are held

held here yearly, *viz.* on *Easter-Monday*, and on S. *Thomas*'s Day, *December* 21. Queen *Elizabeth* founded a Free-School for the teaching of Grammar, *&c.* and endowed it with a competent Maintenance.

P. 182. *col.* 2. *add to* Bures S. Mary, *William Martin* of *Lincoln's-Inn*, Esq; left a Legacy of 2000 *l.* in the Hands of certain Feoffees, that out of the Intereſt ariſing from it, among other Things, the Sum of 40 *l.* ſhould be paid yearly to the Vicar of the Pariſh-Church of *Bures S. Mary*, and his Succeſſors for ever.

Add to Edwardſton, *p.* 184. *col.* 1.

Hubert de Montchenſey poſſeſſed this Manor of *Edwardſton* as a Tenant to *William the Conqueror*, as appears by *Domeſday Book*. He gave the Church to the Monks of *Abingdon* for a Cell to their Houſe, and by his Charter confirmed his Gift, 15 *Hen.* 1. who alſo ratify'd it, *Anno* 1115, *Nigellus d'Oiley* and *Radulph Baſſet* were Witneſſes to the Charter. *William de Montchenſy*, Heir Male to *Gurin*, enjoy'd the Barony of *Montchenſy*, and was ſummon'd to Parliament, 49 *Hen.* 3. under that Title; but being taken Priſoner in the Barons Wars, was attainted, and dy'd without Iſſue. *Thomas de Montchenſy* his Grandſon and Heir, recovered the greateſt Part of the Inheritance of the *Montchenſys* the Barons out of the King's Hands, but was never reſtored to the Barony. He marry'd the only Daughter and Heir of *William de Beauchamp* of *Bedford*, &c.

A great Part of the great Tythes of this Church being appropriated to the See of *Ely*, ſince the Diſſolution of the Monaſtery of *Abington*, the Right Reverend Father in God Dr. *Matthew Wren*, Biſhop of *Ely*, upon ſome Propoſals made to the Biſhops, that at the renewing of their Leaſes they ſhould either make the Vicars Leſſees, or cauſe ſome Penſion to be allowed them as an Augmentation of their Revenue, order'd a Rent of 18 *l.* 5 *s.* a Year ſhould be paid to the Vicar of this Church, and his Succeſſors for ever, as divers other Biſhops did in other Places.

Add to Stoke *by* Neyland, *p.* 186. *col.* 2.

Tendring-Hall was anciently a Manor-houſe of the Dukes of *Norfolk*, from which Family it paſſed to the Lord *Windſor*. The Dukes of *Norfolk* came into the Inheritance of it, by the Marriage of Sir *John Howard*, Knt. to *Alice* the Daughter and Heireſs of Sir *William Tendring*. The Lord *Windſor* ſold it to one Mr. *Williams*, the Father of Sir *John Williams*, Knt. who is the preſent Owner of it. In the Hall there was anciently a Chapel.

The Tower of the Church of this Place is about 110 Foot high; and being ſituated upon an Hill, the Steeple of it is ſaid to be a Sea-Mark to the Mariners that paſs by the Mouth of the River *Arwell*, at 15 or 16 Miles Diſtance. In the Church and Chancel are ſeveral fair Monuments for the *Howards*, as Sir *John Howard*, who marry'd the Heireſs of *Tendring*, who dy'd in 1400; the Lady of *John Howard* Duke of *Norfolk*, who dy'd in 1452; as alſo for Sir *William Tendring*, and *Katharine* his Wife, who dy'd in 1408; the Lady *Windſor*; *John Payton*, &c.

Add to Long-Melford, *p.* 184. *col.* 2. *l.* 20. *after* Demeſne,

Upon the Diſſolution of the Abby of *Bury S. Edmunds*, 37 *Hen.* 8. that King granted to *William Clopton*, Eſq; the Manor of *Monks-Melford*, formerly belonging to the Hoſpital of S. *Saviour* without the North-Gate of *Bury*, in as ample a Manner as the late Abbot of *Bury* held it in the Right of the late diſſolved Monaſtery; and to Sir *William Cordell* the Manor of *Melford*, and Advowſon of the Church, to which Queen *Mary* I. added a Grant of the ſaid Hoſpital, *Reg.* 1. Sir *William* ſoon after founded an Hoſpital at *Melford*, and having dedicated it to the *Holy Trinity*, ſettled the Lands of S. *Saviour*'s upon his, in 1580. Of this Hoſpital we ſhall give an Account afterwards. Sir *William* left no Iſſue of his Body, and ſo his Siſter became his Heir. She marry'd *Richard Allington*, Eſq; ſecond Son of Sir *Giles Allington*, and brought her Eſtate

ſtate to his Family; but having no Iſſue Male by him, *Mary Allington* her Daughter was her Heir, and by Marriage brought her Eſtate to Sir *John Savage*, who had Iſſue by her Sir *Thomas Savage*, Knt. created *July* 15, 9 *Jac.* 1. Lord Viſcount *Colcheſter*; his Son and Heir *John* was raiſed to the Honour and Dignity of Earl of *Rivers*, and was ſucceeded in his Honour by *Thomas* his Son and Heir, whoſe Succeſſor was *John* Earl of *Rivers*. 'Twas *Mary* the Widow and ſecond Wife of this Earl that was plunder'd ſo miſerably at her Seat at *Melford-Hall*, in Plate, Money, coſtly Hangings, and other rich Furniture, with what ſhe loſt at her other Seat at *S. Oſyth* in *Eſſex*, to the Value of 100,000 *l.* And at the ſame Time the Rector Mr. *Robert Wareyn* was plunder'd, and ſequeſtred for his Loyalty. All this while *Melford-Hall* lay under a Mortgage to Sir *John Cordell*, made to him by the firſt Earl of *Rivers*, which being afterwards ſold to Sir *Robert Cordell*, Bart. he made *Melford-Hall* his Seat, as it continued for ſeveral Years, 'till the Male Iſſue failed.

P. 186. *col.* 1. *l.* 7. *for* Stye *read* Aye.

In Blackborn *Hundred.*

P. 187. *col.* 1. *Ixworth* is placed under the Hundred of *Blackbourn*, which Mr. *Burrough* places in the Hundred of *Thingo*; but if we are miſtaken, it is becauſe not being Inhabitants of the County, we have followed the Maps and the *Index Villaris*, which are the beſt Guides we have. Yet in another Place he ſeems to allow us right, yet diſallows our placing the *Harvey* Family there, becauſe their Reſidence is at *Ikeworth* in *Thingo* Hundred, two Miles South-Weſt of *Bury*, and informs us, that *Ixworth* is the Seat of *Thomas Norton*, Eſqs. a Branch of the *Hampſhire* Family of *Nortons*; and that after the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries the Priory of *Ixworth* was exchanged by *Henry* VIII. with one Mr. *Connington* for *Non-ſuch* in *Surrey*. We own our Miſtake, which we have fall'n into thro' the Similitude of Names, which are often ſpelt the ſame Way.

Add before Badwell, *p.* 188. *col.* 1.

Badwell, or *Babewell*, are (as Mr. *B.* tells us) not rightly put together, for they are in two different Hundreds, the firſt in *Blackborn*, and the laſt in *Thingo*, and 'tis at this laſt that the Monaſtery of *Grey-Friers* was. Our Miſtake is founded upon this, That we find only *Badwell* in our Maps or Villare's, and the Names of Places in all our Charters, Records, and Inquiſitions are written ſo many different Ways, that we concluded *Babewell* muſt be the ſame as *Badwell*, becauſe we found no other Place of the like Name, and we were not willing to omit it altogether.

In Blithing *Hundred.*

Add in Dunwich, *p.* 190. *col.* 1. *after* Abode here,

In King *Edward the Confeſſor*'s Time, *Edric de Leſefield* held *Dunwic* for one Manor; and when the Conqueror's Survey was made, one *Robert Malet* held it. Then there were two Plough-lands, now but one, the Sea hath waſhed away the other, and there was always one Plough-land in the Demeſn; then there were twelve Borders, now but two, and 24 Freemen, who had each of them 40 Acres, who paid all Cuſtoms to the Manor, then 126 Burgeſſes, now 236. In the Reign of King *John* the Free-Burgeſſes of *Dunwich* gave that King for their Liberties, which he granted to them, *Reg.* 1. 300 Marks of Silver, beſides ten Falcons and five Girfalcons; by which Charter they were made a Free Borough, and had Liberty or Power within their own Precincts to try and judge Cauſes, and receive the Forfeitures ariſing from them within the Limits and Juriſdiction of their Court, as alſo Toll and Theam, (*i. e.* a Privilege to take and keep Bondmen, Villains and Servants with their Generations one after another) *Infangthef*, (*i. e.* Authority to try and judge a Thief taken within the Juriſdiction of their Borough) and *Outfangthef*, (*i. e.* Liberty to take a Thief and carry him to the Place where the Fact was committed, and there have him try'd.)

try'd.) They had alſo the Liberty to carry their Goods up and down to Fairs and Markets, free from Toll, Pontage and Stallage. And they gave more to the ſame King 200 Marks and 500 Eels for having *Wrec*, (*i. e.* Goods thrown overboard, when a Ship was over-laden, or caſt away at Sea) and *Lagan* (*i. e.* Goods lying under Water, or at the Bottom of the Sea) inſerted in their Grant. King *John* remitted 40 *l. per Annum* of his Fee-Farm Rent, which had been 120 *l. per Annum*, and now this poor Town ſtands charged ſtill with 80 *l. per Annum*, which is twice as much as any other Coaſt-Town either in *Norfolk* or *Suffolk* pays.

Amend p. 195. *col.* 1. Layton *for* Layſton.

Add p. ead. col. 2. *after* Sibberton,

Southwold, or *Sowold*, a ſmall Corporation, and Sea-Port Town, famous for the Rendezvous of the *Engliſh* Fleets in the *Dutch* War, which is memorable for two Naval Victories obtain'd over that Republick, *June* 3, 1665, and *May* 28, 1672, both under the Conduct of the then Duke of *York*, (afterwards King *James* II.) as High Admiral. The Town is ſtrong and pleaſant, ſituate upon a Cliff, with the Sea on the Eaſt, and the River *Blith*, over which there is a Draw-bridge on the Weſt, and a Bay on the South, made by the Shooting forth of *Eaſton-neſs*, which was the *Extenſio*, or Ἔξοχὴ of the Ancients, and is the moſt Eaſtern Point of *England*. The Cliff hath ſeveral Pieces of Cannon planted on it, to ſecure the Country from any Invaſion that Way.

In Boſmere *Hundred.*

Add to Ipſwich, *p.* 197, *col.* 1. *after County, within three Lines of the Bottom,*

In this Burrough there were in the Time of King *Edward the Confeſſor* 538 Burgeſſes, who paid Cuſtom to the King, and had 40 Acres of Land each; but when *Little Domeſday Book* was drawn up, there were but 110 Burgeſſes who paid Cuſtoms, and 100 poor Burgeſſes, who could pay but one Penny an Head, and 328 Manſions lay then Waſte; it was the ancient Demeſne of the Crown, and the Lands belonging to it, were held in Fee-Farm by Grant from the Crown, as appears by the ſame Survey, where it is found under the Title of *Terra Regis*, *fol.* 319. The Burgeſſes of *Ipſwich* paid a Fine for a Grant, and Confirmation of their Liberties, and to have their Town at Farm for 60 Marks, and an annual Rent of 100 *s.* 6 *Rich.* 1. Mr. *Scrivener* of *Ipſwich* gave a Scholarſhip in *Cambridge* to *Clare-hall*. Mr. *Smart* an Alderman of this Town, gave 19 *l.* a Year, and Mr. *Scrivener* 22 *l.* a Year, to maintain ſix Scholars in *Pembroke-Hall*, *Cambridge*.

P. 200, *col.* 2. *line* 5. *after p.* 408. *add,*

Dr. *Benjamin Laney*, deſcended of a good Family in this Town, was educated in *Chriſt's College*, *Cambridge*, from whence being removed to *Pembroke-Hall*, he became Fellow, and at length Maſter there. Before the Troubles came on he was Prebendary of *Weſtminſter*, and Chaplain to the King. In 1643 he was ejected out of his Maſterſhip and ſtripp'd of all. After which he ſuffered many Calamities 'till the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. when he recovered his Maſterſhip, and ſoon after was made Dean of *Rocheſter*, Biſhop of *Peterborough*, *Lincoln*, and *Ely*, where he died in 1674. He hath ſome Sermons in Print, and a ſmall Piece againſt *Hobbes*.

P. 201, *before* Bargham.

Badley, the Lordſhip of *Edmund Alcock*, Eſq; who having no Iſſue Male, his Daughter and Heir married *Simon Poley*, and brought it into his Family, *Anno* 1481.

P. 201, *col.* 1. *to* Bargham, *add,*

In the Church here lieth interred *Helena*, the Wife of *Edward Bacon* of *Shrubland-Hall* with this Epitaph upon her Tomb.

Helena *Filia unica*, & *Hæres* Thomæ Litle *de* Bray *in Comitatu* Berk. *Armig. Nupta* Edwardo Bacon, *Armig. vixit Annos* 37, *ea Vitæ integritate, animique immunitate, ut Uxor, Mater, & Amica inter primos haberetur. Hæc tamen poſt partum* XIX *Filiorum, &* XIII *Filiarum, annorum plus minus* 82, *expiravit, Anno Redemptionis*, 1646, Julii 24. *Edward Bacon* her Husband was the 3d Son of Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, Lord Keeper.

Add

Add in Nettlested, *p.* 202, *col.* 2. *line* 23.

The *Wentworths*, who had their Seat in this Place, were descended from the *Wentworths* of *Wentworth Woodhouse* in *Yorkshire*, where they had been of great Antiquity.

P. 203, *col.* 2. *add to* Oston, *after* his Kingdom,

Which was the more inhuman, because it was done treacherously at an Entertainment, *Anno* 793. Time hath quite demolished the Castle, so that there now remains nothing but a Mole or Ditch, to shew where it was. We observe nothing more of this Villege but this, that the learned and pious *Lancelot Andrews* Bishop of *Ely*, who died in 1626, left 4000*l.* to purchase an Estate for the Use of poor Men and Boys, Clergymens Widows, and Prisoners, which he vested in Trustees for the Purposes aforesaid, which they did in this and the neighbouring Parish of *Elmseth*, &c.

In Cosford *Hundred.*

Add to Hadley, *p.* 207. *col.* 1.

This Town is a Peculiar of the Archbishops of *Canterbury*. The Church is adorned with a tall Spire covered with Lead, and has a Ring of eight Tunable Bells in it. King *James* I. granted to this Town a Charter of Incorporation, which King *James* II. took away. The Revenues of the Market, and Shambles belong to the Town. It is of some Note for the Martyrdom of Dr. *Rowland Taylor* their Minister in Queen *Mary* I's Days.

In Hartesmere *Hundred.*

Add to Aye, *or* Eye, *p.* 209. *col.* 2.

Concerning this Town we find thus much in *Domesday Book*, *viz. Edric* held *Eye*. There were in it 12 Plough lands in the Reign of King *Edward the Confessor*. Now *Robert (Malet)* holds it in Demesne. There is a Park for Deer, and a Market, to which belong 25 Burgesses. To the Manor belong 48 Socmen (*i. e.* Tenants in ancient Demesne) who had 121 Acres of Land, of whom 37 were the Lord's Vassals.

Leland seems to intimate to us, that it was anciently so moist a Place especially in Winter, that it was little better than a standing Fen, when he tells us, that Barges came up to it from the Haven of *Cromar*, or the Creek near it, there having formerly been found by the Monks of *Eye* in scouring their Ditches, large Rudders pitched all over, with large Nails, and other Naval Instruments.

This Lordship hath several Times been settled in Jointure upon the Queens of *England*. After many Changes in this Honour, Sir *Frederick Cornwallis* descended lineally from Sir *John Cornwallis*, Steward of the Houshold to King *Edward* VI. and Sir *Thomas Cornwallis*, one of the Privy Counsellors of Queen *Mary*, and Comptroller of her Houshold, was *April* 20, 1661, made Baron *Cornwallis* of *Aye*, by King *Charles* II. whose Interest and Service he addicted himself to in the worst of Times. 'Tis said that it is by the Interest of this Family, whose Seat is at *Aye Hall*, that it is made a Corporation, and sends Burgesses to Parliament.

P. 207. *col.* 2. *line* 2. *before* the Villages *put*,

This Town is deservedly of Note for the Births of divers famous Men, *viz. John Overall*, a general great Scholar, and one of the most profound School Divines of his Age, which having raised him to the Chair of the King's Professor of Divinity in *Cambridge*; he afterwards was made Dean of St. *Paul's* by Q. *Elizabeth*, to whom his Patron, Sir *Fulk Grevil*, recommended him, and in King *James* I's Reign preferred first to the See of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, and then to that of *Norwich*, where he died in 1619.

Dr. *William Alablaster*, as rare a Poet and *Grecian*, as any Age or Nation ever produced. He was bred in *Trinity College*, *Cambridge*, and being Chaplain to *Robert* Earl of *Essex*, in his Expedition to *Cadiz*, turned Papist, but from some Disgust taken at the *Romish* Party, returned to the Church of *England*, and was a Prebendary of S. *Paul's*, and Rector of *Tharfield*

ſield in *Hartfordſhire*. He was much admired for his Cabaliſtical Learning, and the Tragedy of *Roxana*, ſeveral Times acted in *Cambridge*. He died about the Year 1640.

Dr. *Joſeph Beaumont*, Maſter of *Peter-Houſe* in *Cambridge*, and the famous *Regius* Profeſſor of Divinity in that Univerſity many Years, yet hath nothing in Print but a Poem called *Pſyche*, a ſufficient Proof of his Wit and Learning.

Add to Boteſdale, *p.* 210. *col.* 2.

Here is a good Grammar School, endow'd with ſeveral Scholarſhips for ſuch Scholars as are ſent from it to *Cambridge*, without limiting them to any College.

In the Hundred of *Hoxon.*

Add to Denning, *after* Rouſes, *p.* 214. *col.* 2. *line* 2.

Sir *John Rouſe* is now Lord of the Manor, and Patron of the Church, in which lie bury'd *Reynold Rouſe*, Son and Heir of *Robert Rouſe*, who died in 1464, and *Henry de Bello Monte*, or *Beaumont*, Son and Heir of *John* Viſcount *Beaumont*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *William* [*r. John*] *Phelip* Lord *Bardolph*, who died in the Year 1443.

In Lackford *Hundred*, *add to* New-Market, *p.* 218.

The Dyke commonly called the *Devil's Dyke*, was the Boundary between the two *Saxon* Kingdoms of the *Eaſt Angles* and *Mercians*, while the Heptarchy ſtood.

The Diverſion of Horſe-racing at this Place hath chiefly been in Uſe in and ſince the Reign of King *Charles* II. who received a wonderful Deliverance by the breaking out of a Fire, while he was here; for being thereby forced to return to *London* ſooner than he deſigned, the wicked Conſpiracy, known by the Name of the *Ry-Plot* was diſappointed by his Retreat, being before the Time of Execution intended by the Conſpirators.

Add to Mildenhall, *or* Milnale, *p.* 218. *col.* 1. *after* Houſes, *line* 27.

This Town hath a large and handſome Church and Chancel, with a lofty Tower, which is 40 Yards, or 120 Foot high. In them are many Monuments for divers of the noble Family of *Norths*. Sir *Thomas Hanmer* hath a fine Seat here.

In p. 220. *col.* 2. *line* 6. *inſert*,

Kenford, or *Kenetford*, a Village to which *William the Conqueror* granted a Commiſſion or Writ to certain Juſticiaries to ſummon his Tenants and Sheriffs, in whoſe Juriſdiction the Abbey of *Ely* had any Lands, to appear before his Barons aſſembled there, who were to cauſe whatever had been taken from it, to be reſtored, and allow it to enjoy all the Liberties and Cuſtoms which they ſtood poſſeſſed of at the Death of *Edward the Confeſſor*; and accordingly the Monks recovered, what they could prove had anciently belonged to them, and had been invaded or ſeized on by any of the *Normans*.

In the Hundred of *Loos.*

Add to Woodbridge, *p.* 225. *col.* 2. *after* Honour, *line* 12.

The Church of this Town being only a bare Curacy, without any Vicarage endowed, was in the Year 1667, augmented by the liberal Donation of Mrs. *Dorothy Seckford* of *Seckford-Hall* in this County, Widow, after this Manner: This pious Gentlewoman by her Indenture bearing Date *June* 8, 1667, ſettled on Mr. *Edmund Brome*, then Miniſter of *Woodbridge*, for the Term of 60 Years, all her impropriated Rectory of *Woodbridge*, and in her laſt Will and Teſtament did afterwards appoint, limit, and declare, and will, and deviſe the ſame to the Perſons to whom ſhe had bequeathed her Eſtate in *Woodbridge*, upon Truſt and Confidence repoſed in them from Time to Time to ſettle an orthodox Miniſter to ſerve the Cure during Life, and enjoy all the Tithes, Oblations, and other Profits belonging to the ſaid Rectory, of which the Tithes ſo given are now worth 40 *l. per Annum*. This pious Gentlewoman died in the Year 1673.

In the Hundred of *Plumesgate.*

Add to Blaxall, *p.* 234. *col.* 1. *line* 27. *after* Family,

But it continued not long in that Family, for in the Reign of K. *Henry* IV. *Anno* 1400, it was in the Poſſeſſion of the Family of *Glemhams*, but how it came to them, we find not.

P. 236. *col.* 2. *add at the End of* Stratford, *after* 9 Edw. 1.

Ranulph de Glanvile the famous Lawyer and Juſticiary of *England*, who flouriſhed *Anno* 1171, and was Founder of *Butley* Priory (though by his Name he was of *Norman* Extraction) was born in this Town, as Sir *Edward Coke* tells us, *lib.* 8. *Rep.*

To Bruſierd,

Mr. *Scrivener* was Miniſter of *Haſelingfield*, near *Cambridge.*

To Orford, *add*, *p.* 233. *col.* 2. *line* 5.

This Place is remarkable for a Light-houſe at the *Neſſe*, which is call'd *Orford Light-houſe*, which is of great Uſe to the Mariners and Seamen.

P. 234. *line* 6. *col.* 1. *after* Worſhipful, *put*,

The Reverend Mr. *Thomas Redrich*, Miniſter, or Native of this Place, gave 10*l. per Annum*, to *Jeſus College*, *Oxford*, 13 *Eliz.*

After Butley, *p.* 234. *col.* 2. *place* *Buxhall*, the Lordſhip and Seat of the ancient Family of the Coppingers in the Year 1517. 15 *Jac.* 1.

In *Risbridge* Hundred.

Add to the Earls of Clare, *p.* 239. *col.* 1. *line* 28.

After the Death of *George* Duke of *Clarence*, Brother of King *Edward* IV. the Dukedom thereby coming into that King's Hands, he made the Herald which properly belonged to that Duke, King at Arms, and gave him the Name of *Clarencieux.* His proper Office now is to martial and diſpoſe the Funerals of all the leſſer Nobility, as Knights, Eſquires, *&c.* in all Parts of the Realm on the South Side of *Trent*; but though it be generally received that King *Edward* IV. inſtituted this Office firſt, yet Sir *H. Spelman* proves it a Miſtake, for he tells us, that he hath found in his Reading, that *William Horſley* by King *Henry* V. and *Roger Leigh* by King *Henry* VI. were appointed Kings of Arms by the Name of *Clarencieux*; but that learned Antiquary profeſſeth himſelf ignorant of the original Inſtitution, and Reaſon of it; but gives us his Opinion, that it is not more ancient than King *Edward* III's Reign; yet he doth not then affirm it to have been uſed, unleſs he ſhould be then called *South Roy*, as the Herald, whoſe Juriſdiction is beyond the *Trent* Northward is called *Nor-roy.* He is alſo King at Arms. The great *Camden* was *Clarencieux* King at Arms, who died in 1623.

Clare-Church is a large and beautiful Building, ſaid to have been erected by an Abbot of *Bury.* In it *Edmund Mortimer*, Son of *Roger Mortimer*, Earl of *March*, and Grandchild of *Edmund Mortimer* Earl of *March*, and *Philippa*, ſole Daughter of *Lionel* Duke of *Clarence*, third Son of King *Edward* III. who was next Heir to the Crown after the Death of *Richard* II. lies bury'd.

Here was a Religious Houſe of *Auguſtine Friers*, founded about the Year 1248, by Dame *Joan* of *Acres*, ſecond Daughter of King *Edward* I. and *Gilbert de Clare* Earl of *Glouceſter* and *Hertford*, her Husband. She died, 1 *Edw.* 2. and was bury'd in the Church of this her Monaſtery, the King her Brother, and moſt of the Nobility of *England* attending her Funeral: She was at her Death the Wife of *Ralph de Monthermer*, who for her Sake, enjoy'd the Honour of her former Husband.

P. 241. *col.* 2. *add to* Stoke-Clare,

Osbert Stoc-Clare, a Monk of *Weſtminſter*, was a Native of this Place. He was in great Eſteem with all good Men for his Learning, and at length, as *Leland* ſays, became Prior of his Monaſtery. He took great Delight in writing and imitating the Lives of the Saints, and to that End wrote the Life of King *Edward the Confeſſor*, the Founder of his Monaſtery, the Miracles of S. *Edmund*, the Life of S. *Eadburga*,

burga, and many Epiſtles. He flouriſhed about the Year 1136.

Add Chilton, *p.* 242. *col.* 1. *after* Bradley-Parva, *put*,

The Manor of *Chilton-Hall* in the Year 1500, was the Seat of *Robert Crane*, Eſq; who, or his Son being then a Knight, was High Sheriff of this County, 7 *Car.* 1. The preſent Poſſeſſor is Sir *John Woodhouſe*, Bart. whoſe Mother was deſcended of the *Cranes*, Baronets of this Place.

Add Depden *after* Depdale, *p.* 242. *col.* 2.

Depden (if it may be rightly diſtinguiſhed from *Depdale*, for in our Villare's, where the one is found, the other is not, no more than in the Map) hath been the Lordſhip ſucceſſively of the Family of the ſame Name, the *Depdens*, *Jarmins*, and *Coel*, and is now the Eſtate of ——— *Thornhill*, Eſq; Dr. *Anth. Sparrow*, Biſhop of *Norwich* was born here.

The Church is but ſmall, but is a very handſome one, having a beautiful Font, and a decent Chancel. The Patronage is in the Lord of the Manor.

Add at Honedon, *or* Hundon *about the* Saxon *County*, *p.* 243. *col.* 1. *l.* 4.

The Inſcriptions of them were ſo various, that there was ſcarce two of them alike, tho' they were generally of the ſame Bigneſs and Weight, *viz.* about the Bigneſs of our Groat, and were the *Roman Denarii*, or Pennies. The Variety of Inſcriptions might ariſe from hence, that there were in King *Ethelſtan*'s Time divers Mints in many Places in this Kingdom, with Maſters to every one of them; who having Power to put what Stamps they pleaſed upon their Coin, follow'd their own Fancies, and ſo made that Difference. It is much harder to give a ſatisfactory Reaſon, why this Money, and ſo great a Quantity of it ſhould be bury'd with the Dead. No doubt it was upon ſome ſuperſtitious Account, but what we do not pretend to determine, and therefore ſhall only ſet down the Conjecture of an ingenious Gentleman, unknown to us, and leave it to the Reader to judge of the Solution of it. There were (ſays he) between 2 and 300 Pieces found in the Grave; and if, according to the Computation made by *Greaves*, (*p.* 117.) 240 *Denarii* make one Pound, then the Deceaſed might order ſo many to be bury'd with him, as a kind of Expiation for having privately kill'd a *Dane* of a ſervile Condition; for in King *Ethelred*'s Laws, that is the Puniſhment, as *Lambard* tells us, *Si Anglies morte affecerit Danum ſervilis Conditionis, integram ſolvite libram*; if more or leſs was found, it might anſwer another Mulct enjoyn'd by the *Saxon* Laws, for killing or maiming ſome Perſon of another Quality; or the *Æſtimatio capitis* might be laid in the Grave with the Perſon that was kill'd.

Add to Kedington *or* Ketton, *p.* 243. *col.* 2. *l.* 9. *of the* Bernardiſtons.

The *Bernardiſtons* are a Family of great Antiquity in this County, and of no leſs Honour and Reputation, for *Peter Bernardiſton* was Knight of this Shire in the 5th and 6th Year of King *Edward* II. and 28 *Edw.* 1. and from that Time they have flouriſhed, ſo that ſeveral of them were Knights, and ſince divers of them have been Baronets, ſo that Sir *Nathaniel Bernardiſton*, who lived in K. *Charles* II's Reign, was the 23d Knight of the Family, and his Deſcendant Sir *Robert* not long ſince enjoy'd his Anceſtor's Eſtate here.

In Samford *Hundred.*

Add to Tattingſton, *p.* 246. *col.* 2. *after* good Services,

John Earl of *Oxford*, and *Thomas Almote*, purchaſed the Free Chapel, call'd S. *Margaret's* of this Place, in the 2d Year of King *Edward* VI.

P. 246. *col.* 1. *l. ult. after* do not, *put*

Stretford, or *Stratford*, or *Strafford*, a ſmall Village, but famous for being the Native Place of a great Man, Dr. *William Nicholſon*, who was the Son of a rich Clothier in this Town. After his Academical Progreſs in Learning, he became Chaplain to *Henry* Duke of *Northumberland*, and School-maſter at *Croydon*, where finding more Toil than Profit, he retir'd into *Wales*, where he obtained a Canonry,

the Archdeaconry of *Brecknock*, and two Livings in *Carmarthenſhire*, out of which being ejected, he ſubmitted to teach a private School, 'till the Reſtoration, when by Means of the Earl of *Clarendon* he was made Biſhop of *Glouceſter*, and had a Diſpenſation to keep his Archdeaconry *in Commendam*. He was a Perſon of great Learning, Piety, and Prudence, a ſound Churchman, as his *Apology for the Church Diſcipline*, and his *Expoſitions on the Creed, Pſalms and Church Catechiſm* prove. He dy'd in 1671-2.

In Stowey *Hundred.*

Add to Stow-market, *p.* 247. *col.* 2. *l.* 9.

It is dedicated to S. *Peter the Apoſtle*. The Tower and Spire are 120 Foot high, in which are eight tunable Bells. Several of the Family of the *Tyrrels* lie bury'd in it, tho' the Seat of that ancient Family is at *Giſiping* in this Hundred, where is alſo a beautiful and ſpacious Church. Some of that Family were living there in 1558.

In Thedwardſtry *Hundred.*

Add to Bradfield, *p.* 250. *col.* 2. *l.* 10.

The Church of *Bradfield* (*S. George*, as it is now diſtinguiſhed from three other Villages of that Name in this Hundred, but not ſo in our ancient Records) ſtands upon ſuch an high Hill, that tho' the Steeple be but 22 Yards high, it commands ſo large a Proſpect, that from it may be ſeen ſixty Churches in the Circumference; for from it we may look into *Cambridgeſhire*, *Norfolk*, *Eſſex*, and the *Iſle of Ely*. The Fire of *Thrapſton* in *Northamptonſhire*, which happen'd a few Years ago, was ſeen from it. The 4th Bell hath this Inſcription, *Quæſumus, Andrea, famulorum ſuſcipe Vota.*

To Barton, *p.* 250. *col.* 1. *l.* 27. *to* Church *add*, which is large and handſome.

Add to H ſſet, *p. ib. col.* 2.

The Church is very beautiful, where ſeveral of the Family of the *Bacons* lie interr'd. They had their Reſidence here from the Reign of King *Henry* II. to that of King *Charles the Martyr*. From them the Lordſhip hath ſince paſſed, firſt to the *Walpoles*, next to *Aubry Porter*, Eſq; and laſtly to *Thomas le Heup*, Eſq; who now enjoys it.

In the Churchyard of this Place is a remarkable Inſcription upon a flat Graveſtone, which is as follows:

Redenes Rector, Ores, pro quo rogo Lector
Vermibus hic ponor, ſic tranat omnis honor.

The *Bacons* built this Church and Steeple, and *John Hoo*, and *Katharine* his Wife, made the Battlements. The *Bacons* of *Heſſet* aſſumed the Arms of the Family of *Danvillers* of *Arwerton*, which are, Argent, three Eſcutcheons Gules.

Add to Ruſhbrooke, *p.* 251. *col.* 2. *at the End.*

Sir *Jermin Davers*, Bart. and not long ſince Knight of the Shire for this County, was the Son of Sir *Robert* by the Coheir of the *Jermins*. His Seat is here. The Lady *Jermin* gave a Scholarſhip to S. *John's* College, *Cambridge*; and Sir *Robert Jermin*, who was ſo great a Benefactor to *Emanuel* College, appropriated one Scholarſhip to *Bury* Scholars.

In Thingo *Hundred.*

Add to Bury S. Edmunds, *p.* 253. *col.* 1. *l.* 29.

On the gentle Side of an Hill, having the River *Bourn*, alias *Larke*, made Navigable by Act of Parliament ſince the Year 1701, running on the Eaſt-Side of it, in the North-Weſt Angle of the County.

Mr. *Burrough's* Deſcription of the Town being more full and exact, we have thought fit to put it in here, tho' with ſome Repetition.

The Town is very large, *viz.* three Miles in Circuit within the Walls, and contains five Wards, five Gates, and 34 Streets, ſtrait, ſpacious, and well paved, interſecting one another; beſides the Angel-Hill, Horſe-Market, the Chequer, like ſo many Squares, and the ſeveral Market-Places, the Shire-Houſe, a large

Guildhall,

Guildhall, and a flourishing Free-School of a Royal Foundation, having King *Edward* VI's Buſto, who was the Founder, on the Front. Taking in the Suburbs, the Town is one Mile and a quarter from East to West, and a Mile and a half from South to North. The Sweetneſs of the Situation and the Healthineſs of the Air draws a great Reſort of the Nobility and Gentry to it, eſpecially at the chief Fair at the latter End of *September*, beginning on S. *Matthew*'s Day, which is celebrated for having the beſt Company at it of any in *England*. Beſides which, there are two other Fairs yearly, *viz.* on *Eaſter Tueſday* for Cattle, and S. *Edmund*'s Day, *Nov.* 20, and two Days after; and three Markets weekly, *viz.* on *Wedneſday*, *Friday* and *Saturday*, all of them as well ſerved as any in the Kingdom. The Market-Croſs was beautify'd about 40 Years ago, and intended to have had an Exchange over the Cornſted, Shops for Traders, and a Tavern; but tho' that Deſign did not take Effect, yet as it is, the Building is ſpacious and loſty, adorn'd with a Lanthorn and a Clock; from whence there is a moſt beautiful Proſpect of the Towns and Country round, and the Seats of many of the Nobility and Gentry. The Government of the Town is in an Alderman, as it was in the *Saxon* Times, 12 Capital Burgeſſes, 24 Common Council, a Recorder, Coroner, and Town-Clerk, who have the Regalia of Maces, and four Serjeants Attendants. In the latter End of K. *Charles* II's Reign, it had a new Charter granted it, by which they were enabled to chooſe a Mayor, and they did ſo for ſix Succeſſions, but about the Revolution it returned to the old State again, as it now continues.

P. 254. *col.* 1. *line* 13. *after* fair, *inſert*,

In this Town in the Reign of King *Edward* VI. there were about 3000 houſling Perſons; and in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, when the Town petitioned for a Charter to chuſe Repreſentatives in Parliament, it is ſaid that there were 4000 Communicants; but that Privilege was not conferred upon them till the Reign of K. *James* I. who was at the ſame Time a Benefactor to it in many other Reſpects, as new Charters, the Gift of the Lordſhip of the Town, the Churches, Glebes, Tithes, *&c.* and when in the Year 1608, *April* 11, there happened a diſmal Fire, which conſumed ſome Hundreds of Houſes, Warehouſes, *&c.* he was pleaſed in a moſt generous Manner to contribute vaſt Quantities of Timber to rebuild it. In King *Charles* I's Reign there was a ſevere Plague here in 1636, which cut off many Hundreds, and ſo depopulated the Town, that the Graſs grew in the Streets, 400 Families lying ſick of that Diſtemper at the ſame Time, of which the larger Half was maintained at the common Charge, which is ſaid to have amounted to 200*l.* a Week. King *Henry* VIII. is ſaid to have once deſigned to have turned the Abbey into a Biſhoprick, as appears under his own Hand in the *Cotton* Library; but the Avarice of the Court, and his own unmeaſurable Bounty to them, ſhortened his Scheme, and diſabled his Hands. King *Charles the Martyr* is alſo reported to have deſign'd this Place the ſame Honour, and to have ſettled in it a Dean, Chapter and Archdeacon, with ſuitable Revenues, as a thouſand Pounds a Year at leaſt on the Biſhop, with the Patronage of all the Livings in his own and the Chancellor's Gift, as alſo in the Archbiſhop's near adjoining in *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, and *Eſſex*; but the woful Diſtractions of the Kingdom coming on ſo faſt, prevented the glorious Intentions of that good Prince.

Add, p. 254. *col.* 1. *line* 32. *after* here,

About the Year 637, and dedicated it to the Virgin *Mary*. King *Edmund*, the laſt of the *Eaſt-Anglian* Kings, was crowned in this Church, as appears from an ancient *MS.* in *Cambridge*, and his Body was there bury'd.

Add to p. 255. *line* 3. *col.* 1. *after* them.

It was thus rebuilt in 1020, and made (as *Leland* tells us) a Royal Abbey, offering up at S. *Edmund*'s Shrine his Crown, as did many of the *Engliſh* Kings his Succeſſors. The Conventual Church was conſecrated upon S. *Luke*'s Day, *Anno* 1032, by *Agelnothus* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*,

terbury, in Honour of *Chriſt*, his Virgin Mother, and S. *Edmund*. From this Time the Church came into great Repute, and as in the old Church, which was burnt down, divers of the *Eaſt-Anglian* Kings, as *Sigibert*, *Anna* and his Son *Firminus*, and many other great Men were interred, ſo great Numbers of the higheſt Rank and Quality choſe to be buried in the new one of *Canute's* Erection, as *Alan* Earl of *Britain*, Founder of *Richmond Caſtle*, his Lady and Couſin German, *Conſtantia* the Conqueror's Daughter, *Alan Niger* his Brother. King *Edward the Confeſſor* gave *Abbot Baldwin* Liberty of Coinage, as alſo did *William the Conqueror*.

Add, p. 255. *line* 6. *col.* 1. *after viz.*

In the Reign of *William Rufus*, *Robert* Son of *Hugh*, Earl of *Cheſter* being Abbot, gave to the Church the largeſt Bell at that Time in *England*; and Abbot *Baldwin* abovementioned, obtained a *Porphyry* Altar for his Church, of Pope *Alexander* II. which had this eſpecial Privilege, that when all the reſt of the Kingdom was under an Interdict, Maſs ſhould there be celebrated, unleſs expreſly and by Name prohibited by the Pope. King *Stephen*, *Anno Reg.* 17, gave Authority for two Mints more than was before, to be ſet up within the Precincts of S. *Edmund Burgh*.

Add p. ead. col. 2. *at the End of King* Richard I. *after the Words* them,

King *Richard* I. out of pure Devotion to King *Edmund the Martyr*, beſtowed 15 Marks *per Annum* to find two Wax Tapers, which he afterwards doubled, and gave 10 Oxgangs of Land at *Ailſham*, that four Tapers might be continually burning at the Altar of S. *Edmund*, and about the Year 1193, when he returned from the *Holy Land*, he offered up at the ſame Shrine the rich Standard, and Banner of *Iſaac* King of *Cyprus*.

King *John* gave a great Saphire and a large Ruby ſet in Gold to the ſame Shrine, which yet he uſed during his Life, but annually paid 6 Marks to repair it for the Loan of it. King *Henry* III. received 120 Marks of the Convent, towards the Marriage of his Siſter *Iſabella* with *Frederick* Emperor of *Germany*. King *Edward* III. having obtained a Loan by Parliament, from the Clergy and Religious, of 100,000 *l.* the Share of S. *Edmund's Bury Abbey* was 655 *l.*

P. 255. *col.* 1. *line* 24. *after* Rich, *put*,

Prince *Euſtace*, Heir apparent to the Crown of *England*, after his Father King *Stephen*, being highly diſguſted at the Treaty between his Father and *Henry Fitz-Empreſſe* Duke of *Normandy*, whereby he was deprived of all Hopes of a Succeſſion to the Crown, left the Court in a Paſſion, and came to this Town, and demanded of the Convent a large Sum to enable him to carry on his violent Deſigns. The Abbot treated him with all imaginable Reſpect, and being loth to have the Kingdom embroiled again with Civil Wars, handſomly refuſed to comply with his Deſires. The Prince not able to bear the moſt reaſonable Denial, ordered his Soldiers to proceed upon ſuch Acts of Violence as theſe, *viz.* to ſeize the Corn in their Granaries, ſet their Fields on Fire, *&c.* But he lived not to ſee his Commands executed, for ſitting down ſoon after to Dinner, he fell into a Fit of a Frenzy, in which he expired. He was at his Death 18 Years of Age born never to be rid of the Calamities of War, and was bury'd with his Mother *Maud* at *Feverſham*, whither his Father ſoon after followed him.

P. ead. col. 2. *line* 9. *after* quiet, *add*,

In this Reign the *Jews* were numerous in this Town, and had a *Synagogue* for Divine Worſhip, called *Moſes's Synagogue*, (which now is made an Hoſpital or Workhouſe for 30 Boys and Girls, who are cloathed in Blue faced with Yellow, and are kept under a Maſter and Miſtreſs to give them a ſuitable Education.) But they murdering a Boy called *Robert*, in Deriſion of our Saviour's Crucifixion in 1179, and committing the like Offences in many Places in this Realm beſides, they were baniſhed the Realm; but it ſeems, as if ſome Way or other they had made their Peace in other Places, for about ten Years after, in the ſecond Year, *&c.*

P. 258. *col.* 1. *line* 25. *after* drowning, *add*,

In the ſame Reign, when *Wat Tyler* roſe up in Rebellion in *Kent*, *John Straw* and his Mob roſe in *Suffolk*, and came to this Town with a Rabble of 50,000 Men armed, and having apprehended the Lord Chief Juſtice *Cavendiſh*, Sir *John* of *Cambridge* the Prior, and Sir *John Lakenheath* the Keeper of the Barony, beheaded them, and having ſet their Heads upon the Pillory, compelled the Monks to grant the Townſmen new Charters; but they were ſoon after defeated and diſperſed by *Henry Spenſer*, the Martial Biſhop of *Norwich*. In the ſame Reign alſo in the Year 1393, ſuch violent Rains fell, that the Floods broke into the Church of the Convent, and covered the Area of it.

Several Conventions of the Nobility, and Parliaments have been held here, *viz.* In King *John*'s Reign, *Anno* 1214, the Barons met here, and made their League againſt him, and in King *Henry* III's Time, *Anno* 1247, a Parliament was convened here, and another under his Son King *Edward* I. which granted him a Fifteenth of every Man's moveable Goods. Many fined (*i. e.* compounded) and the Abbot of *Bury* paid 666 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* Fine, to diſcharge his Lands, Tenants, and the Town from it, as did *Henry* the Prior, and *Richard* the Sacriſt, for all the Rents and Corn, paying 200 *l.* The Abbot again fined 50 Marks for an Inquiſition to put down the Market at *Lackingheath*, if found by the Jurors Prejudicial to *Bury Market*. The Award we find not.

P. 259. *col.* 2. *line* 18. *after* Before them, *read*,

While the Abbey was ſtanding there were within the Confines of it three Churches, beſides the Abbey Church, S. *Margaret*'s, S. *Mary*'s and S. *James*. 1. The firſt of theſe, though now demoliſhed, was much the largeſt, and moſt noble, built by Abbot *Anſelm*, as will appear by this Deſcription of it. This Church was in length 500 Feet, the Croſs Iſle 212, and the weſtern Front 240, having two large Side Chapels, S. *Faith* and S. *Katharine*'s, the one on the South-Weſt, the other on the North-Weſt, and two eight-ſquare Towers, each of them 40 Feet over. The Shrine of St. *Edmund* was in an *Apſis*, or Semicircular Chapel at the Eaſt End. The Chapel of S. *Mary* was 80 Feet long, and 42 broad, on the North-ſide, at the End of that Iſle; and S. *Mary* in *Cryptis*, like S. *Faith*'s under S. *Paul*'s was 100 Feet long, and 80 wide, ſupported by 24 Pillars. Beſides the Dome, there was an high Weſtern Tower over the Middle Iſle; and the whole Structure was equal to, if not in ſome Reſpects, as Length of the Whole, and Statelineſs of the Front, more grand than old S. *Peter*'s at *Rome*. The Height we can make no Judgment of, but believe *Ely* Cathedral was framed after the Model of it, by *Hugh Norwold*, who from Abbot here, became Biſhop there, and built it. Upon S. *Edmund*'s Feſtival 150 Tapers of one Pound Weight, or more illuminated the Church, Altars, and Windows. S. *Mary* of the Aſſumption is 220 Feet long, and 70 broad, and about 60 in Height; and S. *James*'s is 192 Feet long, 68 broad, and about 58 in Height. Abbot *Anſolm* built them all; but now here are two Churches only.

P. ead. col. 2. *at the Bottom*, *after* ſhe went, *add*,

Theſe two Churches are remarkable for their juſt Symmetry, their large and beautiful Windows, neat Pillars, and noble Roofs; but eſpecially S. *Mary*'s, whoſe three Iſles, S. *Peter*'s in the North, *JESUS* in the Middle, and S. *Mary* on the South, have all along been diſtinguiſhed by theſe Names, and is ſupported by Angels, with two Arch-Angels next the Chancel, holding in their Hands the ſacred Veſſels or Tapers, or Books, or Cenſers, after the Religion of thoſe Times, and under each Window Cherubims, *&c.* are carved in Wood, which happily eſcaped the reforming Inſtruments, of the late Zealots. This Church is much the oldeſt, being firſt built in 1005, and rebuilt in 1430, which is the Church ſo called, now ſtanding; S. *James*'s was begun and far advanced in 1500, but not quite finiſhed 'till the Reformation, when King *Ed-*

ward gave 200 *l.* to finiſh it, *Jeſus Chapel* is now the Chapel to this Church.

P. 260. *col.* 1. *line* 21. *after Attilee*, Eſq; *add*,

7. The laſt Lord Abbot *Reeve* lieth interred in this Church in the Middle of the Chancel, and had a very large flat Monument of Marble upon him, embelliſh'd with his Abbey and his own Coats of Arms, with his Pourtraiture in his Pontifcals; but it was broke in 1717, to make Room for a new pitiful Stone to cover one Mr. *Sutton*, who was put into the ſame Grave. The Monuments of Sir *William Drury* and Sir *William Carew*, Kts. and their Ladies are paliſado'd round with Iron, having their Effigies upon them, and their Trophies above their Heads. Archdeacon *Finney's* or *Finer's* Monument is of Braſs, and under his Image is this Inſcription:

Subjacet hic ſtratus John Finners *ſic Vocitatus*
Archidiaconus quondam Sudburie *factus.*

8. The Church Regiſter mentions a Biſhop of *Laghlin* in *Ireland*, to have been buried here about the ſame Time with Abbot *Reeve*. The late Archdeacon *Claget* lieth in St. *Mary's* Chancel. In S. *Mary's* Iſle is bury'd *John Barret*, who died in 1463; where, over his Head in great old *Engliſh* Letters is written, **Grace me goberus.** He beautify'd the *Risby* Gate, and ſet up our Lady's Image over the Arch, where the Niches are yet to be ſeen. *John*, or *Jenkin Smith*, Eſq; the great Benefactor to this Church lies bury'd in the preſent Veſtry. In both Churches were formerly great Numbers of Braſs Inſcriptions and Effigies, which were ſcandalouſly torn off, and ſold in 1644, for private Lucre by the Churchwardens, as appears by the Town Books. Over the Churches and Chapels were 16 Gilds.

Theſe two Churches at the Diſſolution of the Abbeys could not eſcape the Plunder of the great Men who were in Authority under that godly Prince King *Edward* VI. for they ſwept from the Altars of them about 480 *l.* worth of Plate, &c. a great Part of which one Mr. *Cay* ſacrilegiouſly perverted to his own Uſe; the fatal Effects of which Spoil, his Family and Deſcendents are ſaid to have had ſad Experience of; ſo that for a long Time, and 'till of late there was hardly any neceſſary Plate in either Church, and S. *Mary's* is yet deſtitute of a Diſh, or Plate to gather the Offerings in.

At the Reformation there were five Hoſpitals, *viz.* S. *Saviour's* at *North-gate*, S. *Peter's* at *Risby-gate*, S. *John's* at *South-gate*, S. *Stephen's*, —— and S. *Nicholas* at *Eaſt-gate*; one College, called *Jeſus College* in *College Street*, conſiſting of a Warden and ſix Aſſociates; and the following Chapels, whoſe Names and Places are yet known, though the Buildings themſelves are long ago demoliſhed; as S. *Mary's* at *Eaſt-gate* Bridge, another at *Weſt-gate*, another at *Risby-gate*; and S. *Michael's* in the *Infirmary*; S. *Andrew's* in *Cæmiterio fractum*; S. *John* in the Hill, and S. *John ad Fontem*; S. *Anne* in *Cryptis*; S. *Thomas* near S. *Saviour's*; S. *Lawrence* in the Court-yard; S. *Gyles* near the Nave of the Church; S. *Petronilla* without the *South-gate*; S. *Botolph* within the *South-gate-ſtreet*; S. *Edmund*, or *Round Chapel* in the Churchyard, and S. *Denyſe* —— beſides the Hermitage at *Weſt-gate*, and thirteen other Chapels, whoſe Tithes and Places are not known, at this Diſtance, by Reaſon of the many Alterations Time, Fire, and other Accidents have made in the Town; ſo that there have been there above 40 Churches and Chapels in all, and moſt of them amply endowed, as appears from the Value of the Firſt-fruits and Tenths, which afforded a Maintenance as well as an Employ for 40 or 50 Clergymen, under a Dean and Archdeacon, who officiated in the ſeveral Churches, Chapels, Colleges and Hoſpitals.

P. 269. *col.* 1. *line* 3. *add*, *after* are called,

William Harvey ſeems to have been a Perſon of Note in this Town in ancient Times, but when we know not. He was a Doctor and Profeſſor of Divinity at *Oxford*, and being arrived at the high-

eſt

eſt Pitch of Learning compoſed ſeveral learned Works, which were kept in the Library of the Monaſtery, 'till the Suppreſſion, but were then ſo embezilled, that we have no more left of them, than their Titles, *viz.* ordinary Queſtions, Scholaſtick Lectures, and controverted Problems.

Joſcelin of the *Brailand*, a Street ſo called in this Town where he was born, was a Monk here in 1214. He wrote an accurate Chronicle of the Abbey, and the Life of St. *Robert*, the Boy whom the *Jews* crucified in 1179.

John Everſden, a learned Monk of this Monaſtery, who wrote about the Kings and Biſhops of *England* about the Year 1337.

P. ead. col. 2. *line* 11. *after* 1345. *add*,

Boſton of *Bury*, a Monk, and a very eminent Author, who wrote a Book, which he entitled, *Cœnobitarum Speculum*, *&c.* but that which gained him immortal Honour was, his *Catalogus Scriptorum Eccleſiæ*. He was a moſt indefatigable Searcher of Libraries in the Cathedral Churches, Abbeys, Univerſities, *&c.* He flouriſhed about the Year of *Chriſt* 1410.

Edmund Bromfield, ſo learned, that *Leland* is of Opinion none of the Monks in this Monaſtery ever exceeded him. He is ſaid to have gone through his Studies in *England*, and then went to *Rome*, where he gave ſuch Teſtimonies of his Abilities in the Schools, that he was choſen Profeſſor, and ſtiled by the Doctors there, *Count Palatine of the Univerſity*. He was by the Pope and his Conſiſtory appointed Biſhop of *Landaff*, in 1389. He was doubtleſs a Writer, but we know nothing of his Works. He dy'd and was buried in his Cathedral at *Landaff*, in 1391.

John of *Bury*, alias *Northwold*, was Abbot here about 1280, and wrote the *Annals* of this Kingdom, and the Diſpute between *Robert Groſthead*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*, and Pope *Innocent* IV.

John Lidgate, the celebrated Poet of his Time, was a Monk here about 1440.

William Sancroft, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* in King *James* II's Reign, was educated at the Free-School here and lived in this County after his Ejection to his Death.

John Sudbury, D. D. Dean of *Durham*, in King *Charles* II's Reign, was a Native of this Town, and gave to it 30*l.* a Year in Land, for the putting out three poor Boys every Year Apprentices, which Lands are increaſed in their Rents.

Dr. *Batley*, Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, a learned Antiquary, was a Native here.

Dr. *William Clagett*, once a Lecturer here, was born in this Place, and educated at the School. He removed from hence to be Preacher to the honourable Society of *Gray's-Inn*, and there died, much too ſoon for the Intereſt of Learning and Religion, as his Learned Works teſtify, *viz.* His Diſcourſe concerning the Operations of the Holy Spirit, with a Confutation of ſome Part of Dr. *Owen's* Book upon that Subject, in three Parts, in the ſecond of which is an Anſwer to Mr. *John Humphrey's* Animadverſions on the firſt Part, and the Notion of Idolatry conſidered and confuted, as underſtood by the *Roman* Church. He died at *London*, *March* 1688. His Brother,

Nicholas Clagett, ſucceeded him in his Lecture of S. *Mary's* Church at *Bury*, where he continued to his Death. He was *Archdeacon* of *Sudbury*, and Doctor of Divinity, but hath only two Sermons in Print, one of them entitled, *A Perſwaſive to Peaceableneſs and Obedience*, London, 1683; the other preached in this Town before *William*, Biſhop of *Norwich*, *May* 4, 1686. They were both the Sons of

Nicholas Clagett, A. M. Rector of S. *Mary's* Church in this Town, where he was held in great Veneration by the People for his Preaching and ſingular Piety. He hath written a Book entitled, *The Abuſes of God's Grace, diſcovered in the Kinds, Cauſes*, &c. Printed at *Oxford* in 1659. He died in the Year 1663, *Æt.* 56, and was bury'd in the Chancel of his Church, as his Son *Nicholas* aboventioned, was.

Fornham, a ſmall Village famous only for a Battle fought by *Edward* Son of King *Elfred* with *Ethelwald* his Uncle's Son, near this Town, over whom he gained a compleat Victory.

P. 261. *col.* 2. *in* Hawſted, *add after* 9 *Edw.* 1.

Whoſe Family is long ſince extinct. One of the Family lieth buried in the Chancel of the Church in the Figure of a Knight Templer with his Leggs a-croſs. Their Arms were *Gules, a Fret, Or, on a Chief Argent, two Mullets Sable*, as they appear in the North Window of the Church. Here are ſeveral fine Monuments of the *Drurys*, and Cullums in the Chancel, and particularly a very elegant Wall-piece for the Heireſs of the *Drurys*, with her Effigies cumbent, and a large Inſcription too long to be here inſerted.

P. 262. *col.* 2. *at the End of* Horningſhearth *add*,

In *Little Horningſhearth Hall*, in the great Chamber, were in the Reign of King *Charles* II. carved and painted the Arms of King *Edward the Confeſſor*, and thoſe of the Abbot of *Bury*, who had this Hall, *Hardwick*, *Redgrave*, *Melford*, and *Elmſwell Halls*, for his Country Seats, and Pleaſure-Houſes. 'Tis now one of the Seats of Sir *Jermin Davers*, Bart.

After Lackford *put*,

Risby, Memorable for nothing, but the particular Figure of the Tower of the Steeple, which being round, is ſuppoſed to be a *Daniſh* Building.

Saxham, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of the ancient Family of *Crofts*, who had their Seat here, and for divers Ages flouriſhed in great Eſteem; ſeveral of them were Knights, and of them Sir *Thomas Crofts* was High Sheriff of this County in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, *Anno* 36. He was the Father of Sir *John Crofts*, and Grandfather of *William Crofts*, who being brought up in the Court of *England* from his Youth, became Gentleman of the Horſe to the Duke of *York*, Captain of the Guard to the Queen Mother, and Gentleman of the Bedchamber to King *Charles* II. all which Places he executed with ſuch Approbation, that he was at length ſent Ambaſſador into *Poland*, where he managed that Truſt with ſuch Prudence, that he was for his good Services advanced by Letters Patents dated at *Bruſſels*, *May* 18, 1658, to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm by the Title of Lord *Crofts* of *Saxham*. He marry'd two Wives, but having no Iſſue by either of them, his Honour became extinct by his Death. He hath been a great Sufferer for King *Charles* I.

Saxham Church is alſo (as we conjecture) of *Daniſh* Building, by the round Form; and in it are ſeveral fair Monuments for the Family of *Crofts*, and in particular for the abovementioned Lord *Crofts*, and his Lady.

Whepſted, the Lordſhip of the Abbot of *Bury*. The Church here had a Spire upon the Steeple, which was blown down by the great Wind at *Oliver*'s Death, as was alſo that of *Dalham* in *Risbridge* Hundred.

P. 263. *col.* 1. *within four lines of the Bottom*, *after* kept here, *read*,

Here is alſo a good Grammar School well endowed by Sir *John Leman*, Kt. who at the ſame Time, *viz.* in the Reign of King *James* I. appropriated to it ten Scholarſhips in *Emanuel College*, *Cambridge*.

P. 264. *col.* 1. *before* Flixton, *after* hereafter, *put*,

Here is alſo a good Grammar School, to which are appropriated ten Scholarſhips in *Emanuel College*, *Cambridge*, but of whoſe Gift we know not.

P. 268. *col.* 2. *before* Wickham, *put*,

Dr. *Thomas Wood* Biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry* was born in this Town and bury'd in the Church here in the Year 1692.

P. 274. *among the Baronets*, *for* George Gage *read* Edward Gage.

P. 275. *col.* 1. *line* 22. *after* Sea Trade, *add*,

To the Goodneſs of the Air may be imputed the Clearneſs of the Women's Complexions, which hath produced this Proverb, *Suffolk Fair Maids*, though perhaps much of their Beauty may be imputed to their Cleanlineſs and Care, for 'tis certain Winds and Air will much tarniſh the Skin, without them and with them; the Situation of this County, which is ſomething high and free from Bogs, may much conduce. Yet let the moſt beautiful remember, a fair Face muſt have a good Heart, or *Solomon*'s Words

Words will take Place: *As a Jewell of Gold in a Swine's Snout, ſo is a fair Woman without Diſcretion.*

P. 276. *line* 38. *col.* 1. *after* London, *put*,

To this Product conduces very much the Richneſs of the Milk, which the Cows yield in this County, and hath long ago eſtabliſhed this Proverb, *Suffolk Milk is the beſt in England*; for though 'tis poſſible other Counties may have very good Milk according to the Richneſs of the Ground; yet, generally ſpeaking, no County can compare with this for good Milk and and Cream, which made Prince *Maurice*, when *Spinola* the *Spaniard* extolled his Country for yielding ſuch fine Fruit, as Oranges twice a Year, extol *England* and *Holland* for affording Cream twice a Day, as much excels *Spain*. Of this good Milk may good or bad Cheeſe and Butter be made, according as it is managed, which is uſually according to the Markets by the beſt Houſe-wives. Dr. *Fuller* tells, that when he lived in *Cambridge*, *Suffolk* Cheeſe was eſteemed of the beſt Sort, but then they were made thin for Digeſtion; and tho' the *Suffolk* Butter now carries the Bell, yet 'tis becauſe they find greater Profit in making their Cheeſe lean that it may be fit for Sea-Voyages, which makes it the beſt in *England* for that Purpoſe.

Additions to the ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

PAGE 278. *col.* 1. *line* 31. *after* Province *read*, About the Year 636.

P. 280. *col.* 1. *line* 20. *after* Poynings *&c. put*,

The Templers had an Houſe here, but we have no Account of it.

P. 281. *col.* 1. Of the Abbey of S. *Edmund's Bury*,

Mr. *Burrough* having mixed his Account of the Abbey and Town together, diſagreeing to our Method, as we have ſingled out what we thought neceſſary and new to us in our Topography, ſo we ſhall concerning the Abbey, not willingly omitting any thing Material, nor repeating more than what is unavoidable.

This Convent continued under the Government of 29 Abbots from *Urius* the Firſt (written alſo *Wius*) unto *John Reeve*, alias *Melford*, who ſurrendred it at the Diſſolution to King *Henry* VIII. all which Time the Abbey continually increaſed in Power, Wealth, and Beauty, and kept up the Character of one of the beſt regulated Monaſteries in the Kingdom. The Abbot was one of the great Mitred Abbots, that by their Place ſat among the Peers in Parliament, held 52 Knights Fees and an half, had a Grant of a ſuperior Juriſdiction over eight Hundreds and an half, and was exempt from all Viſitation, Epiſcopal, Archiepiſcopal, and Legantine, except that of a Legate *de Latre*, and in moſt Caſes acted as *Epiſcopus Loci*. King *Edward the Confeſſor* did give to Abbot *Baldwin* Liberty of Coinage. King *Richard* I. gave 15 Marks *per Annum*, to find Wax Tapers, and afterwards doubled them, and gave 10 Oxgangs of Lands at *Ailſham* to maintain them continually burning about S. *Edmund's* Shrine; at which, afterwards in 1193, when he was returned from the *Holy War*, he offered the rich Standard and Banner of *Iſaac* King of *Cyprus*. King *Henry* III. received 120 Marks of this Convent towards the Marriage of his Siſter *Iſabella* with *Frederick* II. Emperor of *Germany*. To this Abbey many of our Kings often repair'd, ſome out of Devotion, others for their Pleaſure, as K. *Edward the Confeſſor*, K. *Henry* I. K. *Henry* III. K. *Edward* III. K. *Henry* VI. *&c.* and continued there ſometimes ſeveral Weeks together.

In this Abbey were a Lord Abbot, and ſeveral great Officers, as a Prior, Sub-Prior, Sacriſt, *&c.* 80 Monks, 15 Chaplains, and 111 Servants Attendant within the Walls

of the Monaſtery. Of theſe Clergymen and Monaſticks was the Abbot's Synod compoſed, which met in the Chapel of S. *Mary*'s. The Convent and great Church were built of Stone taken out of *Barnack* Quarry in *Northamptonſhire*, and not brought from *Caen* in *Normandy* as *Stow* reports. *Robert* Son of *Hugh*, Earl of *Cheſter* being Abbot in the Reign of *William Rufus*, gave to the Church the great Bell, then the biggeſt in *England*. The Convent was very ſtately, reſembling a City, as *Leland*, who ſaw it in its Glory juſtly obſerves. It had three grand Gates for Entrance, high Walls and ſeveral Towers containing in them the Abbey Church and Monaſtery, the Palace and three Churches, the Chapter-Houſe, two Cloiſters, an open Ambulatory, ſeveral Chapels and Offices of all Kinds. The Chapter-houſe was 100 Foot long, and 40 broad; the Abbey biggeſt Gate was 62 Foot high, and 40 in Front, and 62 in Depth. The Turrets, while they were ſtanding (as they were a few Years ago) were about 14 Foot higher than them. The Abbey Revenue was valued at the Diſſolution at 2336 *l. per Annum*, and had at the ſame Time 5000 Marks of Gold and Silver, beſides Veſtments and Jewels of great Value taken away at the ſame Time. Having thus deſcribed the Town and Abbey, it may not be improper to ſubjoin the following Deſcription of both, when it was in its Proſperity, in Verſe, ſet up in a curious Window in the Cellerer's Office, that was in the Monaſtery. It was entitled, *Iconotypicon Burienſe*, and is among Sir *Henry Spelman*'s *MSS.* and thus begins:

Eſt locus Icenas inter celeberrimus Urbes
Frugiferis Campis & amæno in Sidere lectus.
Quo fuit Edmundo *ſtructurâ, opibuſque ſuperbum*
Cœnobium antiquum Divi de Nomine dictum
Illic congeries multorum ſplendida Regum
Multarum ætatum manibus fabricata Magiſtris
Quadrato ex lapide, & ſublimibus alta columnis
Marmore conſpicuis, laqueato in virtice texta
Sidereos referens mortali in imagine vultus
Mœnia quid Memorem primis eductam quid arces
Efferrem Bifores, penetralia multa viciſſim
In Cœlum junctis iterantia culmina tectis
Dixoris eximiam ſpaciis brevioribus Urbem.

In *Engliſh* thus:

There is a Place among th' Icenian *Towns*
With fruitful Fields, and verdant pleaſant Downs;
St. Edmund's *Monaſtry ſtands in the ſame,*
And from that Saint the Town doth take its Name.
In it the Royal Bounty much appears,
Set off with th' Art of beſt Artificers.
In polliſh'd Stone, and Marble Pillars ſhewn,
And Roof, like Starry Sky, as all muſt own;
Pinnacl'd Tow'rs, and Walls with folding Gates,
Many large Rooms, Contrivance delicate:
Such lofty Tops as ſeem to touch the Skies,
You'd ſay, it doth a ſmall City comprize.

Whereas

Whereas Mr. *Burrough* desires that the Lives of the Abbots of *Bury* should be written, as we have done the Lives of the Abbots of S. *Alban's*; we were willing to have gratified so great a Benefactor to our Design, but not being able by all our Searches to find more than the Names of the Abbots and Dates of their Death, we have thought fit to add them.

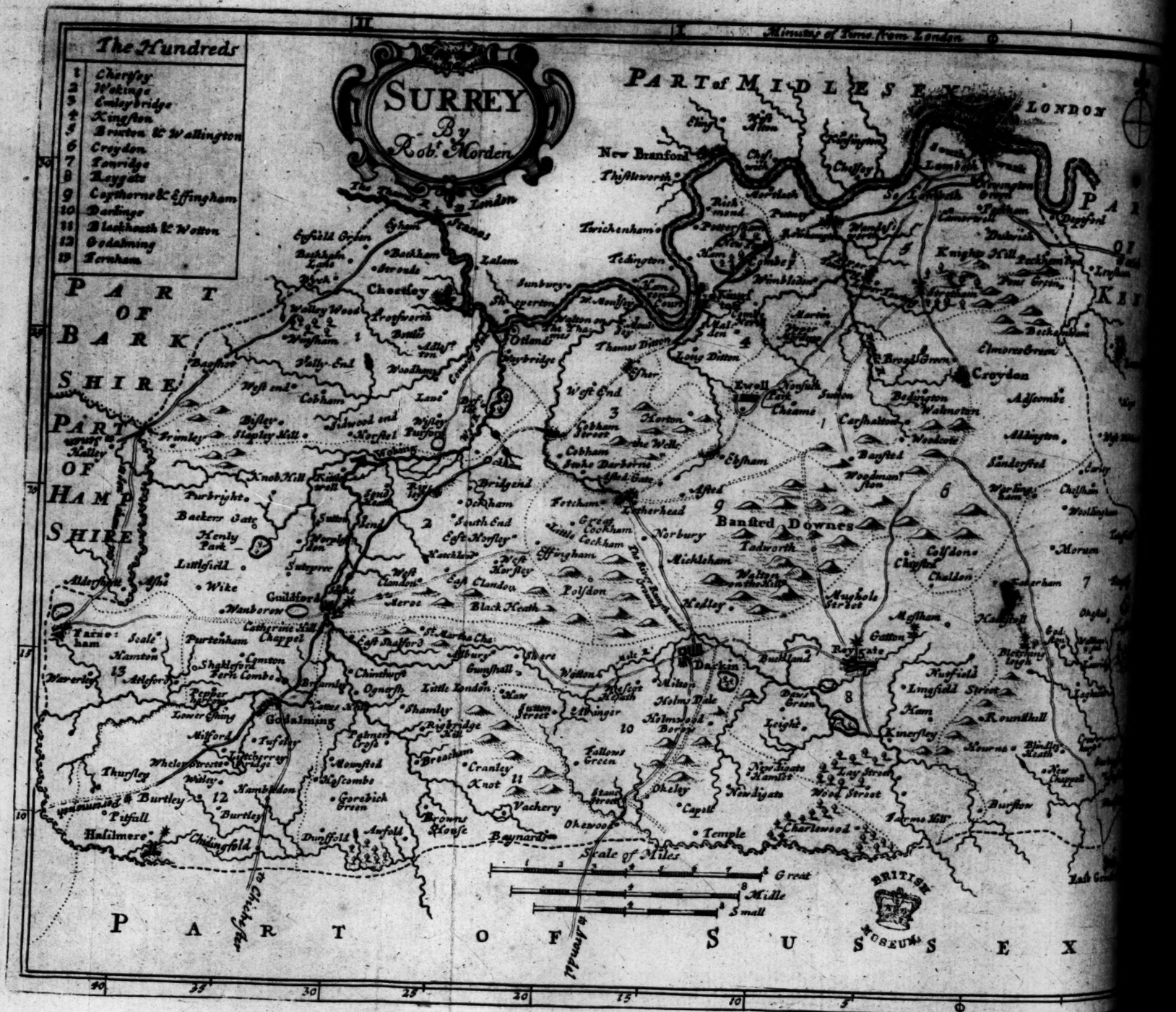
Wyus Monke of *Hulm*, made the first Abbot of *Bury*, died —— *Anno* 1044
Leofstanus succeeeded him, and died —— *Anno* 1065
Baldwinus was his Successor, having been Abbot 32 Years, died —— *Anno* 1097
Robert Son of *Hugh* Earl of *Chester* was Abbot seven Years, and was deposed *Anno* 1102
Robert Prior of *Westminster* was put into his Place, and died —— *Anno* 1107
Aldboldus succeded him, and was Abbot 12 Years, he died —— *Anno* 1119
Anselm, Nephew of *Anselm* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, was chosen Bishop of *London* in 1138, but not being accepted there, continued Abbot here to his Death, which happened —— *Anno* 1148
Ordingus his Successor was Abbot eight Years, and died —— *Anno* 1156
Hugh Prior of *Westminster* obtained this Abbacy after him, and died *Anno* 1180
Sampson held this Abbacy after him 31 Years, and died —— *Anno* 1211
Hugh was chosen Abbot after a Vacancy of two Years in 1213, and being consecrated Bishop of *Ely*, sat 16 Years, and being removed — *Anno* 1229
Richard Abbot of *Burton* in *Staffordshire* was placed in his Room, he died *Anno* 1233
Henry succeeded him, and was Abbot 15 Years, dying in —— *Anno* 1248
Edmund de Walpole, Dr. in the Decretals obtained this Abbacy, and died *Anno* 1256
Simon, after a short Vacancy was elected Abbot in 1257, but how long he held the Place we find not; his Successor was
John de Norwold, who died in —— *Anno* 1301
Thomas Tottington succeeded him, and was Abbot 11 Years, dying —— *Anno* 1312
Richard de Draughton was Abbot after him 23 Years, dying —— *Anno* 1337
William de Bernham succeeded him, and died —— *Anno* 1361
Henry de Hunstanton was chosen, but died before his Confirmation whereupon,
John de Brinkele became Abbot, and held his Office 18 Years, dying *Anno* 1379
John de Tinmouth made Abbot, 7 *Rich.* 2.
William of *Cratfield* created, 13 *Rich.* 2.
William of *Exeter*, who was made, 5 *Hen.* 6.
William Curteys raised to it, 7 *Hen.* 6.
John Boon preferred to the Abbacy —— *Anno* 1457
Richard Hengham put in —— *Anno* 1475
Thomas Racleſden succeeded him, and held it but three Years, dying —— *Anno* 1478
John Reeve, alias *Melford*, he resigned the Abbey to King *Henry* VIII.

This County of *Suffolk* hath had these eminent Saints and Authors, Natives of it besides those above mentioned.

King *Sigibert*, who flourished —— *Anno Domini* 630
S. *Etheldreda* —— 673
S. *Ethelbert* —— 749
S. *Edmund the King* —— 870
S. *Neot* —— 883
Herbert Losinga, Bishop of *Norwich* —— 1120
Robert Grosthead, Bishop of *Lincoln* —— 1253
William Rushbrook —— *ditto*
Thomas

Thomas Bungay	*Anno* 1290
John Polsted	1340
Richard Wetherset	1350
John Paschal	1361
John Stokes	1374
Richard Lavingham	1381
Richard Depdale, or *Depden*	*ditto*
Simon Sudbury Archbishop of *Canterbury*	*ditto*
Thomas Edwardston	1396
John Kinningham	1399
Thomas Peverel	1418
Thomas Rudburn Archdeacon of *Sudbury*	1419
Nicholas Bungay	1440
Robert Firningham	1460
Thomas Eliot	1546
Robert Talbot, a Prebendary of *Norwich*, and a famous Antiquary	1550
Alan Beaucliff, alias *Beules*	Ancient, but their Times are not known.
Trisingfield, the Grammarian	
John Somerton	
Thomas Lavingham	
Richard Ringsted	

BRITISH MUSEUM


SURREY
By
Rob.t Morden
The Hundreds
1 Chertsey
2 Woking
3 Emley bridge
4 Kingston
5 Brixton & Wallington
6 Croydon
7 Tanridge
8 Reygate
9 Copthorne & Effingham
10 Dantinge
11 Blackheath & Wotton
12 Godalming
13 Farnham
Minutes of Time from London
PART of MIDLESEX
LONDON
PART OF BARKSHIRE
PART OF HAMPSHIRE
PART OF SUSSEX
Banstead Downes
Scale of Miles
Great
Mille
Small
BRITISH MUSEUM

Surrey.

SURREY, or as it was called by the *Saxons*, Suð-pea, from its Situation on the South-ſide of the River *Thames* (for in their Language Suð ſignifies *South*, and pea a *River*) and by *Bede*, *Suthriona* is an Inland County, encompaſſed on the Eaſt by *Kent*, on the South by *Suſſex*, on the Weſt by *Barkſhire* and *Hampſhire*, and on the North by *Middleſex*, from which it is divided by the River *Thames*. It is but a ſmall County, and is almoſt ſquare, containing about two and twenty Miles in Breadth, and an hundred and twelve in Circumference, in which Space of Ground are about Five hundred and ninety-two thouſand Acres of Land, and Thirty-four thouſand two hundred and eighteen Houſes, and an Hundred and forty Pariſhes, and eight or nine Maket-Towns, thirty-five Vicarages, and four hundred and forty-nine Villages and Hamlets.

While the *Romans* remained in this Part of *Britain*, this County and *Suſſex*, with the Sea-coaſt of *Hampſhire*, was inhabited by the *Regni*, called by *Ptolemy* in his Geography, Ῥηγνοι; for what Reaſon is not certainly known. Mr. *Cambden* unwillingly offers his Opinion, that it comes from *Regnum*, a Kingdom, becauſe the *Romans* granted them the Privilege of continuing under a Regal Government, for *Tacitus* tells us, that *Cogidunus* King of the *Britains* had certain Cities put under his Government, according to the Cuſtom of the *Romans*, who gloried in having Kings their Vaſſals and Slaves; but he adds, that this Derivation doth not ſeem probable, and ſo he diſmiſſed it; yet ſome others have eſpouſed it, if not as true, yet as the beſt.

In the Times of the *Saxons* this County was under the Government of the *South-Saxon* Kings, of whom we ſhall ſpeak more at large when we come to *Suſſex*, which ſeems by the Name to have been the Seat of that Kingdom, and this County only a Province of it. While the *Saxon* Monarchs lived peaceably together (which was not long) this County had its Share in their Proſperity; but when Ambition ſtirred them up one againſt another, this County with *Suſſex*, after a ſhort Succeſſion of Kings, was by Conqueſt made a Province of the *Weſt-Saxon* Kingdom, and remaining in that State, was much ravaged and plundered by the *Danes* under *Turkill* and *Swaine*, 'till they ſubdued the whole Nation of the *Saxon* Monarchs, and became Kings of *England* themſelves, for three Succeſſions, *viz.* of *Canute*, *Hardicanute*, and *Harold*.

Upon the Settlement of the *Normans*, *William the Conqueror*, cantoned out the Poſſeſſions of the *Saxons* among his Captains, and other Followers, who had been aſſiſtant

assistant to him in his Successful Expedition, and set him on the Throne of *England*, in this County as he had done in others, after this Manner, *viz.* He gave,

To *Hugh de Montgomery*	4	Manors.
To *Edward de Salisbury*	1	
To *Jeffrey de Magnavill*	1	
To *Richard de Tonebrugg*, or *Clare*	38	
To *Milo Crispin*	2	
To *William de Braose*	2	
To *William Fitz-Ausculph*	7	
To *Gilbert D'Aquila*	1	
To *Walter Fitz-Other*, or *Windsor*	3	
To *Godwin*, Earl of *Kent*	2	
To *Leofwine*, Earl of *Kent*	1	

This County had its own High Sheriff 'till about the Beginning of the Reign of King *John*, when it was joined with *Sussex*; and though in some After-Reigns, it was separated from it for a Time once or twice, yet it was not totally divided from it, 'till the Reign of King *James* I. *Anno* 1615, and being confirmed by King *Charles* I. it continues to have its own proper High Sheriff to this Day. In the Reign of King *Edward* III. *John Rotherwick*, Abbot of *Chertsey*, was a great Benefactor to this County in many Particulars, for he built the Chancel of the Church at *Egham*: He devised many Ways to set the Poor on Work; he enclosed a Piece of Ground, called, the *Hassocks*, and erected two Mills for publick Use, the one at *Cobham*, the other at *Windlesham*, called *Hook-Mill*: He also planted a Coppice, called *South-Moor* at *Cobham*, and made the Pond, called *Graceous Pond* on *Cobham Heath*.

Anno 1537. 29 *Hen.* VIII. when the Pope's Supremacy was laid aside, and that King was invested by Act of Parliament with the Title, of *Head of the Church*, in his Dominions of *England* and *Ireland*, there was a new Valuation of the Tenths and First-fruits of the Clergy all over *England*, 'tis supposed somewhat higher than they had been before, by such Commissioners as the King appointed, of whom the Bishop of the Diocese was always one. These Commissioners were some of the chiefest Persons of every County under the Degree of Barons. Their Names for most of the Counties are lost, but for this County they were Sir *Nicholas Carew* and Sir *Matthew Brown*, Knts. *Thomas Stidolf*, Esq; and *John Banister*, Gent. This County in the late Times of the Troubles were very zealous and forward in encouraging the Parliament's Proceedings against King *Charles* I. for they presented a Petition to the House of Commons, subscribed by two thousand Hands, and another to the House of Lords, wherein they congratulated the Lords, for joining with the Commons in settling the Militia, *&c.* and having complained of the Delays in relieving of *Ireland*, and the Distractions of the Nation, which could not be redressed so long as there were evil Counsellors about the King, and Popish Lords in the House, prayed them to concur with the Commons to remove them. This Petition within a Day or two produced the Bills against Bishops Votes, Pressing Soldiers, *&c.* This is all we meet with, as to the general History of this County, and so we proceed to the Chorography.

This County, for the more regular Government of it, is divided into thirteen Hundreds, *viz.*

1. *Blackheath*, or *Wotton.*
2. *Brixton*, or *Allington*,
3. *Chertsey*, or *Godley*,
4. *Copthorn*, or *Effingham*,
5. *Croyden*,
6. *Darking*,
7. *Emley-bridge*,
8. *Farnham*,
9. *Godalming*,
10. *Kingstone*,
11. *Reygate*,
12. *Tanridge*,
13. *Woking*.

Of

Of which as they ſtand;

I. *The* HUNDRED *of* BLACKHEATH.

This Hundred is bounded on the Eaſt by the Hundred of *Darking*, on the South by the County of *Suſſex*, on the Weſt by the Hundred of *Godalming*, and on the North by the Hundred of *Woking*. The Fee of this Hundred is in the Crown, and the Government in the High Sheriff. There is no Maket-Town in this Hundred, *Guilford*, *Godalming*, and *Darking* being ſituate conveniently for it. The Villages of Note in it, are theſe,

Albury, or *Alderbury*, which Name ſome ſuppoſe to be taken from the *Alders* growing plentifully about it, but our Antiquaries rather believe its true Name to be *Aldbury*, that is, *Oldbury*, it being a Place of very ancient Note, as all Places beginning with *Ald*, which in the *Saxon* Language ſignifies *Old*, are. The moſt ancient Lords of it were, ſo far as we can find, the Family of *Greſham*, from which it paſſed to the *Randills*, and from them to the *Duncombs*, of whom it was purchaſed by *Thomas Howard*, Lord High Marſhal of *England*, in 1638, and Earl of *Arundel*, a great Lover of Antiquities, who made it his Seat. His Grandſon *Henry*, Duke of *Norfolk*, was equally delighted with it, and very much improved it, pulling down the old Buildings, and erecting a noble Pile on its Foundation, cutting a Canal about a Quarter of a Mile long, and ſixty Feet broad, and planting a Vineyard aboveit of twelve Acres, and the ſame Length, adorning it with fine Gardens, through which the River *Wye* runneth, Variety of Fiſh-Ponds, and a fine Park, in which the Houſe ſtands. But that which is moſt admirable in this Seat, is the *Hypogæum*, being a Paſſage or Perforation dug quite through the Bottom of a mighty Hill, a Furlong or more in Length, and leading into an agreeable and pleaſant Vally. It was at firſt intended for a Way to the Houſe, but a Rock at the South-end hindred that Deſign; yet it is ſtill preſerved, as a pleaſant and admired Grotta.

This *Henry*, Duke of *Norfolk*, upon the Death of his Lady, fell into a deep Melancholy, and not caring to perfect what he had begun, left many Things unfiniſhed, which ſo diſcouraged his Son and Succeſſor *Henry*, that he left it almoſt in Ruins to his Son *Thomas*, the preſent Duke of *Norfolk*, who hath ſold it to *Hineage Finch*, Earl of *Ailesford*, who is daily adding to the Beauty of it. But though this Earl be the Chief Lord, *George Duncomb*, Eſq; hath a ſmall Manor in this Pariſh, called *Weſton*, for his Seat, which is a fair Houſe, and hath neat Gardens.

In this Pariſh is Part of *Blackheath*, upon which is a Toft, (as the Lawyers call it) or Platform of a *Roman* Temple, on the Plain, a little diſtant from the Road leading to *Cranley*, Eaſtward. In the Year 1636 there were plain Appearances of the Foundation, both of the Square and Circle, which in ſome Places were as high as the Top of the Banks are now; but ſince they have been ſo digged up for the Stone and Brick, by ſuch as valued their own Gain more than Antiquities or Temples, that there is little of it remaining beſides ſome *Roman* Tiles with eight Angles, ſome Pieces of *Roman* Bricks and Lumps of Stone, with *Roman* Mortar. The People here have a Tradition, that heretofore the River ran in the Bottom below the *Roman* Temple. Upon the Heath adjoining there have been digged up, and ſometimes caſt up by Moles, ſeveral *Roman* Coins. There are alſo in this Pariſh ſome Gunpowder Mills, where they uſe Charcoal made of the *Alders* that grow here, to blacken the Powder, but Mr. *Evelin* is of Opinion, that the ſtrongeſt Powder is made of Dog-wood Coals.

The Church here is a Rectory worth about 160 *l.* a Year, and in the Gift of the Earl of *Aylsford*. Mr. *Hanſley*, Chaplain to Biſhop *Juxon*, and Archdeacon of *Colcheſter*, was Miniſter of this Pariſh when the Rebellion begun in 1642, and being a meek Man, was forced from it. The Parſonage Houſe ſtands in *Weſton*, which is a Tithing in this Pariſh, and is about Half a Mile from the Church.

In the Church and Chancel are many Monuments for the Dead depoſited there, which are at large ſet down in Mr. *Aubery*'s Hiſtory of this County, to which we ſhall refer our Reader, that we may not make ours Voluminous, contenting ourſelves only with their bare Names, *viz.* *John Weſton*, *William Weſton*, *Judith George*, *Henry* and *William Duncomb*, *Henry Wicks*, *Elizabeth Merry*, and that famous Mathematician, Mr. *William Oughtred*, who was Rector of this Pariſh many Years. His Body lies on the North-ſide of the Chancel, but without any Memorial of him. Mr. *Smith* gave to the Poor of this Pariſh ſix Pounds a Year for ever to be paid out of the Manor of *Warberton* in *Suſſex*.

Awfold, hath nothing memorable in it but an Hamlet, called *Sydney*, which lies near the Side of a Brook, North. It is an ordinary Farm-houſe lately, if not at preſent, the Eſtate of Captain *Dodington* of *Weſtminſter*. Mr. *Smith* gave to the Poor of this Hamlet 5 *l.* a Year for ever, to be paid as above.

The Church is a Rectory in the King's Gift, and in the Deanary of *Stoke*. In the Church is nothing remarkable, but in the Churchyard are ſeveral Inſcriptions for *Frenchmen*, who in the Maſſacre of *France* came into this Nation for Refuge, and ſet up an Houſe in this Place for making Glaſs, and were there bury'd.

Bramley, the Lordſhip of the Lord *Berkley*, if not wholly, yet at leaſt in Part; for *Maurice* Lord *Berkley*, 22 *Hen.* 7. dy'd ſeiz'd of four Pounds yearly Rent out of this Manor, and he was diſinherited of great Part of the Eſtate of his Family by his Brother *George* Lord *Berkley*, for not marrying a Wife of noble Parentage.

The Benefice here is a Chapel of Eaſe to *Shalford*, and is dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*. In the Chancel Window are ſeveral Eſcutcheons, but to what Families they belong is not known. The Font which is made of ſpeckled Marble, was erected at the Charge of *Henry Ludlow*, Gent. whoſe Seat is here, in 1708. The Monuments in this Chapel are for *Richard Bridger*, and *Joan* his Wife; in the Chancel ſeveral of the Name and Family of *Ludlow*, who are interred in the South Croſs-Iſle. They have long flouriſhed in this Place. Mr. *Smith* gave to the poor of this Place, ſix Pounds a Year, to be paid out of the Manor of *Warburton* in *Suſſex*.

Chilworth, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of the *Randills* for ſome Ages, and now is the Poſſeſſion of *Morgan Randill*, Eſq; one of the Repreſentatives in Parliament for the Town of *Guilford*. This Place is famous for the Gun-powder Works, which are here, 'till upheld by the Encouragement of Mr. *Randill*. The Powder-Mills here were the firſt erected in *England*, for before all our Gun-powder was imported at great Expence from foreign Parts, but ſince they have been wonderfully increaſed; for in a little Valley adjoining to it, where there is Plenty of Water from the Springs there ariſing, there are no leſs than eighteen Powder-Mills, which are driven by it, ſo that we may call it, a little Common-wealth of Powder-makers, who are as black as Negroes. The Mills are farmed out to divers Perſons. The Art of making this Powder, and preparing Materials for it deſerve well the Obſervation of the Curious and Ingenious. For, firſt, They have a Nurſery of Earth for the making of Salt-Petre, as alſo a Boiling houſe where the Salt-Petre is made, and Shoots, as alſo a Corning-houſe and ſeparating, and finiſhing Houſes, and likewiſe a Brimſtone-mill, and an Engine to ſearch it, with other Implements. Here are alſo a great many Fiſh-ponds, wherein are excellent good Carps, as bright and ſweet as River Carps; and Mr. *Randill* is ſaid to have the beſt Hop-Gardens in *England*.

This Hamlet, or Tithing is in the Pariſh of St. *Nicholas* of *Guilford*, though near two Miles diſtant from it. It is no Place for a Market, yet hath a great Fair once a Year ſeven Days before *Michaelmas*, *viz.* On the Feaſt of St. *Matthew*, for Cattle, Cheeſe, Fiſh, and many other Things. The *Londoners* come to it to furniſh themſelves with divers Sorts of Goods. They ſay, they have a Charter, which

which grants them a Fair to laſt five Days.

Cranley, antiently the Lordſhip and Eſtate of the *Sidneys*, from whom the Earls of *Leiceſter* are deſcended. They had their Seat here, but have alienated this Manor, which is now in the Poſſeſſion of *Edward Bray* of *Shere* in this Hundred, Eſq; Mr. *Smith* hath ſettled 8*l.* a Year upon the Poor of this Pariſh for ever, to be paid out of the Manor of *Warburton* in *Suſſex*, for their Uſe.

Vachery is a Seat in this Pariſh belonging anciently to *James Boteler*, Earl of *Wiltſhire*, and being forfeited to the Crown in the Conteſt between the *Yorkiſts* and *Lancaſtrians*, when *Edward* IV. was ſeated on the Throne, was given by that King to *John Tuchet* Lord *Audley*, from whoſe Family it hath ſince paſſed to the *Onſlows*, and from them to the *Baynards*, and then to the *Evelins* of *Wotton*, who are, or lately were poſſeſſed of it. It was ſurrounded by a Park, but it is now diſparked. The Manor of *Knoll* in this Pariſh belongs to *Thomas* Lord *Onſlow*, whole Anceſtor *Arthur Onſlow* of *Clandon*, Eſq; ſettled here ſoon after he came out of *Shropſhire*.

The Church here is a Rectory in the Deanary of *Stoke*, and in the Patronage of the Family of *Cheynells*. It is a large and handſome Edifice, was probably Collegiate, and the Architecture of it ſhews it to be as old as the Reigns of King *Rich.* II. or King *Hen.* IV. The Monuments in this Church and Chancel, are for *William Sidney*, Eſq; *Robert Harding*, Alderman and Goldſmith of *London*, and *Agas* his Wife, *Walter Knoll*, *Michael Pike* Rector of it, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, *Henry Cheynell*, D. D. Rector of it, Sir *Arthur Onſlow*, Sir *Richard Onſlow* and Dame *Elizabeth* his Wife; *James Whitfield*, who gave a Bell and Chimes to the Pariſh, and twenty Pounds to the Poor, and *Richard Mouer*. On the South-ſide of the Chancel are three Seats in Stone for the Biſhop, Prieſt and Deacon. The Benefice hath been let for 330*l.* a Year.

Thomas Cranley, who takes his Name from this Pariſh, and is thought to have been born in it, is a great Ornament to it. He was educated in *Oxford*, and became the firſt Warden of *New College*, from whence he was removed to the Archbiſhoprick of *Dublin* in *Ireland*: He went thither in 1398, in the Retinue of *Thomas Holland*, Duke of *Surrey*, and Lord *Lieutenant* of *Ireland*. Being in that Kingdom, and behaving himſelf with due Subjection and Prudence, he was made Chancellor of that Nation, by King *Henry* IV. and Chief Juſtice by King *Henry* V. If he anſwered the Character *Marlburgenſis* gives him, *viz.* That he was clear in Complexion, proper in Stature, bountiful in Houſe-keeping, and Houſe-repairing, a great Clerk, a deep Divine, and an excellent Preacher, he was one of the moſt admirable of the Sons of Men; being eighty Years of Age he returned into *England*, and dying in 1417 at *Faringdon*, was bury'd in *New-College* Chapel, and not at *Dublin*, as ſome have ſaid. *Henry Smith*, Citizen and Alderman of *London*, commonly called *Dog-Smith*, becauſe he in an Humour went about begging with a Dog, left 8*l.* a year to this Pariſh for ever, for the Relief of the Poor, to be paid as in *Albury*.

Dunsfold, the Lordſhip and Seat of the Family of *Strudwicks*, who are Patrons of the Living. In this Pariſh are an Iron-mill and two Corn-mills. The ſame Mr. *Smith* hath given 6*l.* a Year to the Poor of this Pariſh for ever, to be paid as before.

The Church is a Rectory in the Deanary of *Stoke*: It is built in the Form of a Croſs like a Cathedral, and valued at 150*l. per Annum.* Mr. *Henry Strudwick* is, or lately was the Incumbent. On the South-ſide of it in the Wall, are three Niches, or Seats for the Biſhop, Prieſt and Deacon. In the Chancel is a Monument for Dr. *John Shipſay*, Rector of this Pariſh, and Chaplain to King *Charles* I.

Ewhurſt, ſo called from the vaſt Quantities of *Ew*, or *Yew-trees*, which formerly abounded there, but are much diminiſhed within theſe few Years. It is in the Deanary of *Stoke*, and the preſent Lord of the Manor, is *Edward Bray* of *Shere*, Eſq; 'tis very probable he is deſcend-

deſcended of the Lords *Bray*, to whoſe Anceſtor Sir *Reginald Bray*, the Manor of *Shere*, and other Eſtates of *James* Lord *Audley* were given, as will more at large be ſhewn in the Pariſh of *Shere*, in the Concluſion of this Hundred.

The Church here is a Rectory in the Deanary of *Stoke*, worth about 120 Pounds a Year. It is built all of Stone in the Form of a Croſs, ſtands pleaſantly on a riſing Ground in the Vale, and from it is a good Proſpect. In it (ſaith Mr. *Aubery*) there is nothing worthy of Notice antient or modern.

Gumſhall, or as it is written in *Domesday-Book*. *Gomesfelle* was Part of the large Poſſeſſions of *Harold*, Earl of the Weſt *Saxons*, when that Survey was taken; but to whom it deſcended after him, we find not.

Hale-houſe, the Seat anciently of *Edward de la Hale*, who had a large Eſtate then in theſe Parts, but it belongs now, or lately did, to Mr. *John Hayne*, who not finding among his Writings any Deed of Bargain and Sale made to his Anceſtors, ſuppoſeth, That it came to his Family by an Inter-marriage of one of his Name with the Coheireſs of the Family of *de la Hale*.

Haſcomb, the Lordſhip and Eſtate formerly of the *Covetts*, an ancient Family who inhabited in this Place. Captain *Covett* was the laſt Heir Male of this Family. He was a zealous Man for King *William* III. and having raiſed a Troop for his Service, carried it into *Ireland*, and was made Governor of *Carlingford* Town and Caſtle. From thence he was ordered to go into *Scotland*, and in the Voyage was almoſt ſtarved by the Maſter of the Tranſport for Lucre ſake, by which he was ſo much weakened, that he died ſoon after he was ſet on Shore. He left a Son nam'd *Anthony*; but his laſt Wife *Mary* having this Lordſhip for her Dowry, his Son ſold the Reverſion to Mr. *John Fox* of *Guilford*, who left it to his Son, but it was lately upon Sale, and may have at this Time ſome other Owner. The Manor is about 200 Pounds a Year.

The Church is a Rectory in the Deanary of *Stoke*, worth about an 100 Pounds *per Annum*. It lies low in a Vale juſt under an Hill. In the Church are theſe Monuments, *viz.* For Mr. *Richard Holland*, Rector of this Pariſh, and *Mary* his Wife; *Mary* the Widow of Captain *Covett*, after married to Mr. *Nathaniel Sturt*; *Edward*, Son of *John Covett*, Eſq; *Edward Parkhurſt* of *Horſham* in *Suſſex*, and *Anne* his Wife, and *Francis Denyer*, Yeoman. Mr. *Smith* hath given 3 *l.* a Year to this Pariſh for ever, to be paid as in *Aldbury*.

In this Pariſh on an Hill called *Caſtle-Hill*, are the Remains of a *Roman* Camp; the Works of it are ſingle, and the Camp almoſt ſquare, according to the Faſhion of the Ground. The Works are not great, which are manifeſt Signs of a *Roman* Camp. From it is a large Proſpect over the whole County of *Surrey*.

Loſeley, or *Loxley*, the Seat of the Family of *Mores*, Knights, encompaſſed with a Park in a delicate and pleaſant Situation.

S. *Martha's* Chapel belongs to the Manor of *Chilworth*. It is ſituated upon the Top of a ſteep round Hill; there is a ſingle Houſe below it, to which it is a Burial-place. Here is a Tradition, that this Chapel, and another about a Mile diſtant, and exactly ſituate like this, dedicated to St. *Katharine*, were built by two Siſters named *Martha* and *Katharine*. In it lie bury'd *William Morgan* of *Chilworth*, Eſq; whoſe Son, Sir *John Morgan* was knighted at *Cadiz* in *Spain*, in 1596, and Mr. *Vincent Cutter*, a Captain of a Man of War in King *William* III.'s and Queen *Anne's* Reign, againſt the *French*.

From this Chapel opens a large View over the Level, which is in the Weald of this County and *Suſſex*, to the Flats and Meadows of *Godalming*, Hills in *Hampſhire*, over all the North Parts of this County, and a thin blue Landskip of *Oxfordſhire*. The Elms by the Villages and Hedges, and the Meadows being of different Greens, look like tufted Velvet. Below it all the Country round about it South and Weſt are encloſed, and are generally green Paſtures and Meadows.

Oakwood, a Village ſtanding upon the very Edge of this County, next *Suſſex*.

It takes its Name from *Oaks*, which of old were ſo plentiful hereabouts, tho' now almoſt all of them are grubbed up, that this Town and the Territories about it were taken out of a large Wood of them, which overſpread all this Part of the Country. The preſent Lord of the Manor is Sir *John Evelyn*. Bart. of *Wotton*, or his Heirs.

Here is a Chapel of Eaſe to the ſeveral Churches of *Wotton*, *Abingen*, and *Ockley* in this County, and two in *Suſſex*, founded by *Edward de la Hale*, Eſq; who alſo liberally endowed it out of his own Eſtate, for the Benefit of thoſe adjoining Pariſhes abovementioned, becauſe they lay at too great a Diſtance from their own Church. The Tradition is, That he ſettled a Revenue of 200 *l. per Annum* (ſome ſay 400) for the Maintenance of an able Miniſter. He did not ſo much as eſtabliſh a Chantry for his Soul, and ſo the Eſtate ſo ſettled could not be charged with any ſuperſtitious Deſign, yet in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, by Virtue of an Inquiſition, unjuſtly taken out upon the Pretence, that it was endowed for the Maintenance of a Maſs-Prieſt, to pray for the Soul of the Founder, it was alienated from its ſacred Uſe, and given to ſome Lay Perſon. It belongs now to one Mrs. *Harvey*, or lately did, a Woman of that covetous Temper, that ſhe will allow nothing to the Prieſt that officiates, ſo that he has no other Maintenance than five Marks yearly out of the Exchequer, and twenty Nobles out of the Eſtate given by Mr. *Hale*, and the Generoſity of Mr. *George Evelin*, with whom he lives. There were not long ſince three Bells belonging to it, but the whole Edifice being ſo much out of Repair that it was ready to fall, two Neighbouring Gentlemen ſold them, and with the Money, and an Addition of about 8 Pounds apiece of their own Money built Buttreſſes about it in divers Places to ſupport it, and ſo put it again into a tolerable Condition for the pious Uſe it was deſigned. But the Inſide is hardly decent, having no Pavement, but the original One, the Earth, except that in the Chancel on the North-ſide lies a large Marble Graveſtone, looſe, ſaid to be for the Founder, bearing on it the Figure of a Perſon in Armour graven on a braſs Plate in a devout Poſture, treading on a Lion, and uttering theſe Words, Jheſu Mercy; and under his Feet this Inſcription, *Here lieth Edward Hale*, Eſq; *who died* September 8. 1431.

Ognerſh, a ſmall Village, but the Object of Mr. *Smith*'s Charity, who has given 8 *l.* a Year for ever to the Poor, to be paid, as in *Aldbury* above.

Shalford, or as it is written in antient Records, *Schaldeford*, which was 23 *Ed.* 1. the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *Richard Fitz-John*, a very wealthy Baron, who being in the Wars of *France*, died poſſeſſed of it, and divers other Lands. He left no Iſſue, and ſo his four Siſters were found to be his next Heirs. *Emme* his Wife ſurvived him, and had aſſigned for her Dowry 26 *Edw.* 1. this Manor of *Schaldford*, which upon the Partition of his whole Eſtate among his Siſters was allotted to *Maud*, Counteſs of *Warwick*, after her Deceaſe. How long it continued in her Family after *Emme*'s Deceaſe we find not, but it appears, that in 13 *Edw.* 3. *Anno* 1338. Sir *Thomas de Bradeſton*, who having been ſome Years a Servant in that King's Court, and attended him in his Wars into *Scotland* and *Flanders*, was much in his Favour, and obtained a Grant of this Manor for his Life. He died the *Tueſday* after St. *Bartholomew*'s Day, 1359, 34 *Edw.* 3. and left his Eſtates to his Grandſon *Thomas* (Son of *Robert* his Son, who died in his Life-time;) but this Manor being aſſign'd to *Agnes* his Grandmother for her Dowry, he came not into the full Poſſeſſion of it 'till 43 *Edw.* 3. This *Thomas* dy'd a little after, *viz.* 48 *Edw.* 3. and left his Lands to his only Daughter *Elizabeth*, who making Proof of her Age (being then Wife of *Walter de la Pole*) had Livery of her Inheritance, and brought it into his Family.

The Church here is a Vicarage, and hath in it theſe remarkable Monuments, *viz.* For *Roger Eliot* and *Margaret* his Wife: His Figure is in a long Gown with wide Sleeves, and faced with *Ermin*; *Ro-*

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ger *Heath*, Eſq; a Juſtice of the Peace for the County of *Surrey*, and a Bencher of the *Inner Temple*, *London*; for the *Winterſhulls*, as is thought, but the Inſcriptions are loſt, two Marble Grave-ſtones; *John Stint* of *Bramley*, Eſq; and *Mary* the Wife of Sir *Henry Pollexfen*, Knt. Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, and Daughter of *George Duncomb*, heretofore of this Pariſh, Eſq; In the Churchyard alſo there is a Stone-Tomb railed in for *George Duncomb*, Eſq; who married the Daughter of Sir *Henry Pollexfen*, Knt. above mentioned, and in the Church-Porch is a Marble Grave-ſtone for *Robert Winterſhull*, Gent. who dy'd of the Plague in the Year 1603. Mr. *Henry Smith* hath given 6 Pounds *per Annum* for ever to the Poor of this Pariſh, to be paid as in *Albury*.

Shere, or, as it is written in Old Hiſtories and Records, *Schyre*, or *Shyre*, the Manor and Eſtate of *Richard Fitz-John*, who dying poſſeſſed of it 25 *Edw.* 1. but without Iſſue, left it to his four Siſters and their Iſſue, with his other Eſtates. This Lordſhip upon the Partition 27 *Edw.* 1. came to *Joan* the Wife of *Theobald Botiller*, the youngeſt Siſter, in whoſe Poſterity it continued ſome Succeſſions; for it is found to belong to *James Boteler*, Son and Heir to *James* the Fourth, Earl of *Ormond*, created by King *Henry* VI. *July* 8, 1449, a Peer of *England*, by the Title of Earl of *Wiltſhire*. He (as in Gratitude he thought himſelf obliged) firmly adherred to that Prince in all his Conteſts with the Duke of York, and his Son *Edward*, who at length having depoſed King *Henry*, and thereby gained the Crown, cauſed this Earl (then Earl of *Ormond* by the Death of his Father in 1452) to be beheaded for Treaſon at Newcaſtle, *Anno* 1461, whereby his Eſtate became forfeited to the Crown, and his Perſon was attainted in Parliament the ſame Year.

This Manor being thus forfeited was ſoon after granted with its Appendages, (of which we ſhall hereafter ſpeak) by King *Edmard* IV. to *John Tuchet*, Lord *Audley*, in Conſideration of his great Labours and Expences in faithfully executing a joint Commiſſion with *John Tiptoft* Earl of *Worceſter*, and others, in concluding a Truce with the Embaſſadors of *Francis* Duke of *Britanny*. He dy'd *Sept.* 26, 1491, and was ſucceeded in his Honour and Eſtate by his Son *James* Lord *Audley*, who being under ſome Diſcontent at a Subſidy granted by Parliament, joined with the *Corniſh* Men in an Inſurrection, and being their Leader was taken Priſoner at *Blackheath*, and being kept a While in *Newgate*, was led to *Tower-Hill*, and there beheaded; and his whole Eſtate thus forfeited, was veſted in the Crown. King *Henry* VII. being thus in Poſſeſſion of this Manor, and his other Lands, gave it to Sir *Reginald Bray*, who having been a Servant to *Margaret*, Ducheſs of *Richmond*, that King's Mother, was very inſtrumental in advancing him to the Throne, by his ſecret Correſpondence with *Henry*, Duke of *Bucks*, *Morton*, Biſhop of *Ely*, and many others, to whom King *Richard* III. was odious. Sir *Reginald* died without Iſſue, and left this and his other Eſtates to Sir *Edward Bray* his Nephew, Son of *John* his Brother, who was called to Parliament by King *Henry* VIII. in 1530, and took Place as Lord *Bray*. He died *May* 1539, and left his Eſtate and Honour to his only Son *John* Lord *Bray*. He was an active Stateſman in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. King *Edward* VI. and King *Philip* and Queen *Mary*, in whoſe Reign he died without Iſſue, whereby his Eſtates deſcended to his ſeven Siſters, and their Iſſue, but to which of them this Manor paſſed upon the Diviſion, we find not, but ſuppoſe it was given or went by Marriage to a collateral Branch of the Family of the *Brays*, becauſe it now is, or lately was in the Hands of *Edward Bray*, Eſq; who has an Eſtate of 200*l.* *per Annum* in this Pariſh, and had the Advowſon of the Church 'till he ſold it to Dr. *Duncomb*. The Town is famous for Weavers of Fuſtian, and hath been ſo for ſome Ages. There was anciently a Fair in it yearly on *May-Day*, but it ſeems, that they have parted with their Charter.

Abingworth,

Abingworth, or *Abinger*, a Town three Miles off above a Century ago.

The Church here is a Rectory, farmed out by the Pariſh at 200 *l. per Annum*, and the Parſonage Houſe is an extraordinary good one, but old, and built of Timber. It is encompaſſed with a large and deep Moat, full of Fiſh, eſpecially Carp and Trout of a large Size, which are ſweet and good, becauſe the River is ſo contrived as to run through it. In the Tower of the Church is a very fine Ring of Bells, which the Eccho of the Hills about it do help much to make pleaſant and ſweet. In the Church itſelf and Chancel, are many good Monuments, *viz.* a fair Stone with the Pourtraiture of a Man in compleat Armour, and a Greyhound ſitting between his Feet, but the Inſcription being on Braſs is ſtolen away, ſo that we know nothing of it but from Tradition, which tells us, 'Tis Lord *Audley*'s Tomb, who was beheaded in the Reign of King *Henry* VII. A Marble Grave-Stone for Mr. *Robert Searclyft*, Rector of the Pariſh; another on the North-ſide of the High Altar, for *Anne*, Daughter of the Earl of *Ormond*; a Grave-Stone for Mr. *John Redford*; another for *Oliver Sands*, and *Joan* his Wife, who made a Window, and erected an Altar in the Church; a Grey Stone for *Thomas Huſſey* of *Sutton-Place* in this Pariſh, and *Katharine* his Wife; a white Marble Slab on the Eaſt-Wall, on which is an Inſcription for *Thomas Duncomb*, D.D. who was ſix and fifty Years Rector of this Pariſh; a white Grave Stone laid over the Body of *George Duncomb*, Rector of the Pariſh of *Albury*; a ſmaller grey Marble, on which is graven the Names of *Mary*, *Thomas* and *Elizabeth Duncomb*; a large grey Marble upon two *Mary*'s, the one the Wife, the other the Daughter of Dr. *Duncomb* above-mentioned; a black Marble Slab, enchaſed in painted Free-Stone, under which are bury'd four of the nine Children of the ſaid Dr. *Duncomb*, Rector of this Pariſh; a grey Stone at the Entrance into the Chancel, for *Sarah* the Wife of *Peter Huſſey* aforeſaid; a white Free-Stone in the South-Chancel, for *Edward Bray*, Eſq; and another at the Entrance into the Chancel, for *John Ruſſel*, Gent. and *Jane* his Wife.

In the Church is a ſmall Table of Benefactors, in which are

William Maybanke, Yeoman, who dy'd in this Pariſh in 1657, and gave by his Laſt Will and Teſtament, Twenty-Six Pounds to the Uſe of the Poor of this Pariſh for ever, to be diſtributed every *Lord's Day* in Bread, by even Portions in the Church. This Legacy is preſerved, and ſtands ſtill continued, all but four Pounds, through the Care and pious Diſpoſition of Mrs. *Alice Stenning*, Widow, of this Pariſh, who dy'd in 1670.

Martha Stone, Relict of *John Stone*, Jun. of this Pariſh, alſo gave Five Pounds to the Poor of it, to be diſpos'd for their Uſe, as the Church-Wardens and Overſeers of the Poor for the Time being ſucceſſively ſhall think fit. She dy'd in 1675.

Vachery is an Hamlet belonging to *Shere*, and hath always gone along with it in the ſeveral Changes of its Owners, being therefore inſeparable from it, by Reaſon of the Knights Fees, which belong to them in common, tho' *Shire* is ſometimes mentioned without it, but not excluſive of it, but as the chief Manor or Town.

Wonerſh, *Woniſh*, *Ognerſh*, or *Ignorſh*, hath ſeveral Manors, which have as many different Lords. Whether it was ſo originally we do not find, for we have no Account of its ancient State. The Lord *Onſlow* hath one Manor in this Pariſh, and keeps his Court at *Bramley*, the next Pariſh, for it. Mr. *Leonard Child* of *Guilford*, hath another Manor, and holds his Court at *Tangley*, an Hamlet in this Pariſh; and *Edward Nicholas* of *Weſt-Horſley*, Eſq; hath a third, and keeps his Court at *Shamley-Green*, where his Manor-Houſe ſtands. Here are two Fairs kept annually in this Pariſh, the one upon the Feaſt of S. *Barnabas*, *June* 11. and the other, which was granted by King *Charles* II. ſoon after his Reſtoration, for Sheep, Cows and Horſes, is kept on S. *Luke*'s Day, *Octob.* 18, at *Shamley*, an Hamlet in this Pariſh.

This Place, tho' but a ſmall Village, was of a great Note about threeſcore Years ago, for its Clothing Manufacture, but hath been in a decaying Condition ever ſince. Their Trade conſiſted chiefly in making blue Cloths for the *Canary* Illands, which happen'd to be ruin'd by their unjuſt Dealings, *viz.* Out of an avaritious Deſign, they got an Art of ſtretching their Cloths, which ſhould have been but 18 Yards long, to 22 or 23 Yards, which made them much thinner, and leſs laſting. This was at length diſcovered abroad, and thereupon not only returned again upon the Merchant's Hands, but not permitted to be ſold in any of their Markets. *A juſt Reward of ſuch fraudulent Practices*; which being alſo done at *Guilford*, found the ſame deſerved Effect.

The Church here is a Vicarage, and the Impropriator is Mr. *George Duncomb*, of *Albury*, who hath leaſed the Tithes out to Mr. *Richard Webb* of this Pariſh, who pays the Vicar. It is in the Deanary of *Stoke*, and is a very large and handſome Building, having theſe Things worthy of Notice in it, *viz.* At the Eaſt-End of the North-Iſle, is a Vault ſtrongly barricadoed with Iron, which ſome doubt not to ſay, was done to keep the Copes, Plate, and other ſacred Utenſils belonging to the Church, ſafe from ſacrilegious Hands; Monuments for divers Perſons, as for Mr. *Henry Cheynell*, within the Rails of the Altar; Mr. *William Matthews*; *John Caryl* of *Tangley*; Mr. *Richard Gwin*, a Citizen of *London*, who hath left 20 *l.* a Year to this Pariſh for ever, for a Gift of twelve Four-Penny Loaves every *Sunday* to the Poor, and the Schooling of ſix poor Boys; he dy'd in 1701: Dame *Elizabeth*, an *Iriſh* Lord's Daughter, and Wife of *Simon Caryl* of *Tangley*, Eſq; a large Altar-Monument without any Inſcription; Mr. *Thomas Eliot*, Filacer for the Counties of *Surrey* and *Suſſex* in the King's Bench, and Clerk of the Peace for *Surrey*, and *Alice* his Wife; *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Mr. *Henry Baſſevile*; *Elizabeth* the Daughter of *Thomas Bleverhayſet*; *Henry Elyot*, and *Joan* his Wife; Sir *Francis Duncomb*, Baronet, and *Emeline* the Wife of *Andrews Hobbys*, Eſq; who dy'd *October* 23, 1486. This is all we obſerve remarkable in the Villages of this Hundred, and ſo we proceed to

II. *The* HUNDRED *of* BRIXTON, *or* ALLINGTON.

This Hundred, the richeſt in this Shire, lies moſt Northward of any in this County, and borders on the Eaſt upon *Kent*; on the South, upon the Hundred of *Croydon*; on the Weſt, upon the Hundred of *Kingſton*; and on the North upon the River *Thames*, which divides it from *Middleſex*. The Fee of it is in the Crown, and the Government in the Sheriff and his Officers. The chief Place in it is the Borough of

SOUTHWARK, * the chief Town of this County, ſo called from its Site on the South, over-againſt *London*, to which it ſeems a Kind of Suburbs, yet ſo large and populous, that it may vie with moſt Cities in *England* for Bigneſs. It was anciently a diſtinct Corporation in itſelf, for in the Beginning of the laſt Century but one, it was governed by its own Bailiffs, and ſo continued, 'till it was united to the City of *London*, in the Reign of King *Edward* VI. at the earneſt and inceſſant Requeſt of the *Londoners* to the Protector, who was at length prevailed upon to grant it; yet rather by the Force of 647 *l.* 2 *s.* 1 *d.* paid for the Charter itſelf, and 500 Marks more for certain Privileges, enjoyed before by the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Abbots of *Bermondſey*, Priors of S. *Mary Overy's*, or *Charles Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolk*.

'Tis

* N. B. *Having been obliged to give an Account of this Borough, as made a Member, or Ward of the City of* London, *in our Hiſtory of that City, under the Title of* The Bridge Ward without, *p.* 189. *We ſhall add no more to it in this Place of its Situation in* Surrey, *than what was omitted there, and that with all Brevity.*

'Tis probable that this Petition, though hardly obtained, was grounded upon a Grant made to the City of *London* in the Minority of King *Edward* III. *An.* 1327, wherein *Southwark* was appointed to be under the Rule of the City, and the Mayor of *London* for the Time being, to be always Bailiff of *Southwark*, and have Power to ordain such a Substitute in the same Borough, as he thought fit to exercise the Authority of a Bailiff; but it seems this Privilege was again lost, and the Borough chose their own Bailiff, 'till *London* made it a Ward by Purchase.

This Borough consists of many Streets, and Lanes well filled with large Piles of Buildings of late, through many Accidents by Fire made much more lightsome and commodious than anciently they were. The Chief of them are *Long Southwark*, which extends itself in Length as far as S. *George*'s Church, and beyond it to *Newington*, which is above a Mile Southward; another Street —— extending itself Westward on the Banks of the River *Thames*, to *Lambeth* and *Vaux-Hall*, above two Miles from the Bridge; and a third —— which goes Eastward to *Battle-Bridge*, (so called because it was anciently maintained by the Abbey of *Battle* in *Sussex*) *Horseleydown* and *Rotherhith*. All these Streets are contained in one or other of these Parishes, of which we shall speak briefly, *viz.* S. *George*'s, *Newington*, S. *Mary Bermondsey*'s, S. *Olave*'s, S. *Saviour*'s, or S. *Mary Overy*'s, with *Christ-Church*, S. *Thomas*'s, and *Rotherhith*.

S. *George*'s Parish is very large, containing seven or eight Hundred Houses, and hath these Places of Note in it, *viz.* *Suffolk* House, built by *Charles Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolk*, in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. but coming afterward into that King's Hands, it was called *Southwark-Place*, and made Use of for a Mint for Coining of Money. Queen *Mary* gave it to *Nicholas Heath*, Archbishop of *York*, and his Successors, in Recompence for *York-House*, which her Father had forced from Cardinal *Wolsey* and the See of *York*. He sold it, and with the Money purchased *Norwich-House*, near *Charing-Cross*, which he left to his Successors. *Suffolk-House* was turned into Streets, and retaining the Name of the *Mint*, became the Harbour of Bankrupts and Debtors, till the Privilege was taken away by the Parliament, 8 & 9 *W.* 3. but was after kept up by Violence, and an open Defiance of Laws made to redress it. The *White Lyon* Prison, now made an House of Correction; the *King*'s *Bench*, *Marshalsea*, and *Lock*, an Hospital for the Lame and Impotent, and such as labour under Venereal Diseases. It belongs to S. *Thomas*'s Hospital, but has its own Surgeons.

The Church is a Rectory, esteemed worth in Tithes about 60 *l. per Annum*, besides the Perquisites, which in so large a Parish amount to much more. The Lord Chancellor hath the Presentation. It stands without the Freedom of the City of *London*. It is judged to be of a very ancient Foundation, and once belonged to the Abbey of *Bermondsey*, to which it was given by *Thomas Ardern*, and confirmed by his Son of the same Name. In it, besides the Monuments mentioned in our History of *London*, are a very large Painting in Wood, in Memory of several of the Family of *Lenthalls*; a white Marble Gravestone for Dr. *Hobson*, Parson of the Parish, and a Tablet for his Father, Uncle, Brother, and two Sons; an Atchievement in Memory of Queen *Anne*; and others for *Elizabeth* and *William Boyd*; *Marca Dereham*; Captain *Wenborn*, and Justice *Hudson*. To it belongs a Burying-Ground, lying at some Distance from it, called S. *Andrew*'s Burying Ground, Consecrated to that Use by *Jonathan* Bishop of *Winchester*, *Nov.* 30, 1711.

At the South-End of the Borough, lie S. *George*'s *Fields*, which extend as far as *Newington*. In them is the only Windmil that grinds Corn about the City of *London*. A *Roman* Causway passes through these Fields from *Milbank* in *Westminster*, towards *Newington*; and about forty Years since was found in digging, a *Roman* Urn, now preserved in the Repository of the Royal Society in *Crane-Court*, near *Newington*; but in this Parish are pleasantly

ſituated twenty-two Alms-houſes, neatly built, and conſiſting of three Quadrangles, with a Garden behind them, founded by Sir *John Lemon*, Knt. and others of the Fiſhmongers Company, who are the Patrons and Governors of it. K. *James* I. as he came by it from *Scotland*, gave it the Name of S. *Peter's* Hoſpital, alluding to S. *Peter* the Titular Saint of the Fiſhmongers. The Statutes by which the Poor in the Hoſpital are to be governed, are Twenty-Nine; and that none may be ignorant of them, they are printed and ſet up in a Frame in every Apartment of the Alms-folk, who are to bring with them Houſhold-Goods when they are admitted, and leave them to the Houſe when they die, to defray their Funeral Charges, and for the Benefit of the Alms people, who are to attend them in their Sickneſs.

In *Blackman-Street* alſo in this Pariſh, are eight Alms-houſes for ſixteen poor People, 8 of them to be put in by the Drapers Company, and the other eight by the Pariſhoners. They were founded in the Year 1651, by Mr. *John Walter*, ſome Time Clerk of the Drapers Company, which pays to each of them Five Shillings a Month, and each Houſe is allowed Half a Chaldron of Coals. One of the Men is to read Prayers, and is to be allowed Twelve Shillings a Year for his Pains. And for this Purpoſe they have a Chapel in the Middle of their Houſe, which hath of late been uſed alſo for a Charity-School for the poor Children of the Pariſh. Mr. *Walter* left ſeveral Orders and Ordinances, comprized under twenty-four Heads, for the good Regulation of the poor Alms-people who ſhould inhabit in his Houſe; which the Company of Drapers, or ſome of their Court of Aſſiſtants, are to read over to them once every Year in their Chapel at their Viſitation, that the Alms-people may obſerve them.

Newington-Butts, ſo called from an Exerciſe much practiſed in the Days of King *Henry* VIII. and encouraged by King *James* I. and King *Charles* I. by the Commiſſions granted in the Favour of the Archers, who uſe to ſhoot at Butts in this and many other Towns of *England*, to fit them for their Service in the Regiment of Archers; and tho' both the Exerciſe and Uſe of Archery in War is laid aſide, yet this Place being particularly famous for it, keeps the Name to diſtinguiſh it from another *Newington* near *London*, called *Stoke-Newington* in *Middleſex*. This Village, in all Probability, is very ancient, as is conjectured by its Nearneſs to S. *George's Fields*, and an Hamlet called *Walworth*, which make a Shew of Antiquity. It contains near ſeven Hundred Dwelling Houſes, and extends from the Fiſhmonger's Alms-houſes to *Kennington* Common, where is the Place for Execution of Criminals for this Borough of *Southwark*. We place this Village in *Southwark*, becauſe it was granted to the City of *London* in the Charter with it, when it was made a Member of that City.

The Church is dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and is therefore in Writing expreſſed by the Name of the Church of S. *Mary Newington*. It is built with Brick and Boulder, or irregular Stone, and being very ſmall, hath lately been made more capacious to receive the Inhabitants, by the Addition of two Galleries. It is well paved and pewed, hath a neat, tho' ſmall Altar-Piece, and a Braſs-Branch for Candles, of the Gift of one Mr. *Combers*. The Monuments in it are for *James Reading*, Eſq; and *Mary* his Wife; *Thomas Yallop*; Mr. *George Powell*; *William Dale*, a Surgeon, and *Elizabeth* his Daughter; Sir *Hugh Brown*, Knt. his two Wives, four Sons and ſix Daughters, all in Statues, and in a Poſture of Devotion. He repaired and adorned the North-Iſle of the Church, where his Monument of Marble ſtands. In the Church is a Table of the Benefactors to the Pariſh and Poor, whoſe Gifts together amount to above four Hundred Pounds. In the Chancel is interred Mr. *Nicholas Floid*, the Author of the *Hiſtorical*, *Geographical*, and *Poetical Dictionary*, publiſh'd in 1670, and 1686, and Rector of this Pariſh, but without any Memorial, as were divers others, both in the Church and Chancel. The Advow-

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ſon of this Benefice belongs to the Biſhops of *Worceſter* for the Time being, and is a Peculiar of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*'s, though in the Dioceſe of the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*. It is a Rectory, and has a Glebe of 40 *l. per Annum*, or more, which, with the Fees and Perquiſites, make a tolerable Living.

S. *Mary Bermondſey*, a Manor belonging to the Crown, when *Domeſday-Book* was compiled, and it appears by ſome old Writings, that the Manor-Houſe was a Royal Palace, all the Conqueror's, and his Son, King *William Rufus*'s Reigns; but King *Henry* I. gave the Manor and Palace to the Priory of *Bermondſey*, which was ſoon after tranſlated thither, and a Church therein built, not only for the Uſe of the Monks, but the Pariſhioners. Of the Priory we ſhall treat more at large, in our *Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory* of this County. King *Henry* III. gave to the Prior of this Houſe a Grant of a weekly Market every *Monday*, and a Fair yearly, to continue three Days, *viz.* on the Eve, Day, and Morrow of the Feaſt of the *Holy Trinity*; which, tho' it always happens upon a *Sunday*, was no Impediment to keeping the Fair then, nor many Ages after, being not forbidden till the Reformation. The Manor of *Bermondſey* being the ancient Demeſne of the Crown, all the Lands and Tenements *cum pertinentiis* in the Manor, are impleadable in the Court of this Manor only, by the King's Writ, according to the Cuſtom of the ſaid Manor, and not at common Law.

The Church here is a Rectory, and is ſuppoſed to be worth, with all Perquiſites, to the Incumbent, about 150*l.* a Year. It is in the Partronage of Mr. *Traps*, and being very old, and Part of it fallen down, was pulled down, and rebuilt in 1680. The preſent Building is of Brick, rendred over with a Finiſhing, and paved with the ſame Materials, but about the Altar with black and white Marble. It is handſomely pewed, hath two Galleries, and up and down the Church are theſe Monuments, *viz.* for Mr. *William Caſtle*, a great and skilful Shipwright, and a Juſtice of the Peace in this County of *Surrey*; Mr. *William Williams*, and *Suſanna* his Wife; an Atchievement for Queen *Anne*; a Marble Grave-Stone for Mr. *Elton*, in whoſe Grave Mr. *Whitaker* was bury'd; Sir *William Stuart*, Knt. Mr. *Thomas Brian* and his Daughter *Joanna* have a Monument in the Church-yard, as have alſo ſeveral of the Family of *Mauduit*, Diſſenters as we ſuppoſe, the Father of them, Mr. *Iſaac Mauduit*, being called *A Miniſter of the Goſpel.*

S. *Olave*'s Pariſh is ſituate on the Eaſt-ſide of the Borough, and contains in it S. *Olaves Street*, the South-part of *London-Bridge*, as far as the Draw-Bridge, *Horſley-Down*; Part of the *Maze*, and many other Lanes and Parts of Streets, wherein are about two Hundred Houſes. In this Place the moſt remarkable Things are, (1.) A large Stone-Houſe with an arched Entrance, which anciently belonged to the Prior of *Suſſex*, and was his Manſion when his Buſineſs called him to *London*, but hath been ſince converted into a common Inn, being known by the Sign of the *Walnut-Tree*. (2.) A Key, or Wharf, built by *Iſabel*, Wife of *Hamon Goodcheap* in 1330, then a Widow, by the Permiſſion of *Richard Swandland*, Lord Mayor of *London*. (3.) A large Houſe, built partly of Timber, and partly of Brick, which belonged to the Abbot of S. *Auguſtin's* near *Canterbury*; and ſeems to have been built one of the firſt Houſes on this Side the *Thames*, over-againſt the City. It was called *Abbot's Inn*, and was held of *John* Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey*, at the annual Rent of five Shillings, which was paid by the Abbot, till *William Craſpeis* paid the Obligatory Suit, and acquitted the Abbey. (4.) A Free School founded by Queen *Elizabeth*, who incorporated ſixteen Pariſhioners as Governors. The Revenues that maintain it, were purchaſed by the Pariſh, and conſiſt chiefly of Ground-Rents in *Horeſley-Down*; but they have been ſince much augmented. This School is free for all the Boys of the Pariſh, and for their Inſtruction there is conſtantly kept two Maſters, who have, the Head-Maſter, 60 *l.* a Year; the ſecond Maſter 40 *l.* the Writing-Maſter 50,

and

and an *Engliſh* Maſter 20 *l.* (5.) The Street called the *Maes*, or *Maze*, takes its Name from a certain Figure, which upon Feſtival Days the young People uſed to Dance, or (as the Term was) tread. It was a Kind of a Labyrinth, and is thought to have been brought hither by our *Daniſh* Anceſtors. Here is no Sign of it, but at *Weſt-Aſhton* in *Wiltſhire*, and at *Pimphern* in *Glouceſterſhire*, there are two put ſtill to the ſame Uſe. There is alſo one on *Cottſwold* Hill.

The Church here is a Rectory, reputed worth three Hundred Pounds *per An.* It is dedicated to S. *Olave*, and ſtands in S. *Olave's Street*, (corruptly called *Tooly-Street*,) but the exact Time of the Foundation is not known. On the Cornice of the Altar-Piece are placed Queen *Anne's* Arms, adorned with Cartouches between two neat Lamps, or Vaſes. In the Church are theſe Monuments, for *Anne* the Wife of Captain *Wiſe*; Mrs. *Elizabeth Weſt*, late Wife of *George Weſt*, of *White-Chapel*; Mr. *Richard Alcock*, and ſix Children; *William Blank*, an ancient Tomb; *Thomas Maledge*; *Chriſtian*, the Wife of *John Nichols*; Mr. *John Eſton*, Juſtice of Peace, and Steward of *Southwark*; and *Robert Fairford*, a Servant of King *Henry* IV. and Coroner of the *Marſhalſea*, in the Reigns of that terrible Prince King *Henry* V. and his Son King *Henry* VI. with *Agnes* his Wife, but without Date.

S. *Mary Overrees*, or S. *Saviours*, which laſt ſeems to be the proper Name, tho' it is uſually called by the former, which it takes from its Situation over the *Ree*, or River *Thames*. Before the *Norman* Conqueſt here was a Religious Houſe of Siſters firſt, then of Canons Regular, *&c.* of which we ſhall ſpeak in its Place. Other remarkable Buildings in this Pariſh, which is very large, are (1.) A Seſſions Houſe, or Court of Juſtice, heretofore a Pariſh-Church, dedicated to S. *Margaret*, ſtanding on the Hill called by her Name, given to S. *Saviours* by King *Henry* I. to which it ſtill belongs, tho' not uſed for the Worſhip of God. On the South-ſide of it, in a beautiful Niche, adorned with *Corinthian* Columns, *&c.* ſtands a Statue of King *James* II. in his Royal Robes, and with a Scepter in his Right Hand It was burnt down in 1677, and rebuilt by the Pariſh in 1686. (2.) An Inn for the Entertainment of Strangers, diſtinguiſhed by the Sign of the *Tabard*, which was a Coat without Sleeves, ſuch as the Heralds of Arms now wear. It was much frequented by the Nobility and Gentry, for the Sake of the Sign, or rather good Entertainment. The Name is now quite loſt, except in *Queen's* College, *Oxford*, where a certain Number of Scholars of the Foundation, are called *Tabarders*, we ſuppoſe from that Habit once worn by them, but now out of Uſe, and unknown to the Society, who call them at this Time *Pauperes Pueri*. This Houſe, tho' mentioned by *Jeffrey Chaucer*, was in Being till 1676, when being an old Timber Houſe, it was burnt down with the Seſſions Houſe and other Buildings above ſpoken of. It was again rebuilt, but the ignorant Landlord or Tenant, hath put up the Sign of the *Talbot*, or *Dog* ſo called, inſtead of the *Tabard*, which they thought the ſame; and on the Beam have cauſed this Inſcription to be ſet, *viz.* *This is the Inn where Sir* Jeffery Chaucer *and the Twenty-Nine Pilgrims lay in their Journey to* Canterbury, Anno 1383. In this Inn the Abbot of *Hyde* in *Hampſhire* had an Apartment appropriated to his Uſe, when either his Buſineſs called him to *London*, or he was ſummoned to Parliament. (3.) A Seat belonging to the Biſhops of *Wincheſter*, built in 1107 by *William Giffard*, Biſhop of that See, upon a Piece of Land belonging to the Priory of *Bermondſey*, to which the Biſhops that ſucceeded him paid an Acknowledgment, or Quit-Rent yearly. In the Times of the grand Rebellion this Houſe was turned into a Priſon for the Royaliſts, of whom was Sir *Francis Dodington*, and Sir *Kenelm Digby*, who wrote his Book of *Bodies*, and diverted himſelf in Chymiſtry there. It was ſold in 1649 to *Thomas Walker* of *Camberwel* in this County, Gent. by the Commiſſioners appointed by Parliament for ſelling the Archbiſhops and Biſhops Lands for 4380*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* for the Uſe of the

Common-Wealth: There was alſo a Park ſold with it, but both returning to the Biſhop at the Reſtoration, the Houſe is demoliſhed, and the Site of it, with the Park being let out upon Leaſe, and built upon, doth much increaſe the Revenues of the See of *Wincheſter*, Part of whoſe Demeans it yet continues. (4.) A Pile of Buildings on the South-ſide of *Wincheſter-Houſe* and joining to it, ſet apart for the Uſe of the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*. It was pulled down in 1604, and ſeveral Tenements built upon the Site, which were ſold to *Robert Walter* at the ſame Time that *Wincheſter-Place* was ſold to *Thomas Walker* aforeſaid, which he held 'till the Reſtoration, when they reverted to the See of *Rocheſter*. (5.) The Abbot of *Waverley* in this County had an Houſe near the Former. (6.) A Theatre known by the Name of the *Globe Play-houſe*, to which *Beaumont*, *Fletcher*, and *Philip Maſſinger* belonged, and wrote for it, yet though it was in its Time a moſt eminent Place for Tragedies, Comedies, and Interludes, was becauſe of its Situation on the *Thames-Banks*, uſed only in the hot Summer Months. (7.) The *Aſparagus-Gardens*, and *Pimblico-Path*, which having the Accommodations of fine Walks and cool Arbours were much uſed by the Citizens, their Wives and Children 1600, and becauſe none went into them, but in the fineſt Dreſs, it became a Proverb, *To go in Pimblico*, to ſignify to put on a fine Dreſs. The Bear-Gardens and Bordeſto's are ſpoken to in the City of *London*. (8.) A Free Grammar-School ſituate a little Southward of the Church-yard, founded by the Pariſh, but ſettled by a Patent granted by Queen *Elizabeth*, conſtituting ſix Perſons Governours to be choſen out of the Veſtry. The Head Maſter hath a Salary of 30 *l.* a Year, and the Under-Maſter 20 *l.* a Year. Within the ſame Walls one Mr. *Appleby*, about the Year 1680, endowed another School for 30 poor Boys of this Pariſh to be taught Reading, Writing, and Arithmetick, and for that End he ſettled a Rent-Charge of 20 *l.* *per Annum* out of an Eſtate in *Fiſhmongers Alley* by St. *Margaret's Hill*, and ordered that ſhould be under the Governours of the Free-School. (9.) A ſmall Row of Alms-houſes fenced in with a Stone-Wall on the Eaſt-ſide of *Gravel-Lane*, and appropriated to ten Women of this Pariſh, who have formerly paid Scot and Lot, but are become poor. Who was the Founder is not known, but being much decay'd, were rebuilt by the Pariſh in 1705. (10.) A College founded by Mr. *Cure* for the Maintenance of 16 poor People, in 1584. He lies buried in this Church.

The Church of this Pariſh belonged of Old to the Priory. The Body of it was built by *William Gifford* Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, and the Chapels and other Out-buildings by others, all which have ſince been ſeveral Times repaired. In 1539 the Inhabitants of the Borough purchaſed it of King *Henry* VIII. for the Uſe of this Pariſh and St. *Margaret's*, and in the Charter it is named S. *Saviour's*. It is very large and ſpacious, thought to be the longeſt in *England*, having 3 Iſles running from Eaſt to Weſt, and a Croſs-Iſle Cathedral-wiſe; the Former 269 Foot, the latter 109. The Tower and Spires are 150 Foot high, and in it are eight very large tunable Bells. It is well pewed, and the Alter-piece is very handſome and noble, about 35 Foot high, and Organ-caſe very lofty, and adorned with Carvings. In divers Parts of this Church are many Monuments, *viz.* In the New Chapel a white Marble Tomb for Biſhop *Andrews*, and other Stones for Mr. *Garrard*, Mr. *John Norton*, *Jonadar*, *Patience* and *Richard Baltum*, *Suſanna Barford*, Sir *John Shorter*, Knt. and Dame *Iſabella* his Wife; Captain *John Snell* and *Martha* his Wife; *Robert*, *Joſeph*, and *Ancilla Chilcot*, the Children of *John Chilcot*, Gent. to whom ſome Part of this Chapel belongs; Dr. *Hoare*, one of the Chaplains of this Church, and *Richard Beneſield*. On the North-ſide of this Chapel is the Biſhop's Court kept. In the South-Iſle, and S. *Mary Magdalen's* Chapel, is a ſumptuous Tomb for *Jocoſa* the Widow of Sir *Robert Clark*, Knt. Baron of the *Exchequer*, and near it a Marble Graye-

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ſtone on *William Auſtin*, Eſq; her Son by a former Husband, as alſo for his Wife and three Sons; *John Bingham*, Eſq; Sadler to Queen *Elizabeth* and King *James* the Firſt who was a Benefactor to the Pariſh and Free-School; *Richard Humble*, Alderman of *London*, and *Margaret* his Wife, and *William* of *Wickham* Biſhop of *Wincheſter*.

In the North-Iſle are two old Tombs for *Thomas Cure*, Eſq; Sadler to King *Edward* VI; Queen *Mary* and Queen *Elizabeth*, the other is without any Inſcription, and ſeveral more modern, *viz.* for *Mark Proudfoot*, a Servant to King *James* I. and King *Charles* I. 60 Years, and *Heſter* his Niece; *John Traherne*, Gent. Porter to King *James* I. and his Son *John*. In the Chapel of S. *John*, now the North-Iſle was a Chantry founded by *John Gower*, Eſq; in which he lies buried. He was an eminent Poet in his Time. His Statue lies on his Tomb, and under its Head three of his Books; Dr. *Lockier*, whoſe Pill is ſo famous; a Croſs-leg'd Monument of *Purbeck* Stone, but without Name; Mr. *Richard Martin*, one of the Miniſters of this Church, Mr. *John Symons* a Benefactor, *&c.* The Table of the Benefactors to this Church and Pariſh is very large, and their Gifts amount to a large Sum. We add

Chriſt-church Pariſh to this of S. *Saviour's*, becauſe it was taken out of this latter by Act of Parliament. It was formerly call'd, the Liberty of *Paris-Garden*: It is in Compaſs about a Mile, and is environed with the *Thames* Water running into Ditches; ſeveral of the Houſes front towards the ſaid River.

The Church was thus erected; Mr. *William Angel* gave a Piece of Ground large enough for a Cemetery, and a Church to ſtand in; and Mr. *John Marſhall* built and finiſhed the Church in 1671, which having done he endowed it with threeſcore Pounds a Year; whereupon it was conſecrated by Dr. *John Dolben* Biſhop of *Rocheſter* (commiſſioned for that Purpoſe by Dr. *George Morley*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*) *Decemb.* 17, 1671. it is built of Brick, but the Steeple and Spire were not finiſhed 'till the Year 1695: They are 130 Foot high, and in them are eight very tunable Bells, given by ſo many Gentlemen of the Pariſh. The Chancel is four Steps higher than the Nave of the Church, and has at the Eaſt End a fair Alter-piece with Queen *Anne's*, and the Biſhop of *Wincheſter's* Arms, with thoſe of the Founder, under which are the Words, *John Marſhall Founder and Endower of this Church in* 1671. In this Church are theſe Monuments, *viz.* For Mrs. *Elizabeth Dawling* and *John Dawling*, Eſq; her Husband; *Richard How*, Eſq; only Son and Heir of Sir *Rich. How*, Knt. and Alderman of *London*; *John* and *Cheffinch*, Children of *John* and *Margaret Neal*; Mr. *John Surman*, *Sarah* his Wife, and 16 Children: He was one of the Truſtees of *John Marſhall* the Founder of the Church, and *Katharine* the Daughter of *John Morris*, Gent.

The Benefactors to this Church are but few, beſides Mr. *Marſhal*, *viz.* Mr. *John Wreneh*, and Mr. *William Moſyer* who gave 40 *s.* a Year a-piece to the Poor for ever, Sir *Richard Howe* abovementioned, was at the Charge of Building the Gallery in 1676, and Font with the Pew adjoining, and the Communion Plate was the Gift of *James Reading*, Eſq; Sir *Bernard Degorne*, and Mr. *Auguſtin Martin* gave 50 *l.* each, to be improved for the Uſe of the Poor, and Sir *John Shorter*, Knt. gave a Piece of Ground to build an Houſe on, and fifty Pounds to be put to the ſame Uſe. Mr. *Marſhall's* Truſtees paid in 1693, 100 Pounds to be put out to raiſe 5 *l. per Annum* for ever, to be laid out in Bread, and to be diſtributed annually among the Poor.

This Church is a Rectory, and the Patrons of it are thirteen Truſtees appointed by Mr. *Marſhall*, and confirmed by Act of Parliament. As any of them die the Survivors are to elect a new one into his Place, and ſo keep up the Number. The Benefice is eſteemed worth 100 Pounds a Year, and pays no Firſt-fruits to the Crown.

St. *Thomas's* Pariſh and Church is ſituate on the South-ſide of the Hoſpital, and on the North-ſide of St. *Thomas's* Street,

without the Freedom of the City of *London*. King *Edward* VI. was the Founder of both. The Church being old and decay'd, was pulled down in 1702 and rebuilt at the Expence of 3000 *l.* allowed out of the Coal Duty, and compleated with the Ornaments and Decorations by the Aſſiſtance of the Governors of the Hoſpital, and other Benefactors. The Monuments in this Church are for Mr. *William Pantale*, and Mr. *Thomas Cole*. The Benefice is an Impropriation under the Patronage of St. *Thomas*'s Hoſpital, whoſe Governors pay the Preacher 60 *l. per Annum*, and allow him an Houſe. The Pariſh contains about 300 Houſes. As to the Hoſpital we refer you to our Hiſtory of *London*, N°. 35. *p.* 217.

Rotherhith, or *Red Roſe Haven*, vulgarly *Redriff*, which lies upon the outmoſt Bounds of this County Eaſtward. It is inhabited chiefly by Seafaring Men in General, and Watermen, who are very numerous in this Place. Nothing further remarkable occurs to us in it, but that the Manor of this Place was the Demeſne of *Hugh* Lord *Burnell*, 8 *Hen.* 5. when he died poſſeſſed of it, and left it with his other Eſtates to his Couſins *Joyce*, *Katharine*, and *Margery* the Daughters of Sir *John Ratcliff*. In our Hiſtories this Place is noted for a great Navy prepared here, and well manned under the *Black Prince*, then but 24 Years of Age, and the Duke of *Lancaſter*, to invade *France* 29 *Edw.* 3. and in the Rebellion of the Commons of *Kent* and *Eſſex* about the Poll-Tax, that King *Richard* II. came in his Barge to this Place to treat with thoſe diſcontented People and their Leaders *John Tyler*, who called himſelf *Jack Straw*, and *Wat* his Brother, but becauſe the King would not venture himſelf among them, but kept himſelf in his Barge, they were ſo enraged that they marched haſtily towards the City, and ſpoiling the Borough of *Southwark*, broke open the Priſons of the *Marſhalſea* and *King's Bench*, and admitted the Priſoners into their Company. This was done on *Corpus Chriſti Day*, 4 *Rich.* 2. and becauſe their chief Spite was at the Duke of *Lancaſter*, they marched directly to his Houſe in the *Savoy*, and ſet it on Fire with all the rich Furniture and Jewels, and ſuffered no Man to take any thing. This is all we find in Antiquity about this Place. As to its preſent Condition we obſerve no more than that here is a Free-School founded by Mr. *Bellard* and Mr. *Rich*, two Mariners, for the Education of eight Sons of Seamen, to which they gave 3 *l. per Annum*, and a School-Houſe. Here is alſo another School ſupported by the Contributions of the Pariſhioners for poor Boys.

The Church here ſtanding low, and near the Banks of the *Thames*, was often overflow'd by high Tides, and thereby the Foundation of it was ſo rotted and decay'd, that notwithſtanding the Charge, that the Pariſhioners were at to uphold it, particularly in 1687. when they laid out 1200 *l.* for that End, it became ſo ruinous in the Beginning of this Century, that it was in great Danger of Falling, and if not ſpeedily rebuilt, would become uſeleſs: The Inhabitants ſeeing this, and being unable through the great Charge of a numerous Poor, occaſioned by the Wars, wherein the Seamen being killed, their Widows and Children came to be maintained by the Pariſh, could find no Way to reſtore their Church, but by a Petition to the Parliament to let them come in for a Share in the Tax on Coal, which had built St. *Paul*'s Cathedral. Wherefore they conſidering that the old Church was not capacious enough to hold Half the Inhabitants, reſolved to build a new one larger, if they could procure a Sum great enough, and to that End got a Surveyor to compute the Charge, which he laid at 4000 *l.* and repreſented it to the Parliament. They could not obtain a Part of the Coal-Tax, but had a Brief granted them, by which they got 1378 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and by a Collection among the Pariſhioners they gathered 1200 *l.* with which Sums they went to work, and built a new Church 53 Foot in Length, 48 in Breadth, 24 in Height, and a Tower containing ſix Bells 62 Foot high. The Benefice is a Rectory accounted worth 400 *l.* a Year,

in the Patronage of Mr. *Edward Stokes*. The Church is erected on a new Foundation, and being begun *May* 4, 1714, was Preached in on *July* 3, 1715, so zealous were the Parishioners in building it.

In this Borough there is weekly kept for the more easy Supply of the Inhabitants, who are very numerous, and daily yet increasing, four Markets, *viz.* On *Monday*, *Wednesday*, *Friday* and *Saturday*, in the principal Street, properly called *Long Southwark*, which extends from *London-Bridge* to St. *George*'s Church, and one great Fair yearly, which begins *September* the 8th, being the Feast of the Nativity of the *Virgin Mary*, and lasts several Days, and though it hath long been a Ward of the City of *London*, yet it still retains the Privilege of sending two Members to Parliament, as it has had from the Beginning, 26 *Edw.* 1. We now proceed to the Villages of this Hundred, *viz.*

Barnes, a little Village situate at a little Distance from the *Thames*, which encompasseth it almost. The Street stands near the Church, and the Manor-House being remarkable for certain Elms that grew about it, acquired the Name of *Barn-Elms*, by which the Village is sometimes called.

In the Church are these Monumental Inscriptions, *viz.* One within the Rails of the Altar, underneath an armed Man, for *William Milleborn*, Esq; another on the North-side of the Alar, with the Figure of a Priest praying, having *Hosannah* written over his Head; for *Nicolas Clark*, Rector of this Church and *Grandsden* in *Cambridgshire*; on the North Wall of the Chancel another for *John Squire*, Rector of this Parish; another for Sir *Thomas Powell* of *Birkhead* in *Cheshire*, who came hither to visit his Sister Mrs. *Mary Cartwright*, and died here; another in the Middle for Mr. *Wait*; another in the Church-Porch near the South-Door for Mr. *Josiah English*, and by it one for *Mary* his Wife, and in the Churchyard one for *Anne Baynard*, Daughter of Dr. *Baynard*, who was bury'd near her. Mr. *Collier* in his great Dictionary gives a Character of this Gentlewoman, as the Miracle of her Sex and Time, *viz.* *That for her Prudence, Piety and Learning, her Memory ought never to be forgotten; That she was skilled in the learned Languages, and well acquainted with all Sorts of Philosophy, but most affected the Doctrine of the Stoicks, as most agreeable to her reserved, grave and patient Disposition, and therefore read and spake of that Sect with Delight. That she had a great Contempt of the World, especially of the Finery and vain Modes of it. That she had a great Veneration for Religion, and made it her Business to promote God's Honour by encountring Atheists and Libertines, against whom she wrote some several Satires in* Latin, *in which Language she could express herself fluently.*

Over the Communion Table upon a Pane of Wainscot is written,

This do in Remembrance of me.

The Register-Book here begins in King *Henry* VIII.'s Reign, *Anno Dom.* 1538.

Batterſea, or *Batterſey*, in the *Saxon* Langage Patpycs-ea, and in *Latin*, *Patricii Insula*, *i. e.* Patrick's Isle, so called perhaps, because St. *Patrick* the Patron of *Ireland* had his Residence for a Time there. It is beautify'd with divers handsome Houses, and particularly Sir *Dennis Gauden* built a fine House upon the Heath or Common for his Brother Dr. *John Gauden*, Bishop of *Exeter*. It hath been of late purchased by one Mr. *Ewers*, who hath so exceedingly improved it by planting Trees about it, that it is much altered for the better. The Rooms and Apartments both above and below are on the Sides of a long Gallery. Mr. *Ewers* is dead, and hath left the greatest Part of his large Estate to *Ewers Edgley*, the Son of Mr. *Edgley*, late Vicar of *Wandsworth*, who thereupon changed his Name, by Virtue of an Act of Parliament, to *Ewers*. In this House is, or lately was, a vast Collection of Curiosities; as (1.) *An History of our Maritime Affairs, and the Power and Constitution of the Admiralty and Sea-Laws* (2.) The finest Models of Ships of all Sorts. (3.) Several rare Books of Mathematicks

thematicks and Muſick. (4.) Matters of all Sorts relating to the City of *London*, and Draughts to illuſtrate it. (5.) Many Heads of eminent Men, Foreign and Domeſtick. (6.) Frontiſpieces of all the Gravers of *Europe*. (7.) Several original Paintings, and many ſcarce and valuable Books, diſpoſed into a proper Order in 12 Caſes. Upon this Common, called *Batterſey-Field* are three Windmills, which are the firſt Mills near *London*, and lying on the *Thames-ſide* are of great Service for ginding Corn for the City.

This Village hath the Honour of giving the Title of Baron to *Henry St. John*, who was created by his late Majeſty King *George*, *July* 2, 1716, Lord Viſcount *S. John*, and Baron of *Batterſea*. He marry'd the Lady *Mary*, ſecond Daughter of *Robert*, and Coheir of *Charles*, Earl of *Warwick*, by whom he had Iſſue *Henry* late Lord Viſcount *Bolingbroke*. This Manor of *Batterſea* was granted to this Family of *S. John* by King *Charles* I. with that of *Wanſworth*, and paſſed to their Heirs, and the preſent Lord *S. John* is Lord of it, and hath his Seat there. Several of this noble Family have been Benefactors to the Poor of this Pariſh, *viz.* Sir *Walter S. John* hath founded a Free-School in it for twenty poor Boys of the Inhabitants, and given 200 Pounds, that by the yearly Intereſt of it one or more Boys of his School may be put out Apprentice, and the Lady *S. John* gave alſo 100 Pounds; appointing that with the Intereſt of it a poor Boy or Girl be put out an Apprentice every Year.

The Church here is an handſome Structure of Brick, and hath in it divers Monuments for the Dead, *viz.* For *Oliver Nicholas*, *S. John* Lord Viſcount *Grandiſon* and *Tregoz*, deſcended of the ancient Families of *Patſhul*, *Grandiſon*, and *Tregoz*; for *Margaret Beauchamp*, Grandmother to K. *Henry* VII. and Anceſtor of the *S. Johns*; King *Henry* VII. her Grandſon, and Queen *Elizabeth*, Couſin of *Anne*, the Daughter of Sir *Thomas Leighton*, Wife of Sir *John S. John* of *Lydiard Tregoz*; as alſo for *Elizabeth Caldwall*, Wife of *Dan. Caldwall*, Eſq; *Henry Huſſey*, Clerk of the Spicery to Queen *Elizabeth* and King *James* I. *Nicholas Wild*, Merchant of *London*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife; Sir *Edward Winter*, an *Eaſt-India* Merchant; *Richard Turk* and *Bridget* his Wife, Sir *John Fleet*, Knt. Lord Mayor of *London*, in 1693; Mr. *James Bull*, Merchant, and *Henry Sayer*, and *Rebeccah* his Wife, with ſeveral of their Children. Here is a Gallery built at the ſole Charge of Sir *Walter S. John*, Bart. *Anno Dom.* 1705.

Camberwell, a ſmall Village in the High Road to *Croydon*, of which we find nothing remarkable but the Monuments in the Church, which ſtands at ſome Diſtance from the Road, *viz.* For ſeveral of the Family of *Muſchamps* who were ranked among the Barons called to Parliament from the Reign of King *Henry* I. to that of King *Henry* III. divers ancient Monuments, *viz.* For *Matthew Draper*, Eſq; *John Scot*, Eſq; one of the Barons of the Exchequer in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. *Richard Skinner* and *Agnes* his Wife; *William Skinner* and *Iſabell* his Wife; *Edward Scot*, Son of *John Scot*, Eſq; above mentioned; *Michael Skinner*, *Margaret Dove*, *Mary Chambers*; *Thomas Slacy*, A. M. Vicar of this Pariſh, *William Benſon*, and *Matthew Thompſon*, his Chaplains (we ſuppoſe his Curates ſucceſſively) all in the 15th and Beginning of the 16th Century; ſome more modern; as for *Jane* the Wife of *Thomas Grimes*, Eſq; *John Bowyer*, Eſq; and *Elizabeth* his Wife; *Henry Lintot*; Dame *Anne*, the Wife of Sir *Robert Vernon*, Knt. Clerk of the Green-Cloth to King *Charles* I. *Heſter*, Wife of Sir *Edward Bowyer*, Knt. Sir *Peter Scot*, Knt. *John* and *Bartholomew Scot* and *Margaret Scot* his Wife; *Anthony Stanlake*, Father and Son; *James Coleby* Schoolmaſter here, and his two Children; Mrs. *Joanna Vincent*, Wife of *Thomas Vincent*, Eſq; *Peter Scot*, LL. D. and Margaret his Wife; *Robert Waith*, Paymaſter of the *Royal Navy*, and *Robert* his Son; *Anthony Bowyer*, Eſq; eldeſt Son of Sir *Edmund Bowyer*, Knt. *Robert Maddox* and *Anne* his Wife, with ſeveral of their Children; Mrs. *Katharine* and Mrs. *Young Acton*; *Nehemiah Lambert*, Vicar of this Pariſh;

4 Children of *Alex. Jephſon* Rector of *Ramſden Belhouſe* in *Eſſex*; *Henry Ballow*, Gent. *Rich. Parr*, D. D. and *Eliz.* Daughter of Sir *Roger James*, Knt. his Wife; Mrs. *Jane Bradford*, Wife of Dr. *John Bradford*, Prebendary of *Canterbury*; *George Roffey*, Eſq; Mrs. *Eliz. Brewer*, and *Joanna Ruſſel*; theſe 4 laſt in Vaults: *Sarah* the Wife of *Gabriel Carter*, and three of their Children; *Mary* the Wife of *John Harris*, Merchant, Mr. *Thomas Fox*, Merchant and Vintner of *London*; *Walter Cock* in a Vault purchaſed of the Pariſh for a Burial-Place for himſelf and Family; *Robert Grandſden* and *John* his Son; and *John Branſden*, Gardiner, under an *Ewe-tree*, paled about in the Churchyard.

The Alter-piece in the Chancel was ſet up, and the Chancel wainſcoted, and the Altar railed in, and paved at the ſole Charges of Mrs. *Katharine Bowyer*, Widow, *Anno Dom.* 1715, as is ſhewed in a ſmall Tablet on the North-ſide of the Altar, and Mrs. *Joanna Cock* gave to this Pariſh, *May* 13, 1717, about an Acre of Land for a new Burial Place, toward the North ſide of the old Church-yard, which ſhe confirmed to them (in Conſideration of a yearly Rent of one Pepper-corn to be paid to her or her Heirs and Aſſigns for ever) before Sir *Jonathan Trelawny* then Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, who at that Time conſecrated it, being attended by ſeveral Clergymen and Gentlemen of the adjacent Towns and Villages, as Witneſſes of it.

Clapham, a pleaſant Village ſituate upon a riſing Ground, full of good Houſes, inhabited by rich Gentlemen, and great Merchants, of which the Family of *Atkins* is one of the moſt famous. The Manor of this Village was the Eſtate of *William de Fienes*, 30 *Edw.* I. in whoſe Family we ſuppoſe it continued ſome Succeſſions. They were made Lord *Dacres* in King *Henry* VI.'s Reign, and the *Lennards* marrying their Heireſs were made Earls of *Suſſex*, and Lord *Dacres*. Here is a fair School-houſe built by the Pariſh for teaching the Children of the Place.

On an Hill near the Road ſtands the Church, in which are theſe Monuments, one ancient for *William Tubler*, who dy'd *October* 12, 1401, two modern for Sir *Richard Atkins*, Bart. his eldeſt Sir *Richard*, and ſeveral others of his Children, *viz. Annabel*, *Edward*, *Elizabeth* and *Rebecca*; *Samuel Ruſh*, *Elizabeth* his Daughter, and three Sons of his Son *Samuel*, who made a new Vault for his Family there; *Hannah Liſter*, Sir *Laurence Bromfield*, and two of his Grandchildren, *Charles* and *Thomas Corbet*, *William Glanvill* an *Exeter* Merchant, who being taken with a Fever in his Journey to *London*, dy'd of it; *Thomas Day* of *Hertfordſhire*, Eſq; Mr. *William Brooke*, and Mrs. *Groford* his Wife's Mother: In the Churchyard are theſe Tombs, *viz.* For *Samuel Simonds*, a Preſbyter of the Church of *England*; Mr. *Arthur Shallet*, Merchant, and *Joſeph Shallet*, Eſq; Conſul of *Barcelona*; Mr. *William Sheldon* and *Elizabeth* his Wife; Mrs. *Margaret Whiting*, Relict of *William Whiting*, Miniſter of *Tuking*; *Thomas Barkley* and his Mother *Heſter*, and her Siſter *Jane Wright*, a Maiden; Mr. *Francis Bridges* of *London*, Salter, and *Sarah* his Wife; *William Beake* Citizen, and *Mary* his Wife; *Richard Palmer*, Yeoman of the Guard to King *Charles* II. King *James* II. King *William*, Queen *Mary* and Queen *Anne*; and *Mary* his Wife, and *Mary* his Niece, Wife to *Benjamin Bennet* of St. *Olaves Southwark*; *Michael Mitford*, Eſq; *George Langham*, Eſq; and Mr. *Thomas Jackſon* of *Mortlake*. The annual Benefactions to the Poor of this Pariſh amount to no more, than 19*l. per Annum* of which *Thomas Langham*, Eſq; gave eleven Pounds *per Ann.* to be paid by the Mercers Company, beſides two Pounds *per Annum* given by Dr. *Martin Liſter* for an Anniverſary Sermon, to be paid with three Pounds given by him to the Poor out of his Houſe in *Leaden-Street* in *York*.

Dulwich, a ſmall Village bordering upon *Kent*, affording only three Things remarkable, 1. The *College* called, *The College of God's Gift at Dulwich*, containing two Quadrangles founded by *Edward Alleyne*, Eſq; *Sept.* 13, 1619, by Virtue of Letters Patents granted him by King *James* I. *June* 21 preceding, for a Maſter, Warden, four Fellows (of which three of them

were to be Divines, and the other an Organiſt) ſix poor Men, and as many poor Women, and twelve poor Boys, therein to be educated by one of the Fellows, as Schoolmaſter, and the other as Uſher. The Occaſion of the Foundation is ſaid to be this. Mr. *Alleyn* being a Tragedian and a Chief Actor in many of *Shakeſpear*'s Plays, was in one of them with ſix others to perſonate a Devil, who is ſaid to have appeared among them, and have affrighted Mr. *Alleyn* ſo much, that he made a Vow to erect this Religious Structure, which he did ſoon after; and in a Quadripartite Deed ſettled all Things to his Mind in Relation to all the Members of it. He lived to change his Mind, and would upon his ſecond Marriage have revoked this his Charity, but he was not permitted to do it, yet was Maſter of it himſelf ſeveral Years, and died in that Office. In his original Endowment he has excluded all further Augmentations of it by future Benefactors, and conſtituted the Church-wardens of St. *Giles's Cripplegate*, and St. *Mary Overees*, and St. *Botolph's Biſhopſgate*, Viſitors of it; and in Caſe of any Difference which they cannot compromize among themſelves, they are to appeal to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* for a Determination. All the Members at their Entrance are to be ſworn before the Archbiſhop. To it belongs a fair Chapel, in which are buried the Founder *Edward Alleyn*, Eſq; and *Joan* his Wife, and *Anne Jenſlow* the Wife of *Philip Jenſlow*, one of the Gentlemen Sewers to Queen *Elizabeth*. His and his Wife's Picture are in the Picture-Gallery with ſome others little worth. (2.) The College Library, in which is a Collection of Plays given by Mr. *Cartwright*, Bookſeller, who lived at the End of *Turn-Stile-Alley*, and was himſelf an excellent Player. He gave alſo ſeveral Pictures, and among them a View of *London* taken by Mr. *John Norden* in 1603, a very curious Piece, by which is repreſented the City-Cavalcade on the Lord-Mayor's Day. (3.) Certain Medicinal Springs, called *Sidenham Wells* (we ſuppoſe, that excellent Doctor approved of the Uſe of them) much uſed by the diſtemper'd in their proper Seaſons.

Hatcham, *Hacheſam*, or *Haccheſham*, another ſmall Village bordering upon *Kent*, of which we find, that *Robert Burnell* Biſhop of *Bath and Wells* dying poſſeſſed, *Philip* Lord *Burnell* his Nephew and Heir, 21 *Edw.* 1. doing his Homage had Livery of it with divers other Eſtates left him by the Biſhop. His Son *Edward* Lord *Burnell* enjoy'd this Lordſhip and his other Eſtates, 'till 9 *Edw.* 2. when dying without Iſſue, his Siſter *Maud* then married to *John Handlo* became his Heir, and inheriting his Eſtates, her Husband became Lord *Burnell*, and his Poſterity after him had the ſame Honour for ſome Succeſſions, and enjoy'd this Lordſhip, 'till Iſſue Male failing in *Edward* the Son of *Hugh* Lord *Burnell*, it paſſed with his other Lands to three Daughters of the ſaid *Edward*, *Joyce*, *Margery*, and *Katharine*, but to which of them upon the Partition, this Lordſhip fell, our Hiſtory does not tell us.

Kennington, or *Kenington*, a Lordſhip belonging to *John* Earl of *Warren*, 9 *Edw.* 2. but he having no Iſſue by his Wife, did by a ſpecial Grant give the Inheritance of all his Lands to the King and his Heirs, and though he lived ſome Years after, and was in great Favour with that King, who employed him in many important Matters of State, and gave him divers other Lands, yet this Manor appears 15 *Edw.* 3. to have been Part of the Eſtate of *Roger D'Amory*, attainted for joining with the Seditious Lords, and being ſeized by the King, was given to *Hugh Deſpenſer*, lately created Earl of *Wincheſter* for Life, Remainder to his Son *Hugh* and his Heirs. It is probable, that while it was in that King's Hands, it was made a Royal Seat, and ſo continued for ſome Time, but hath been ſo long demoliſhed, that all Endeavours to diſcover it by late Antiquaries have proved in vain, there appearing neither Name or Ruins to direct them.

Lambeth, or *Lambhith*, as it is now called, but its Name is properly *Lomehith*, *i. e.* a Dirty Haven. The Pariſh here is very large, being divided into four Liberties and eight Precincts, *viz.* 1. The Biſhop's. 2. The Prince's. 3. *Vaux-hall*. 4 *Kening-*

4. *Kenington.* 5. The *Marsh.* 6. The *Wall.* 7. *Stockwell*, and 8. The *Deans*; all which make in Circumference about 17 Miles, and contain about 14 hundred Houses, of which these are the most eminent.

1. A fair large Pile of Building belonging to the Possessors of the Metropolitical See of *Canterbury*, and is usually the Palace where the Archbishop for the Time being resides. The Site of it was formerly in the Possession of the See of *Rochester*, but *Baldwin*, Archbishop of *Canterbury* having obtained it by Exchange, brought hither the Materials he had provided for the Building of a College at St. *Stephen's* near *Canterbury*, and began this Palace, which being increased by his Successors, is come to the Condition it is now in. Some of the Chief of them were, 1. Bishop *Moreton*, who spent upon the Repairs of this Palace, and others belonging to the See of *Canterbury* a very great Sum. 2. Cardinal *Pool*, who besides a Gallery on the East Part of the Palace, with some Rooms adjoining to it, built a Magnificent Gatehouse, which Archbishop *Parker* his Successor conceiving to be too Majestick for the Revenue brought his Action against the Cardinal's Executors for Dilapidations, but we know not the Event of it. In 1571 Archbishop *Parker* much repaired and beautified this Palace, covering the great Hall with Shingles, making the long Bridge reaching into the *Thames*, restoring the Summer-house to its first Glory, repairing the Aqueducts of the Gardens and Cloisters, and erecting Conveyances under Ground to carry the Filth of the House into the River by the Tides. The succeeding Archbishops made several other Additions of less Charge partly for Ornament, and partly for Convenience.

In the Civil Wars of *England* from 1642 to the Restoration, this Palace had its Share of Calamities, being given into the Hands of *Thomas Scot* one of the Regicides, and one *Harding*, to order as they saw good. These Men divided it into several Tenements, which they let out for annual Rents. The stately Hall they pulled down; the High Commission Court was made a Dancing-School, and the Gatehouse and *Lollard's* Tower in 1646 a Prison for the faithful but unhappy Royalists: The Chapel they divided into two Rooms, and made the East-end into a Dining-Room, and floored it with Boards after they had taken up and sold the Pavement of much greater Value.

3. After the Restoration Archbishop *Juxon* repaired the whole House, and rebuilt the Hall in the ancient Form; for neither his Friends, nor the most skilful in Architecture could by their most earnest Perswasions induce him to rebuild it in the modern Way, and unite it to the Library though they proved to him that it would have cost less Money. (4.) After his Death Archbishop *Sheldon*, his Successor in this See brought a Cause in the Court of Arches against Sir *William Juxon*, his Executor for Dilapidations, by which at length a special Commission of Delegates was obtained, and appointed, and the Judges Delegates having heard the Pleas on both Sides came to give Sentence, *May* 24, 1667. in which it having been recited, that Archbishop *Juxon*, and his Executor had laid out, and expended in building and repairing *Lambeth* Palace and *Croydon* House, 14847 *l.* 7 *s.* 10 *d.* (which notwithstanding) the same Delegates by that very Sentence condemned Sir *William Juxon* in 800 *l.* more to be expended in repairing the said Buildings. By this Archbishop was the new Library built, designed by Mr. *Stafford Tindale*. It is placed over the Cloister, and is well furnished with Books for the Use of such learned Men, as for their Worth are raised to this Archiepiscopal Chair. It was begun with the Books of *Robert Dudley*, Earl of *Leicester*, the great Favourite of Queen *Elizabeth*, and hath received many considerable Augmentations by Archbishop *Lawd*, and other Archbishops since. (5.) Archbishop *Sancroft* built a new Kitchin, and some other Things, and had he dy'd possessed of the See would doubtless have been a great Benefactor to it. (6.) Archbishop *Tillotson*, who succeeded Archbishop *Sancroft* upon his Depri-

Deprivation for not taking the Oaths to King *William* III. and Queen *Mary* II. was in Poſſeſſion of this See little more than three Years, but in that little Time ſpent between 7 and 8000 *l.* in Reparations. (7.) To him ſucceeded Dr. *Teniſon* in 1694, and ſat 22 Years in this See. His Executors were alſo ſued for Dilapidations, and though they alledged for their Defence, That he had expended in Repairs 3421 *l.* 12 *s.* 0 *d.* and the Fact was not abſolutely deny'd, yet it ſeems not fully to be believed, for when the Controverſy was referred to Sir *Peter King*, and Dr. *Betteſworth* to be determined, they allowed the preſent Archbiſhop Dr. *Wake*, 1400 *l.* for Dilapidations.

8. In the Chapel belonging to this Palace was interred Archbiſhop *Parker*'s Body (his Bowels being put in an Urn, and laid in *Howard*'s Chapel in *Lambeth* Church) and there reſted quietly, 'till his Aſhes were diſturbed by *Scot* abovementioned, when he had the Houſe. He deſpoil'd the Body of the leaden Coffin, and ſold it to a Plummer, and then privately tumbled it into an Out-houſe where Poultry had been kept, and bury'd it in an Hole. Sir *William Dugdale* had ſome Information given him of this inhumane Treatment of ſo venerable a Perſon's Reliques, with which he acquainted Archbiſhop *Sancroft*, who having gotten an Order from the Houſe of Lords to examine the Fellow who had done it, at length found it out, and bringing it again into the Chapel, bury'd it near the Steps going up to the Altar, the Place near which it formerly lay, and placed this Inſcription over it:

Corpus Matthæi Archiepiſcopi hic tandem Requieſcit.

In the *Marſh* belonging to this Pariſh, St. *George*'s Fields, and a little beyond the *Bridge-houſe*, are Ditches, that were made when *London* was beſieged by *Canute* the *Dane*, who turned the Courſe of the *Thames* from about the King's *Barge-houſe* to a Place beyond the Bridge. He was afterward King of *England*. Here is alſo an Houſe with a piqued Turret, where one Mr. *Buſhel*, an ingenious, and contemplative Man, and an Intimate with the Lord Chancellor *Bacon*, lay hid above a Year, becauſe he had incurred the Protector *Oliver Cromwell*'s Diſpleaſure, 'till he by his Friends had made his Peace with the Protector, by imparting to him the Intereſt he had in the Silver Mines in *Cardiganſhire*.

2. At *South-Lambeth* was a noble Houſe built by *Noel Caron*, Embaſſador from *Holland*, reſident in *England* 28 Years, in the Figure of Half a *Roman* H, on the Gate whereof was written, *Omne Solum Forti Patria.* It was pulled down in 1687. Near it by the Road-ſide from *Vaux-hall* to *Kingſton* is a fair *Alms-houſe* for 7 poor Women on the Gate of which is an Inſcription, importing that it was built by the ſaid *Noel Caron*, *Anno* 1618, and thus ſubſcribed.

Proverb. xix. 17.
Fœneras Jehovæ, ſi Recordaris Pauperum.

3. In this Pariſh was erected a Saw-Mill during the Uſurpation of *Oliver Cromwell*, which was then ſuch a Rarity in *England* (being perhaps the firſt of the Kind) that *Cromwell*, tho' Protector, often went to ſee it, and was ſo much pleaſed with the Contrivance, that notwithſtanding the Clamours of ſeveral Artificers about it, he got it confirmed by Act of Parliament. It ſtood in *Belisderes* Gardens.

4. Near *King's Arms Stairs* in *College-Street* was found *May* 2. 1694 after a great Flood of the *Thames*, a Gold Ring in Value about 40 *s.* left in the Sand near the Bank: It was of ſo curious a Make, that many Virtuoſo's went to ſee it, and gave the Owner ſo much, as to repair her Loſs by the Waters, which had ſpoiled great Quantities of Beer. It had a Seal, on which was graven a Dove with an Olive-branch in its Mouth, and round it this Inſcription Penri de moy, i. e. *Think on me*, and in the Circle of the Ring de bon Coz. i. e. *With good Heart*. It is, or lately was in the Hands of Mr. *Prudham* at the *Crown* in this Place.

5. Near

5. Near this Bank-side also in this Parish is a very pleasant Garden, with fine Walks, well kept, called *Cupid's Gardens*. They are the Estate of *Jesus-College* in *Oxford*, and rented by one that keeps a Publick House, which with the Conveniency of its Arbours, Walks, and several Remains of *Greek* and *Roman* Antiquities have made them much frequented. The last are thought to be Part of the Collection of the Earl of *Arundel*, but being broken and defaced, were not thought good enough to be presented to the Univesity of *Oxford*, and put among the *Marmora Arundeliana*, and were therefore removed hither when *Arundel-House* was turned into a Street. They are so disfigured by Time and bad Usage, that no true Account can be given of them, and Conjectures can't be depended on.

6. At *South-Lambeth* were formerly kept the Rarities of the *Tradescants*, Father and Son, and by whom they were collected, and afterwards sold to *Elias Ashmole*, Esq; who presented them to the Universty of *Oxford*, where they are carefully preserved. An Account of them is published in a Book, entitled, *Musæum Tradescantianum*, Printed at *London*, *Anno* 1656, which shews that whatever almost is rare and extraordinary in the Nature of Birds, Beasts, Fishes, Minerals and Fruits; or in Art, as Mechanicks, Sculpture, Painting, *&c.* Instruments of War, Garments, Houshold-Stuff, and Coins ancient or modern, was there with wonderful Diligence and Charge gathered together, to be at one Sight exhibited to the Curious.

In the Reign of King *Richard* I. *Baldwin* Archbishop of *Canterbury* began to build a College here for Secular Canons, but dying before it was finished, *Hubert* his Successor compleated it, and intended to have gone on with his Predecessor's Design; but the Monks of *Canterbury*, fearing that such a Foundation should greatly prejudice their Rights and Liberties, particularly their Election of the Archbishop, complained of it to the Pope, and never left pursuing their Suit 'till they obtained Pope *Innocent*'s Letters to the Archbishop and Bishops to raze it utterly, as derogatory to the See of *Canterbury*, and prejudicial to the Estate of the Church. King *Richard* was much displeased with the Monks for applying themselves to the Pope without his Consent, and commanded them not to proceed in their Design by Virtue of the Pope's Letters; ordering the Archbishop not to break down the Church he had built. This Opposition prevented the Execution of what the Monks had resolved on for the present, but did not make them give over their Purpose, which they so eagerly followed, that they prevailed with the Pope to send his Nuncio with Letters to the King himself, the Archbishop and Bishops of *England*, to signify to them his resolute Decree touching the Church and College of *Lambeth*, that it shall be broken down and utterly suppressed. The King and Archbishop now seeing no Way to shift off the Matter any longer, yielded sore against their Wills to have it done, and by the Archbishop's Order it was effected, *Jan.* 27, 1199, and the Canons that had been placed in it, commanded to depart without Delay: But the Monks brought upon themselves many Vexations thereby from the King and Archbishop, who took it very ill that their Authority was so baffled by the Monks.

Anno 1280, *John Peckham* Archbishop of *Canterbury* held a Synod at this Place, in which he received and confirmed the Orders and Constitutions, decreed and established by the Legates *Otho* and *Ottobone* in the Councils by them held in this Realm, adding divers of his own: Further in the same Council he went about to annihilate certain Liberties belonging to the Crown, as the Taking Knowledge of the Right of Patronages, and the King's Prohibition in *Placitis de Catallis*, and such like, which seemed to him to belong properly to the Clergy. But the King (*viz.* *Edward* I.) had some Friends in the Council which withstood the Archbishop openly, and with Menaces hindred him from concluding any thing that might prejudice his Royal Prerogative.

In

In the Pariſh Church of this Place were anciently divers valuable Monuments which are now loſt, being demoliſhed at the Reformation, in Part, and ſince by the Zealots of the late Times of Rebellion; ſo that what we have of them is chiefly from the *MS.* of Mr. *Aug. Vincent*, and others, *viz.* For *Cuthbert Tunſtall*, Biſhop of *Durham*, Dr. *Utting*, Chaplain to *Thomas Bourchier*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and Cardinal, Dr. *Andrew Perne*, Dean of *Ely*, divers of the *Howards* of the *Norfolk* and *Surrey* Families in a Chapel of the Church, we ſuppoſe, built by them, called *Howard's* Chapel, *Margaret*, the Wife of Archbiſhop *Parker*, and *Matthew* their Son, Dr. *Daniel Featly*, Miniſter of this Place, *George* the Son, and *Philippa* the Daughter of *John* Lord *Dinham*, and *Elizabeth* Lady *Fitzwater* his Wife, *Hugh Pentreyn* Auditor of the Court of Arches, under the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Cardinal *John Morton*, *Henry Dean*, and *William Warham:* Theſe are all the ancient Monuments we meet with, the more modern are for *Anne* the Wife of Dr. *Teniſon*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and for himſelf, *Richard Bancroft*, Biſhop of *London*, Mr. *Ralph Snow*, Treaſurer, Receiver and Regiſter to 4 Archbiſhops, and a great Benefactor to this Church and Pariſh; *William Belſton*, Eſq; and *Jane* his Wife; *John Butcher*, Merchant, *Anthony Burleigh*, Lieutenant General to King *Charles* I. who was put to Death at *Wincheſter*, for endeavouring to releaſe that Prince from his Impriſonment in *Carisbrooke Caſtle*; *William Suthes*, Maſter-Maſon of *Windſor-Caſtle*; *Miles Smith*, Secretary to Archbiſhop *Sheldon*; *Robert Thomſon*, Doctor of Laws: Col. *Cuthbert Morley*; *Bernard Granville*, Eſq; and *Anne* his Wife, Daughter and Heireſs of the ſaid *Cuthbert*; Mr. *John Reynolds*, who gave to the Poor of the Pariſh an 100 *l.* and to the Charity-School 50 *l.* Sir *Peter Rich*, Knt. Alderman of *London*, and ſome others of leſs Note. This Benefice is in the Patronage of the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, and is eſteemed worth 300 *l.* a Year. Over the Pulpit in this Church in a Window is the Pourtraiture of a Pedlar and his Dog, who having been a conſiderable Benefactor to the Pariſh, the Inhabitants are bound to keep freſh and in good Repair from Time to Time.

Merton, *Mereton*, *Meranton*, or *Merandum*, a ſmall Village about a Mile from *Towting*, a Place of great Antiquity, and having ſeveral Things remarkable in it *viz.* That *Kenulph* one of the *Weſt-Saxon* Kings, was ſlain here at the Houſe of his Favourite Miſtreſs, by his Predeceſſor's Brother *Kindard*, whom he had baniſhed as ſoon as he came to the Throne; but his Murder was ſoon revenged by the Prince's Followers, who ſurprized him and deſtroy'd him. As alſo that *Walter de Merton*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, and then Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, began his College here, and being perſuaded to remove it to *Oxford*, became there the Founder of *Merton-College*. Here was alſo a magnificent Abbey founded by King *Henry* I. but our Method forbids us to treat of it in this Place; and ſo ſhall proceed to another Pious Foundation, *viz.* The Almshouſe at *Merton*, founded by *Rowland Wilſon*, Eſq; in *July* 1656, for ſix Women, who are to receive 4 *l. per Annum* each, and half a Chaldron of Coal; there is annexed to it a Parcel of Land which lies behind it, and pays ſo much Rents as all the Women are to receive. He was at firſt a Vintner, and afterwards turned Merchant. His Coat of Arms was in the Abbey in 1624. On a Bridge near the Mills here is this Inſcription,

Laus Deo Donum Amici. 1633.

This Church is built with Flints, but is ſmall: The Monuments of Note in it are theſe. 1. *Gregory Lovel*, Cofferer of Queen *Elizabeth's* Houſhold, ſecond Son of Sir *Francis Lovell*, and Father of Sir *Robert Lovell*; *Elizabeth* the Wife of *John Garth*, Gent. *Katharine Lock*, the Wife of *William Lock*, Mercer of *London*; Mr. *William Ruliſh*, Embroiderer to King *Charles* II. and *Mary* his Wife: He gave to the Poor of this Pariſh ſeveral Tenements to the Value of 400 *l.* for putting out ſuch poor Children Apprentices, as were born in this Pariſh, and near him one

for *Mary* his Wife. There is alſo diſtributed every *Sunday* Morning a Dole of twelve Penny Loaves given by the above-mentioned *Rowland Wilſon*, Eſq;

Walter de Merton above-mentioned was born here, and flouriſhed in the Reign of King *Henry* III. when the Barons being ſometimes too potent for that Prince, took upon them the Adminiſtration of the Realm; and ſo this Perſon whom the King had made Chancellor, was in and out of that great Office three Times: For (1.) being made Chancellor by the King in 1260 he was diſplaced by the Barons to make room for *Nicholas de Ely* of their chooſing. 2. He was not removed long, but the King, counting it neither Reaſon nor Equity, for the Lords to obtrude a Chancellor upon him, reſtored him to his Place the next Year, and he kept it three Years; but then the Barons got the Better again, and kept him out all that King's Reign, which ended in 1272; *Edward* his Son, ſtiled King *Edward* I. ſucceeded him; he replaced him in the Chancellorſhip for a ſhort Time, and then preferred him to the See of *Rocheſter*, that a rich Prelate might maintain the Honour of a poor Biſhoprick. He died in the Year 1273, 5 *Edw.* 1.

Mortlac, a ſmall Village ſituate on the Bank of the *Thames*. We find nothing of it in Antiquity, and little of late Date, ſave that in the Reign of King *Charles* I. there was a Manufacture ſet up here of weaving Tapeſtry Hangings, firſt brought thither by Sir —— *Crane*, Knt. which is ſtill continued: And that the famous Dr. *John Dee*, one of the Ornaments of his Age for Learning of many Kinds, lived here; he was by the Ignorant Vulgar eſteemed a Conjurer, becauſe by Art he could do many Things, which were wonderful to them, and beyond the Attainments of the Scholars of thoſe Times. He is ſaid to have been bury'd in the Chancel of this Church under a Stone called commonly, Dr. *Dee's* Stone; but it being without Inſcription there is no other Certainty of it, than that it is ancient, and Tradition gives it to him.

In the Church are divers Monuments, but almoſt all of them modern. The oldeſt of them are for *Anthony Holt*, Eſq; Clerk-Comptroller to the Queen's Moſt Excellent Majeſty, Queen *Elizabeth* 45 Years; and for the Honourable *Francis Coventry*, Eſq; ſecond Son (by his ſecond Wife) to *Thomas* Lord *Coventry*, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal in the Reign of King *Charles* I. the reſt are of later Date, *viz.* For *William Hawkins*, Eſq; a Juſtice of the Peace in this County; for *Jonathan Clark*, Gentleman, and *John* his Brother, who having been a Major in General Monk's Army, which reſtored King *Charles* II. was afterwards made a Captain in that King's Gaurds and dy'd in *Flanders*; for *Richard Byfield*, Rector of *Long Ditton* in this County 35 Years; for *Abigal Raſhleigh*; *John Jones* Doctor of *Phyſick*; Mrs. *Hannah Bull* the Wife of *Nath. Bull*, Gent. *John Partridge*, Aſtrologer, and Doctor of Phyſick; for *Henry Willis* of the *Middle-Temple*, *Thomas* his Son, and 3 Daughters. The Benefactors to the Poor of this Pariſh partly for preſent Relief, and putting out Children Apprentices make up a Sum of about 330 *l.* and to be a Stock for purchaſing Coal about 400 *l.* the Living is a Curacy in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of *Worceſter*. Mr. *David Clarkſon* the ejected Miniſter of this Place, for Non-conformity to the *Engliſh* Conſtitution, was in 1662 a great Writer, and had a conſiderable Hand in the Education of that great Man Archbiſhop *Tillotſon*, who is ſaid for that Reaſon to have born him a ſingular Reſpect as long as he lived.

Putney, a ſmall Village of this County oppoſite to *Fulham* in *Middleſex*, famous only for being the Birth-Place of two eminent Perſons, *viz.* *Thomas Cromwell*, Earl of *Eſſex*, and *Nicholas Weſt*, Biſhop of *Ely*. *Cromwell* was the Son of a Blackſmith of this Place, who dying in his Minority, his Mother marry'd again to a Shearman, not much mending her Condition, which being at beſt but mean, if not poor, he had but an illiterate Education, yet growing up through a ſingu-

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lar Ingenuity, and indefatigable Diligence, he arrived at ſuch an Eminency of Knowledge in State, and other Affairs of Life, that he was qualified for any Buſineſs or Employment. Cardinal *Wolſey*, Archbiſhop of *York*, no ſooner heard of his Character, but he took him into his Service and made him his Sollicitor, employing him in Matters of the greateſt Importance, in which he behaved himſelf with ſo much Dexterity and Fidelity, that he gained Credit to his Maſter, as well as to himſelf. While he was in the Cardinal's Service, he was choſe a Burgeſs in Parliament, and it chanced, that the Cardinal, whoſe Greatneſs was much envy'd by the Nobility, was impeached of High-Treaſon under 44 Articles, the Chief of which was, That he had exerciſed his Legatine Power without Leave, to the Prejudice of the King's Crown and Dignity. *Cromwell* was much concerned for his Maſter, and undertook his Defence, which he managed with ſo much Wit and Eloquence, that even thoſe that hated his Maſter praiſed him, as an Advocate. His Maſter indeed was condemned to Loſs of Goods and Preferments, but *Cromwell* was admired, and every where applauded for his eminent Parts. After the Cardinal's Fall, *Cromwell* was taken into the King's Service, in which he behaved himſelf ſo prudently and wiſely in every thing he took in Hand, that he was ſoon raiſed to great Dignity and Places, for he was made Prime Secretary, one of his Majeſty's Privy Council, and bore the chief Sway in Matters of State under the King: He is blamed chiefly for theſe two Things in his high Poſt. 1. That being a Laick, he preſumed to exerciſe Eccleſiaſtical Authority over the Clergy, being made the King's Vicar General: And, 2. That he adviſed the King to diſſolve the Monaſteries; both ſacrilegious Actions, for which ſome ſay, he deſervedly fell under the King's Diſpleaſure, and ſuffered the Loſs of Life, Honour and Eſtate, which it is true he did, but it was for a paſſionate Expreſſion uttered againſt one who accuſed him of Want of Fidelity to the King, That if he were there he'd ſtab him to the Heart, which being interpreted as if ſpoken of the King, he was Attainted and Beheaded *July* 28, 1540. How juſtly he ſuffered let the Reader judge from his Character which our Hiſtorians give him which is this, *viz.* That he was grateful and liberal, a Favourer of the Poor in their Suits, and always ready to relieve the Oppreſſed, a Favourer of the Goſpel, and an Enemy to the Pride of Prelates, and Luxury of Monks, very ſtout and courageous, and not able to put up any Injuries; all which together got him many potent Enemies, who never ceaſed to procure his Deſtruction by any Means, 'till they had effected it, as is above mentioned.

Nicholas Weſt, Biſhop of *Ely*. He was bred at *Eaton* School, and from thence went to King's College in *Cambridge*, where in his Youth he was a Rake-Hell in grain, *i. e.* deſperately Vicious, of which we have this Inſtance. Having ſet the whole College at Variance about obtaining the Proctorſhip, when he could not effect his Deſires, he ſet Fire to the Provoſt's Lodgings in Revenge; but ſo privately, that though he was ſuſpected, yet no Body daring to charge him poſitively with it, he ſtill continued in the College; but ſoon after ſtealing ſome Silver Spoons, he ran away from the College, and remained for a Time in the Country, ſtill following his Debaucheries: But as we ſay, He muſt go far that never turns; he at Length ſaw his own Folly, and reſolving to become a new Man, repaired to the Univerſity, ſhewed much Sorrow for what he had done in his College, and to make amends for the Miſchief he had done to the Provoſt's Lodgings, rebuilt them anew, and became a Benefactor to the College. Some Time after this, he repaired to the Univerſity, and obtained his Doctor of Divinity's Degree, being well approv'd of for his excellent Learning, for he was well skilled in the Civil and Canon Law, and had a peculiar Art of Opening dark Places of Scripture. In 1510 he was made Dean of *Windſor*, and Regiſtrary of the Moſt Noble Order of the

Garter; ſoon after which King *Henry* the Eighth ſent him on ſeveral Embaſſies, and as a Reward of his wiſe Management made him Biſhop of *Ely*, in 1515, but he afterwards fell under that King's Diſpleaſure by being choſe Queen *Katherine*'s Advocate in the Cauſe of his Divorce. He is ſaid to have been very well attended by good Servants, and have kept ſo bountiful an Houſe, that at his Death he was much lamented by the Poor, which happened *April* 6, 1533.

In the Church which ſtands near the *Thames*, and is built of Brick and Stone are ſeveral very handſome Monuments, *viz.* for *Richard Luſher*, Eſq; with a long Epitaph in *Engliſh* and *Latin*; *Mary* the Wife of *Thomas Knivet*, and Widow of *Richard Luſher*, above-mentioned; *James Martin*, Citizen of *London*, with Epitaphs of high Commendations; the Lady *Katharine Palmer*, Wife of Sir *Anthony Palmer*, Knt. of the Bath, with Proſe and Verſe full of her Commendation; *John Welbeck* and *Agnes* his Wife, an ancient Tomb; Sir *William Bechers*, Knt. One of the Privy Council to King *James* and King *Charles* I. and twice an Ambaſſador to foreign Princes; *William Lake*, who calls himſelf the moſt miſerable of Sinners, but aſſures himſelf of Mercy by the Grace of God; *Philadelphia Palmer*, only Daughter of Sir *Anthony Palmer*, aforeſaid; *Edward Buckley*, Mr. *Robert Gale*, Chaplain to *Chriſtian* Counteſs of *Devon*; *Edward Martin*; Sir *Gerard Dutton Fleetwood*, a Gentleman Penſioner to King *William* III. Mr. *Andrew Welch*, Merchant; *Thomas Pain*, Eſq; Serjeant at Arms; Sir *Thomas Daws*, and *Judith* his Lady; Sir *Robert Wymondeſolde*, and three of his Infant-Sons; *Margaret* the Wife of *Thomas Diggs*, Widow of Sir *Anthony Palmer*; *Leiceſter Burdet*; *John Walker*, ſworn Yeoman-Porter to the Lord Treaſurer *Denham*; and *John Cary*, Merchant.

Roe-Hampton ſtands in the High-Road to *Kingſton*: It hath nothing remarkable in it but a good Houſe and Gardens belonging now, or lately to the Duke of *Devonſhire*. In the Garden is a good Place of Perſpective, made by Mr. *Pione*.

Stretham, a ſmall ſcattering Village, about a Mile long, and ſix Miles from *London*. It is ſituate between *Dulwich* and the Borders of the Hundred. The Lordſhip, and therewith the Patronage of the Living, belongs to the Family of *Howlands* who have had it in their Family ſome Years. We do not find it famous for any thing but for the Dwelling of the Citizens, and the medicated Springs, which cauſe it in their proper Seaſon to be much frequented. They were accidentally diſcovered in this Manner. The Ground wherein they are being arable, as the Owner was ploughing it, *Anno* 1660, or thereabouts, the Horſes ſlipped into a boggy Place, where a Spring preſently diſcovered itſelf and became a Well. The ſame Year in Weeding-time, ſome Peſons being employ'd to clear the Corn of Weeds, were very dry, and went to this Spring to quench their Thirſt, which having done, the Water purged them, and ſo was found to be of a medicinal Nature. The Owner of the Ground hindered the Uſe of them for near ten Years; but about 1670 he let the Ground for 10*l.* a Year, and then they came in Uſe, as they ſtill continue.

The Nature of theſe Springs is; they have a maukiſh Taſte; they turn Milk into a Poſſet, and work by Urine, as well as ſeige, five or ſix Cups is the moſt that any drink, though of never ſo ſtrong Bodies, the common Doſe is but three, which are held to be equivalent to nine of *Epſom* Waters. Divers Cures have been wrought by them, which makes them famous. A Lockſmith, who had a great Waſte upon him, and was very ill, by drinking of the hithermoſt Well (for there are three of them, and the middlemoſt vomits) voided four Worms of a great Length, and grew well upon it; a Taylor here, who had an Indiſpoſition in his Eyes, found much Good by drinking and waſhing with them, and ſeveral have had the ſame Benefit by them. In this Pariſh in the Road to *Mycham* is a Stone Bridge, on which is this Inſcription: *This Bridge was erected by the Worſhipful Company of Merchant-Taylers.*

In

In the Church here are divers good Tombs for Mr. *Roger Norton*, Sub-dean of the King's Chapel, and Parſon of this Church, *William Maawſworth*, Rector of *Micklam*, a Neighbouring Village; divers of the Family of *Howland*, whoſe Bodies are depoſited in an adjoining Vault, *viz.* Sir *Matthew Howland*, Knt. Gentleman Penſioner to the Kings *James* and *Charles* I. and ſecond Son of Sir *Giles Howland*, *John Howland*, Eſq; Son of *Jeffery Howland*, Eſq; Mrs. *Alice Howland*, Daughter of Sir *Giles Howland*, Knt. *Walter Howland*, alias *Roberts*, Grandſon to Sir *Matthew*, and Nephew to Sir *John Howland*; *Thomas Hobbs*, Eſq; a Cumbent Figure in white Marble accoutred in Maile, ſaid to be the Monument of *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaſter*; Mrs. *Rebecca*, the Wife of *William Lynne*; *Edmund Tilney* of *Leatherhead* in this County, Eſq; Maſter of the Revells to Queen *Elizabeth* and King *James* I. and *Philip Tilney*, Gentleman-Uſher to King *Henry* VIII. and *Malin* his Wife; both deſcended from the famous Sir *Frederick Tilney* abovementioned; *William Abjohn*, an old Tomb defaced; *Suſanna* and *Margaret*, the Wives of *Thomas Hobbs*, Eſq; *Cecilia* the Wife of *Robert Goodwin* of *Eaſt-Greenſtead* in *Suſſex*; *John Eſlefield* Rector of this Church; *Robert Liveſay* and *Amy* his Wife, both Benefactors in Perpetuity to this Pariſh, as alſo *Anne* the Wife of *Gabriel Liveſay*; *Suſanna* the Wife of *John Evelyn*, Eſq; *Margaret* the Wife of *Henry Cantlow*; *Michael Rabet*, Rector of this Pariſh 46 Years, *Margaret* his Wife, *Samuel* his Son, and *Margaret* his Daughter; *Thomas Holt*, Rector of this Pariſh, who gave twenty Pounds to paſs from the Overſeers ſucceſſively for a preſent Supply for the Poor; *John Maſſingbeard*, Eſq; *Elizabeth* the Wife of *Mark Wiſeman*, Gent. *Cecilia Lee*, Wife of *George Lee* of *Lincoln's-Inn*, *London*, Eſq; *John Peers*, Eſq; one of his Majeſty King *James* II's Council in *Barbadoes*; Mr. *Luke Moor* of the Pariſh of St. *George*, *Southwark*, Salter, with two of his Sons, and as many of his Daughers, and *John Baker* of *Gray's-Inn*, Gent. and *Dorothy* his Wife. The Rectory here is ſaid to be worth 300*l. per Annum*.

Towting the Upper, or *Towting Graveney*, lying in the High-Road to *Eliſham*. In it are ſeveral Brick Houſes belonging to Gentlemen and Citizens, handſomely built; but the fineſt of them is the Seat with fine Gardens belonging to the Family of *Batemans*. In the Road to *Mycham* there is an Hoſpital, which fronts the Highway, erected by *Judith Bateman*, the Widow of *Jonas Bateman* of *London*, Eſq; and Mother of Sir *James Bateman*, Knt. and Bart. Lord-Mayor of *London* in 1717, as the Inſcription over the Door ſhews. It is built for the Benefit of ſix poor Almſwomen, who have a weekly Allowance of 2*s.* 6*d.* each, and half a Chaldron of Coals, yearly. They are put in by her Heirs, Sir *James* firſt, and his Poſterity.

In the Church of this Place are Inſcriptions upon divers Monuments ſhewing interred under them, *Iſaac Brand*, Eſq; and his Son *Iſaac*. The Father was a good Benefactor to this, and ſeveral other Pariſhes, as alſo to ſeveral Hoſpitals and the Company of *Drapers*; *William Turner*, Son of Dr. *Timothy Turner*, Rector of both the Churches of the *Towtings*; Sir *John Hepdon*, Knt. Gentleman of the Privy-Chamber to King *Charles* II. twice Envoy to the Emperor of *Ruſſia*, and from him a Delegate to divers Princes and States in *Europe*; *Joſeph Scriven* and *Bridget* his Wife; *William Fitz-Williams* of *Mycham*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, an ancient Tomb; *James Turner*, Son of Dr. *Turner*, abovementioned; *Eſter* the Wife of Sir *James Bateman*; Sir *John Maynard*, Knight of the *Bath*, and Sir *John* his Son.

Towton the Lower, or *Towtonbec*, the Lordſhip of *John* Duke of *Bedford*, who died poſſeſſed of it in *France*, in the Reign of his Nephew King *Henry* VI.

Vaux-hall, or *Fauks-hall*, a Lordſhip in the Crown, in the Reign of King *Edward* II. and in Conſideration of the many good Services done by *Roger d'Amory*, given him by that King. *Reg.* 13. and to the Heirs of his Body lawfully begotten; but in the Parliament of the next Year, taking Part with the great Lords, who cauſed the *Spenſers*, that King's Favourites to be baniſhed, and the Year following

lowing, joining with *Thomas*, Earl of *Lancaſter* in his Inſurrection, as he was marching *Northward* with that Earl, he fell ſick near *Tutbury-Caſtle*, and being taken in there died, whereupon Order was given by the King for ſeizing all his Eſtates, as an Enemy to the State, and make Livery of them to *Elizabeth de Burgh* his Wife, who having enjoy'd this Lordſhip for Life, left it to her Daughter *Elizabeth Damory* her ſole Heir, who was then marry'd to *John* Lord *Bardolfe*, whoſe Heirs enjoy'd it.

At this Place Sir *Samuel Moreland* built a fine Room, *Anno* 1667, the Inſide all of Looking-Glaſs; and Fountains very pleaſant to behold, and on that Account it is viſited by Strangers as a great Curioſity. It ſtands in the Middle of a Garden, and being ſquare and of a moderate Height, is covered with *Corniſh* Slat: On the Top of it he placed a *Punchanello* very well carved, and holding a Dial in his Hand, but the Winds have long ſince thrown it down.

Wandesworth, a Village lying between *Putney* and *Batterſea*, ſo called from the River *Wandle*, which paſſeth under a Bridge through this Town, near which it empties itſelf into the *Thames*, and ſo finiſheth its Courſe. Part of it lies upon the *Thames* Side, and Part of it makes a Street in the High Road to *Kingſton* from *London*, in the Middle of which ſtands the Church. The Lordſhip of this Place in the Reign of *Edward* III. belonged to *John* Lord *Molins*, who procured a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demeſne Lands here, and his other Eſtates. which at length paſſed by Marriage of *Eleanor* the ſole Heireſs, 19 *Hen.* 6. to the Lords *Hungerford* and their Heirs. It is now well filled and ſurrounded with many handſome Houſes of the Gentry and Citizens of *London*. Here is a Manufacture for making Braſs Plates for Kettles, Skillets, and Frying-pans, carried on by certain *Dutchmen*, who keep it ſecret to themſelves as a Myſtery. The Bridge is called the Sink of the Country.

In the Church of this Place are theſe Monuments of Note, *viz.* for *John Powel*, Eſq; Servant to Queen *Elizabeth* thirty Years, and to King *James* I. nine; the famous *Henry Smith*, Eſq; Citizen and Alderman of *London*, who among other Charities of many Touſand Pounds Value gave to this Town 500 Pounds to buy Lands for Perpetuity for the Relief and ſetting the Poor on Work, and 1000 Pounds to buy Lands for ever to redeem poor Captives and Priſoners out of the *Turkiſh* Slavery, *&c.* *Edward Snow* of *Chickſands* in *Bedforſhire*, Eſq; *Suſanna Powel*, Widow of *John Powel*, abovementioned, who was a good Benefactor to the Poor of this Pariſh, ſettling a Fund out of the Parſonage of *Wandeſworth* for 4 *d.* in Bread, and as much in Money to be given to twelve Widows every Lord's Day; and 40 *s.* a Year to put out a poor Child Apprentice every Year, both to continue for ever; ſhe alſo in her Lifetime gave to the Church two Silver Flagons for the Sacrament, 20 *l.* to releaſe poor Priſoners at her Death, and five Pounds a Year to poor Houſholders of this Pariſh to pay their Rent; *Thomas Demfrene*, Eſq; Lord of *Garende*; *Elizabeth* the Wife of *John Foſter*, Gent.

Wimbledon, or as it is written in our Hiſtories, *Wiphandune*, *Wilbandune*, and *Wibbandune*, a Village ſituate upon the Banks of the River *Vandal*, famous chiefly (1.) For the Battle fought here by *Cheaulin*, King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, with the Forces of *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent* (then a Child) led by his two Captains *Oſlan* and *Cneben*. This was the firſt War that was moved by the *Saxons* againſt each other. By whoſe Ambition it was ſtirred up our Hiſtorians do not agree, ſome ſay it was *Cheaulin's*, others *Ethelbert's*, but all agree, that the firſt Battle was fought here, and that King *Ethelbert's* Army was happily defeated, his two Generals being both ſlain. Here is a military Fortification of a circular Form, which is thought to take its Name from *Cneben*, one of the *Kentiſh* Generals, for though it is called vulgarly, *Bensbury*, it ſeems to be a Corruption of the true

Name

Name *Cuthensbury*, as Mr. *Cambden* ingeniously, and probably enough conjectures. (2.) We have no Account of the Lordship of this Place, 'till the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, when we have Reason to suppose it came into the Hands of that eminent Statesman, and Lord Treasurer *William Cecil*, Lord *Burleigh*, who on the Side of the Common here built him a noble Seat in the wonderful Year (as it was long after called) 1588, as appears from an Inscription upon the Gate, *viz.*

Extructæ sunt hæc Ædes, Anno Mirabili 1588, in qua Classis Hispanica Hostiliter, sed frustra tentavit Angliam.

It is adorned with Tresto of two Colours, yellow and burnt Oker. The Treasurer left it with his other Estates to his eldest Son *Thomas*, who was created by King *James* I. Earl of *Exeter*, and he to his youngest Son Sir *Edward Cecil*, who was dignified by King *Charles* I. with the Honour of Baron of *Putney*, and Viscount *Wimbledon*: *Mary* the Queen Mother bought it of the Lord *Wimbledon* before the Civil Wars begun; whereby being in the Possession of the Crown, it was alienated with other the Royal Estate, and given to General *Lambert*, who being in Love with its pleasant Situation, preserved it entire, and so improved the Gardens, that they were the finest for Flowers in *England*. At the Restoration it came again into the Queen's Hand, but then smelt so strong of a Rebel, that she sold it presently to *George Digby*, Earl of *Bristol*, who for some Time had his Residence in it. The Hall here hath a most elegant and curious Pavement of black and white Marble, and the Park is large, but on a low Marshy Ground. The Earl of *Bristol* sold it to *Thomas Osborn*, Earl of *Danby*, and Duke of *Leeds*, who by Will left it to his Grandson the Marquis of *Carmarthen*, who in the Year 1717, sold it to Sir *Theodore Janssen*, Bart. who is now possessor of it, and Lord of the Town. (3.) The Common, or Heath here is in Extent a Mile every Way, which makes the House and Town exceeding pleasant. Formerly there stood a Windmill upon it near the Road, which was an eminent Land Mark; but now 'tis removed nearer the *Thames*, and stands in *Wandsworth* Parish.

The Church stands near the Manor-House, called *Wimbledon* Place, and is well adorned with Coats of Arms in the Windows, particularly of the Duke of *Leeds*, and hath several Monuments of Note in it, *viz.* For Sir *Edward Cecil*, Lord *Cecil*, Viscount *Wimbledon*, who followed the Wars in the *Netherlands* 35 Years, and was at the Battle of *Newport* in *Flanders*, was Admiral, Lord Marshal and General against the King of *Spain* and Emperor, in the Service of the Kings *James* and *Charles* I. *&c.* Mr. *James Fienes*, Son and Heir of the Lord Viscount *Fienes*; Sir *Christopher Wray*, who married the Lady *Albanil Cecil*; *Francis Ellis*, Wife of *Andrew Ellis*, Esq; youngest Daughter of *James Fiennes*, Viscount, *Say and Seal*, and *Francis Cecil* his Wife, one of the Coheirs of the Lord Viscount *Wimbledon*; *Richard Betenson*, Esq; Son of Sir *Richard Betenson*, Knt. and Bart. who marry'd *Albina*, Grandaughter of the Lord *Wimbledon*; Mr. *Thomas Millinge* Rector of this Parish, and another defaced for another Rector of this Parish, both old Tombs; *Jane Betenson*, Daughter of the said Sir *Richard*; *Richard Squib*, Gent. *William Walter*, Esq; a *Northamptonshire* Man, who marrying *Katharine Lewston*, had by her a convenient Seat, and Inheritance, which caused his Settlement here; *Philip Lewston*, the Father of the said *Katharine*; Sir *Richard Wynne*, Treasurer and Counsellor to Queen *Mary*, Consort of King *Charles* I. *Ralph Wilbraham*, Merchant of *London*; *Gilbert Smith*, M. A. *Nicholas Sympson*, and *Richard* his Son, and Mr. *Joseph Sympson*, a Minister.

III. Chertsey, or Godley Hundred.

This Hundred lies on the West-side of this County, and is bounded on the East with the *Thames*, and the Hundred of *Emley-Bridge*; on the South with the Hundred of *Woking*, on the West with the said

ſaid Hundred, and Part of *Barkſhire*, and on the North where it runs out into an Angle with the ſaid Shire and *Middleſex*. The Fee of this Hundred before the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries belonged to the Abbey, which received for common Fines of the Tenants, Rents of the Fair, Perquiſites of Court, and other Emoluments about 5 Pounds *per Ann.* of the Inhabitants. The Court for it is kept at *Hardwick*, a Sub-Manor in the Pariſh of *Chertſey*, always on *Whitſun-Tueſday* by Cuſtom, and never at any other Time in the Year. In the Times when the Abbey was ſtanding it had this Privilege, which it ſtill retains, That it has a particular Bayliff of its own, made by Letters Patents out of the Exchequer for Life, ſo that the Sheriff hath no Juriſdiction here, but directs his Writs to the Bailiff. The Fee of it now is, we ſuppoſe, in the Crown. The chief Town of it is

Chertſey, from which it takes its Name. The *Saxons* called it Leoptepiȝe and *Bede*, *Ceroti Inſula*, i. e. the Iſland of *Cerotus*, it being probably encompaſſed quite round with the *Thames* Water in his Time, though now it hardly makes a *Peninſula*, except in Winter Time, and that but rarely, for the Bank or Cauſeway from *Egham* Tower to *Stanes* Bridge keeps off the Water from it, which otherwiſe by Reaſon of its low Situation, would often be overflown by the *Thames*, tho' by the Ruins of the Abby the Streets are ſomething raiſed. Here is a Bridge over the *Thames* to *Sheperton* in *Middleſex*. The whole Pariſh, which is large, is divided into ſeveral Tythings, *viz.* *Chertſey*, *Ham*, *Woodham*, *Aldeſtone*, *Lynne*, *Brocks*, *Beſhles* and *Lolworth*, in which are divers Manors of Note, *viz.*

1. *Chertſey Beaumont*, and *Hardwick*, both not long ſince belonging to *Katharine*, the Queen Dowager of King *Charles* II. and by her granted by Leaſe (according to the Power given her) to *George Sayer*, Eſq; her Vice-chamberlain, but the Reverſion was to return to the Crown at the Expiration of the Leaſe.

2. The Manor and Seat of the Abbey, which now or lately did belong to Sir *Nicholas Wait*, a Governour of the *Eaſt-India* Company in ſome of their Factories in thoſe Parts, or his Heirs, but whether by Gift or Purchaſe we know not.

3. The Manors of *Woodham* and *Walton-Lee*, which now, or lately did belong to *Denzil Onſlow* of *Pitford*, Eſq; formerly one of the Repreſentatives in Parliament for this County, or his Heirs, being the Inheritance of that Family.

4. The Manor of *Boxleys*, belonging to the Crown, but farmed out by Queen *Elizabeth*, *Sept.* 20, *Reg.* 23, to divers Perſons, *viz.* To *Roger Cholmley*, Gent. and the Ducheſs of *Somerſet* for her Life, after whom by the Queen's Letters Patents, her Part was granted to *Matthew Alley*, Gent. for 21 Years, keeping the Houſes in Repair, and paying 4 Pounds a Year by equal Parts at *Michaelmas*, and our Lady; but after this, in 1609, this Manor of *Boxleys* was paſſed away in Fee-Simple by Indenture of Bargain and Sale to *William Garnway* of *London*, Eſq; as by a Counter-part of the Deed of Conveyance appeareth.

In this Pariſh are ſome Houſes which deſerve our Notice, *viz.*

1. In *Ham-haw*, where the new River empties it ſelf into the *Thames*, is a fair Houſe, encompaſſed with a large Moat, and defended with many high Trees. It is a Leaſe belonging now to the Dean and Chapter of *Windſor*, but anciently to a Religious Houſe diſſolved. It was the Habitation of Sir *George Askew*, the famous Seaman; but was purchaſed of his Heirs, by the eminent Phyſician Dr. *Thomas Willis*, and is now the Poſſeſſion of Mr. *Dowglas*, as it had been alſo of Mr. *Sheldon*, Brother to the Archbiſhop of the ſame Name, before him.

2. *Ampner's Barnes*, an Eſtate of about an 100 Pounds a Year, given as the Name ſeems to imply in Alms full of Corn to the Poor; but ſince the Diſſolution of the Abbies, it is come into private Hands, but whoſe we find not.

3. An

3. An Houſe called the *Porch-houſe*, ſtanding at the End of the Street going out of the Town Weſtwards. It is built with Brick, and has a convenient Garden, where Mr. *Abraham Cowley* the renouned Poet retired and ended his Days, *Aug.* 3, 1667; but was remov'd from hence, and bury'd in *Weſtminſter Abbey*, near the Monument of Sir *Jeffery Chaucer*, in whoſe Grave Sir *John Denham*, his Friend and Admirer lies by him.

4. A fair Houſe of Sir *Nicholas Carew's*, Maſter of the Buck-hounds in King *Charles* II's Days. It was built out of the Ruins of the great Abbey, of which nothing then remained ſtanding, but ſome of the Out-walls. In the Front of the Houſe are placed two old Eſcutcheons of Stone. Ragg Stones make a great Part of the old Wall. Here alſo lives Sir *William Perkins* in a fair Seat.

Weſtward of this Town, on a ſteep Hill, ſtood in the Times of Popery, a Chapel called S. *Anne's* Chapel; where, while the Abbots ruled here, was Maſs ſaid every Morning. It affords a Proſpect over all *Middleſex* and *Surrey*, as far as *Hertfordſhire* and S. *Albans*, as alſo over *Barkſhire*, *Buckinghamſhire* and *Oxfordſhire*, as far as *Windſor* Caſtle, *Hampſhire*, &c. Near the Top of the Hill is a clear Spring, lined on the Sides with ſquare Stone, within a little of which is an huge Stone, compoſed of Gravel and Sand, which the Inhabitants call the *Devil's Stone*, and believe it can't be removed, but think there is great Treaſure underneath it. Sir *John Denham* in his Poem of *Cooper's* Hill, mentions this Hill, and the Chapel once ſtanding on it.

On the Eaſt-Part of this Hill, is a Coppice called *Monks Grove*, wherein was a Spring much celebrated in Old Times for its Virtues, but was loſt for a long Time, being covered with Earth. It was again diſcovered a few Years ago, and becauſe it was at firſt lined on the Sides with Stone, when it was again diſcovered, it was known to be the ſame by one ſquare Stone which ſtill remained in it. The Market of this Town was granted by King *James* I. and ſettled on *Wedneſday* weekly to be kept. While the Abbey ſtood, the Abbot had the Profit of the Fairs, which were then but two; but King *James* I. added two Fairs more, and ſo there are now four Fairs yearly, *viz.* on the firſt *Monday* in Lent; on the Day of the Invention of the Croſs, *May* 3; the Morrow after S. *James's* Day, *July* 26, or the Feaſt of S. *Anne*; and on the Exaltation of the Croſs, *Sept.* 14.

The Church ſtands about the Middle of the Town, and by ſome Stalls ſtill remaining in the Chancel, there ſeems to have been anciently a Chauntry. In it are divers Monuments worth our Notice, *viz.* for Mr. *Lawrence Thompſon*, deſcended of the *Thompſons* of *Northamptonſhire*, a moſt exquiſitely learned Man, skilled in twelve Tongues, and publick Profeſſor of *Hebrew* at *Genoa*; an excellent Divine, and well skilled in the Common and Civil Law, and all other Sciences; a ſharp Wit, a ſubtle Diſputant, very Eloquent and Pious; a great Traveller, Writer, *&c.* *Edward Carleton*, Gent. *John Bennet*, Citizen; *Margaret*, the Wife of Sir *Arthur Manwaring*, deſcended by Mother-Side from *William Powlet*, Marqueſs of *Wincheſter*; Sir *Arthur Manwaring*, Husband of the ſaid *Margaret*; *David More*, Gent. Mrs. *Margaret Vachel*; *Edward Carleton*, Father of the former *Edward*; *Elizabeth*, the Wife of *John Merlot*, Eſq; ſeveral of the Family of *Styles*, under ſo many Stones; *Joanna*, the Wife of *Edward Chapman*; Mr. *David Moor*; *Elizabeth* the Wife of *Thomas Beryman*; *Thomas*, the Son of *Richard Burke*; Mr. *Meverell*; Sir *Thomas Orby*, Bart. late Impropriator of this Pariſh; *William Mile*, Eſq; and Mr. *George Fry*, School-Maſter.

There are two Parſonages in this Pariſh and a ſmall Vicarage. One of the Parſonages, called *Simple Marſh* belonged to the Sacriſt of the Abbey, and the other to the Abbot himſelf. Sir *Thomas Orbay*, Bart. was after the Diſſolution of the Abbey Impropriator, and Patron of the Vicarage, which his Son Sir *Tho. Orby*, Bart. did lately, or now doth enjoy. The Villages of this Hundred, have little obſer-

vable in them. They are theſe, *Biſley*, a ſmall Village, whoſe Manor is the Poſſeſſion of *James Zouch*, Eſq; In it is a Spring near the Church, called *S. John Baptiſt's Well*, the Water whereof is colder, than other Water in Summer, and warmer in Winter. Mr. *Aubrey* tells us, that on that Account he had the Curioſity to try it with Galls, which turned it to a Purple Colour.

The Pariſh is a Rectory, and the Church is dedicated to St. *John Baptiſt*, which is the Reaſon, that the Well near it has the ſame Name. There are no Monuments of Note in it.

Byfleet, or *Byflet*, the Lordſhip of *Piers de Gaveſton*, the great Favourite of King *Edward* II. who immediately upon his Acceſſion to the Throne, contrary to his Father King *Edward* I's Command, heaped great Riches upon him, and among many other Things, gave him a Charter of Free Warren for this Manor. Theſe great Favours of the King ſo puffed him up with Pride, that he inſulted the Nobility, and ſo provoked them, that they entred into a Confederacy to deſtroy him, and at Length effected it, though the King protected him as long as he could. He was beheaded at a Place called *Blacklow* near *Warwick*, and being charged with Treaſon, his great Eſtates fell to the Crown, but remained undiſpoſed of 'till King *Edward* III. by the Depoſition of his Father, obtained the Throne. This King ſoon after his Acceſſion having created *John* of *Eltham* his Brother, Earl of *Cornwall* made a Grant to him of many Eſtates, Lordſhips, and Caſtles, and among them of this Manor of *Byflet*, to hold in Tail General. He died without Wife or Iſſue, and ſo his Eſtates returned to the Crown.

The old Manor-houſe of this Town was pulled down at the Diſſolution of the Abbey of *Newark* juſt by; it ſtood between the Abbey and the Mill of the Earl of S. *Alban's*, where is a noble Brick Houſe begun by Queen *Anne*, but finiſhed by Sir *James Fullerton*: It is 60 Yards Square, and ſtands according to the Points of the Compaſs, yet ſomething near the River. In the Village are beſides ſeveral handſome Brick Houſes of Gentlemen and Citizens with neat and pleaſant Gardens, and among them the Duke of *Norfolk*, hath a pretty Seat and Garden. In the Heath, or Common of this Pariſh the New River runs ſeveral Miles in a direct Line. There is alſo a Canal, and ſeveral Sluices to it, and by the Wharfe is an Houſe called *Derney Houſe*, where King *Henry* VIII. was nurſed. The Church is a Rectory, but hath but one Monument in it, which is in the Chancel for Mr. *Thomas Tayler*, Rector of this Pariſh, and a Prebendary of *Lincoln*, who died in the Year of our Lord 1480.

Cobham, or *Chabham*, anciently called *Chabham*, from *Chab*, *Chaffe*, and *Ham*, a Dwelling, is a Village ſituate near a Rivulet, the Manor of which was Part of the Poſſeſſions of the Abbey of *Chertſey*, but at the Diſſolution was by the Policy of *Cromwell*, the chief Inſtrument in that Work, purchaſed by K. *Henry* VIII. with ſome other Lands of which he made a Park. From this King it deſcended to his Daughter Queen *Mary*, who ſold it to Dr. *Nicholas Heath*, Archbiſhop of *York*, for 3000 Pounds. He upon the Deceaſe of *Gardiner* Biſhop of *Wincheſter* was made Lord Chancellor, in which Poſt he continued, 'till Queen *Mary* died; but being a ſound Papiſt, as he left his See of *Worceſter* in King *Edward* VI's Reign, ſo he relinquiſhed his Chancellorſhip and Archbiſhoprick upon the aſcending of Queen *Elizabeth* to the Throne. After his Ceſſion he lived at large ſome Years, ſometimes in one Place and ſometimes in another. But in the Year 1564 went down to his Seat (the Manor-houſe) at *Cobham*, where, (ſays *Cambden* in *Vita Eliz.*) he lived peaceably in Pious Exerciſes and Studies ſeveral Years, and though a deprived Popiſh Biſhop, was ſo much in the Queen's Bon-graces, that ſhe viſited him once a Year during his Life, believing his miſtaken Piety ſincere.

Biſhop *Goodwin* in his Life calls this Manor *Prædiolum*, *i. e.* a little Farm, which ſhall induce us to deſcribe it. *Cobham* is ſituate 20 Miles from *London*, and

and four Miles wide of *Windſor*. The Manor is held in Socage, and contains 500 Acres of Land, Meadow, Wood and Paſture. The Wood and Timber valued at 800 Pounds: It hath on it a fair Houſe with a good Garden and Orchard, the whole Ground paled about, and was rented at 180 *l. per Annum*. Hither the the good Archbiſhop retired, and lived in great Peace and Security 'till his Death, which happened in 1579, near 20 Years after his Deprivation. While he lived here, he kept an Hoſpitable Houſe, and was loved living, and lamented dying, being a Perſon of great Moderation and admirable Integrity. He was bury'd in the Middle of the Chancel of this Church as we ſhall anon ſhew.

After his Death ſome few Months, one Mr. *Thomas Heath*, next Kinſman of the Archbiſhop, inherited this Manor, and had a Commiſſion granted him from the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury* to adminiſter the Goods, Debts, and Chattels of the ſaid *Nicholas Heath*, ſometime Archbiſhop of *York*, lately deceaſed How long Mr. *Heath* kept this Manor we know not, nor how it came into King *James* I's Hands again; but it appears, that that King granted this Eſtate to Sir *Edward Zouch* in Tail Male, with Remainder over to ſeveral others of the Family of *Zouch* in Tail Male, of which Limitation *James Zouch*, of *Woking*, Eſq; was the laſt Heir Male, and as ſuch, Lord of this Manor, and Patron of the Vicarage. The Reverſion of it to the Crown was in King *Charles* II's Days, granted in Truſt to the Ducheſs of *Cleveland*, and her Iſſue by him; but whether ſhe, or her Iſſue did ever inherit it, we find not. It is now, or late was, the Eſtate of Sir *Francis Lee*: At the Manor Houſe here, which ſtands in *Cobham* Park, there was a conſecrated Chapel in the Archbiſhop's Time, which he uſed to his Death. To this Manor there is in this Pariſh a petty ſubordinate Manor poſſeſſed by one Mr. *Cox*.

In this Pariſh, on an Hill, is a pleaſant Seat, a neat Houſe built of Brick, belonging to Mr. *Anthony Thomas*, called *Radi-um* by the Vulgar, but in old Deeds, *Raden*, or *Ruden*, which we ſuppoſe comes from *Rhedun*, a *Welch* Word, ſignifying a fearny Hill, which agrees well to the Nature of the Place. From the Top of this Houſe is a large Proſpect over all the Flat of *Surrey*, *Middleſex*, and ſeveral other Counties. The Air is very wholſome, being above the Fogs that riſe from the Meadows and Valleys beneath it. This Family of *Thomas*, as it hath been of long Continuance in this Place, ſo it is the moſt Noted and Gentile. It is a Vicarage, and hath an ill Cuſtom prejudicial to it uſed in the Pariſh, *viz.* That the Inhabitants pay no Tithe Hay, but a Compoſition only, of a Penny an Acre, which is called *Mead Silver* in lieu of it, which 'tis ſaid was at firſt ſettled in Conſideration of feeding the Abbot's Deer.

In the Heath in this Pariſh (to let paſs for the future the Multitudes of Heaths and Commons in this County) is a great Pond, called *Gracious Pond*, ſtocked with excellent Carp, above a Mile in Compaſs, which was made by *John Rutherwike* Abbot of *Chertſey* in the Reign of King *Edward* III. It is now in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. *Anthony Thomas*. Here are alſo two great Ditches, ten Foot deep at leaſt, which extend croſs the Road, both at the Eaſt and Weſt End of the Town from one Part of the Encloſures to the other. They are imagined to be made in ancient Times for the Defence of ſome Army, that lay here. Weſtward of the Town there is a Barrow, ſuch as was caſt over dead Commanders of Armies of old Time. Here is a ſmall Fair kept yearly upon *Aſcention-Day*.

In the Church are theſe Monuments, *viz.* On the North-ſide of the Chancel for Archbiſhop *Heath*, Lord Chancellor and twice Ambaſſador to the Court of *Rome*; *William Heath*, a defaced one; *Joanna Thomas*, Heireſs of *Anthony Fenrother*, and Wife of *Samuel Thomas*; and Mother of Sir *Anthony Thomas*; Mrs. *Margaret Thomas*; Sir *Anthony Thomas*, and *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *William Ayloffe* of *Braxted Mag.* in *Eſſex*; *Mary*, *John*, *Elizabeth*,

Elizabeth, and *Anne Thomas*; *Elizabeth Hare*; *Henry* the Son of *Henry Chriſtmas*, Vicar of this Pariſh; *John Atfield* of *Millards* and *Conſtantia* his Wife; *Walter Atfield*; *William Locker*, Eſq; a Poet; and *Dorothy* the Siſter of *James Zouch*, Eſq; and Wife of Mr. *Engliſh*. In the Church there was in the Times of Popery a Chantry, to which ſome Lands and Houſes called, *Free Barns* did then belong.

Egham, a Town ſituate upon the River *Thames*, juſt oppoſite to *Stanes* in *Middleſex*. It was formerly Parcel of the Demeſnes of the Abbey of *Chertſey*, but one Part of it called *Ankerwyke*, was a Manor belonging to the Abbey of *Ankerwyke* in *Buckinghamſhire*. The Pariſh is divided into four Tithings, *viz*. *Egham*, *Hythe*, *Enfield* and *Strode*. The preſent Lord of it is Mr. *Adrian Moor*, an Attorney at Law, who hath his Reſidence here, and purchaſed it of Mrs. *Thynne*, Relict of *John Thynne*, *Eſq*; who alſo owned the Impropriation, and was Patron of the Vicarage. The former of theſe is in the Hands of Sir *William Scawen*, and the next Preſentation of the latter was given by Mr. *Thynne*, for the Benefit of ſome poor Relation, but the perpetual Advowſon returns at his Death to Mr. *Moor*.

This Town being a Thorough-fair from *London* into the Weſt hath ſeveral as fair Inns, as any Town upon that Road, and in the Pariſh Southwards, a Mile from the Town is a fair Brick Houſe called *Great Foſters*, where the Lord Chief Juſtice *Foſter* had his Countrey Seat, and left it to his Son and Heir Sir *Thomas Foſter*, Knt. who, or his Heirs, now enjoy it. It was formerly the Habitation of the famous Sir *John Denham*, Knt. one of the Judges of the King's Bench, a Learned Writer of the Law. It has received ſeveral additional Improvements from the Marqueſs of *Wintore* and Sir *John Dodderige*. The Houſe is ſo obſcured with Trees, that it affords the Traveller no Proſpect. In this Pariſh alſo is *Milton-place* late belonging to *Adrian Moor*, Eſq; and *Shrubb's Hill* near *Windſor Park*, in the high Weſtern Road, ſo infamous for frequent Robberies, that this Hundred has paid more than any other in *England* upon that Account.

In this Town is an Alms-houſe, upon the Gate of which is written in Capitals, DONUM DEI ET DEO, 1624. It was built and endowed by Baron *Denham*, and Surveyor of the Works to King *Charles* II. It was erected for the Maintenance of five poor old Women of this Pariſh (one at leaſt, if not two of them being added at the Birth of his Son *John*) By his Will they were to have new Gowns every *Chriſtmas*, and Stockings and Shoes of 14 *d*. Price twice a Year; Cloth for the Gowns 14 Groats a Yard, but the old Truſtees are all dead, and the poor Women are ſo ill uſed by the new ones, that they are ready to ſtarve, and by the Foundation they muſt not receive any Relief from the Pariſh. It is a neat Alms-houſe built of Brick, and every Woman hath an Orchard to her ſelf alone.

In this Pariſh Weſtward are *Camomil Hill*, ſo called becauſe Camomil grows naturally on it, and *Prunewell Hill* (formerly the Poſſeſſion of Sir *John Denham* the Poet) where was a fine Tuft of Trees, a clear Spring, and a pleaſant Proſpect to the Eaſt, over the Level of *Middleſex* and *Surrey*. In this Place Sir *John* took much Delight, and was wont to ſay, he would there build a retiring Place to entertain his Muſes; but the Civil Wars forced him to ſell it, and *Cowper's Hill*, which he has ſo highly celebrated in his Poetry for its pleaſant and noble Proſpect

On the Backſide of this Town Northwards lies *Runney Mead*, (commonly called by our Hiſtorians *Running Mead*, and ſometimes *Council Mead*) where K. *John* frighted with the numerous Army of his Barons, who met him there, found himſelf neceſſitated to grant them their utmoſt Deſires, not only in confirming their Liberties by ſigning the two Charters, *viz*. *Charta de Magna*, and *Charta de Foreſta*, but giving them a Share of the Government by 25 ſelected Peers, to whom the Nation was bound by Oath to be obedient. It is now divided into ſeveral

Incloſures, but doubtleſs then lay all open. It is ſaid to have been exempted from Tithe from that Time, upon Condition of paying 3 *d.* *per* Acre, and a Penny Dole. The Tradition is, that the aboveſaid Treaty was in an Eight or Iſland there. 'Tis now Parcel of the Demeſne of the Manor of *Egham* belonging to his Majeſty, now in Leaſe to Sir *Richard Stydulph*, Knt. and Bart.

The Church is a Vicarage, and hath in and about it theſe Monuments, *viz.* For *John de Rutherwick* Abbot of *Chertſey*, but the Inſcription is in an odd Character; *Anthony Bond*, Citizen and Writer of the Court-Leet of *London*; *Richard Kellifet*, Gent. Yeoman of Queen *Elizabeth*'s moving and ſtanding Wardrobe at Richmond; Sir *John Denham*, a Baron of the Exchequer, who lies at the Eaſt End of the Chancel, and by him his two Wives, *Eleanor* and *Ciceley*; Sir *Robert Foſter*, Knt. Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench; *Edmund Lee*, he left a thouſand Pounds to be put out at Intereſt, that by the Uſe of it ſome poor Boys or Girls might be put out Apprentices every Year; *Rebeccah* the Wife of *Thomas Wrightſon* Rector of *Eaſt Horſley* in this County; *Richard Baker* Citizen and Merchant of *London*, who gave 50 *s.* a Year to the Poor of this Pariſh; *Suſan-Mary*, the Daughter of *John Shorter*; Mr. *William Collet* an Attorney; Mr. *John Day*, and *Ralph Warwick*, with ſeven Children. The Parſonage Houſe, commonly called the *Place* or *Palace* (which Name the Vulgar give commonly to the chief Houſe of a Town) was the Seat of Sir *John Denham*, and rebuilt by him. It is a very convenient Habitation, but not great, yet pleaſantly and healthfully ſituated, in which his Son Sir *John* the Poet took great Delight. It was late in the Poſſeſſion of *John Thynne*, Eſq; but is now Sir *William Scawen*'s. It is admirably well furniſhed with Variety of choice Paintings, worthy the Sight of the Curious skilled that Way. On the Eaſt-ſide of it is a large Moat, and beyond it a Campain with a good Proſpect. In the Orchard, (which is well ſtored with choice Fruit-trees) is an eight-ſquare Summer-houſe, built with Timber, and raiſed on a Mount.

Frimley, or *Frymley*, a ſmall Village in the utmoſt *Weſtern Angle* of this Hundred: It is a Tithing belonging to the Pariſh of *Aſhe* in *Woking* Hundred, and hath a Chapel of Eaſe belonging to it for the Service of God. It is a diſtinct Manor in itſelf, and *James Tichbourn*, Eſq; is Lord of it, and hath the Seat there. In this Tithing on *Collingley Ridge* is a very high Barrow; about it is a large round Ditch, in which Water is commonly found notwithſtanding it is an high Mountain; not far from it is a very great Pond called *Fleet Pond*. In this Tithing in the Midſt of a large Heath, far from any Road or Village, in the Hope of an heathy Mountain did Mr. *Charles Howard* in the troubleſome Times of *England* from 1642, erect himſelf a Cottage, which he called his Caſtle of Retirement, where he ſpent his Time in pious Thoughts, and great Unconcern, and Diſengagements in the confuſed Quarrels of either Side. His Habitation had only one Floor, on which was his Kitchin, Dining-room, Chapel and Laboratory: His Utenſils were all of Wood or Earth, and in his Neighbourhood were about 6 Cottages more, to which he was very charitable.

The Chapel here is of the *Flemiſh* Manner of Building, *i. e.* a Mixture of Timber and Brick; it was conſecrated in the Beginning of the laſt Century, when we ſuppoſe it was rebuilt, for we find in the Church-yard a very old Ewe-tree from which it may be probably conjectured, that the Ground was ſet apart to the ſame Uſe that now it is, and that there was a Church previous to this Chapel. In it there is a Vault for Mr. *Tichburn*'s Family, and over it hang their Atchievements, and in the Chancel are two Graveſtones for Mr. *Richard Beard* of *Suſſex*, and *Margaret* his Daughter. This Tithing hath 40 Shillings a Year of Mr. *Smith*'s Charity out of the Manor of *Warburton* in *Suſſex*. See more of this Tithing in *Aſhe* in the Hundred of *Woking*.

Horſhil,

Horſhil, alias *Horſil*, but in our Maps *Horſtel*, the Lordſhip of *Denzil Onſlow* of *Purford*, the next Pariſh, Eſq; but there is alſo another ſmall Manor in the Pariſh, called *Tnitching*, which lies on the North-ſide of it, and belongs to one Mr. *Bonely*, who reſides on it. The Pariſh is divided into two Tithes, and has a ſpacious Green. On the Heath in this Pariſh are two round Hills or Barrows, ſuppoſed to have been the Burial Places of ſome Commanders ſlain hereabouts in Battle.

The Church is a Vicarage, and belonged formerly to *Newark-Abbey*, but now four of the Pariſhioners have the Impropriation, and pay a certain Sum to ſome neighbouring Miniſter to ſerve the Cure. In the Church are theſe Monuments, *viz.* For *John Sutton*, Gent. whoſe Family have lived in a Houſe called *Caſtle Houſe* in this Pariſh; *John Collier*, one of the Impropriators; *Thomas Edmunds*, Citizen and Carpenter, one of the four Viewers of the City of *London*; *John Alleyn*, called on his Graveſtone, *Capellanus Animæ*, *i. e.* Vicar of the Pariſh; *John Sutton*, the Elder, Gent. *Faith Sutton*, the Wife of *John Sutton*, the Younger, and *Thomas Sutton*, Son of *John Sutton*, Senior, and *John Green*, Citizen and Mercer of *London*.

Purford, or *Pyriford*, now the Seat, and Demeſne of *Denzil Onſlow*, Eſq; It was anciently the Seat of the Earls of *Lincoln*, who built it for that End, and incloſed it with a Park; a very pleaſant Place, and large, being 3 Miles about, well wooded, and ſtocked with Deer; but as it now is, it was built for the moſt Part by Sir *John Woolley*, who read the *Greek* Tongue to Queen *Elizabeth*, and having attained great Preferments under that Princeſs, *viz.* being her *Latin* Secretary, Dean of *Carliſle*, and Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, a Knight, and one of her Privy Counſellors, much enlarged this Seat: From his Heirs, it paſſed to Sir *Robert Parkhurſt*, and from him to Sir *Richard Onſlow*, Knt. whoſe Son now enjoys it. It is a fair Houſe, ſtanding near the River *Wey*, and the new River running by the Garden Wall. Before it is a Walk of Elms and Birches a Quarter of a Mile long, which leads to the noble Gatehouſe, on which is ſet I W. (*John Woolley*). 'Tis now more than doubly lengthened. From this Houſe is a pleaſant Proſpect to *Clandon Hill*, and from the Lodge the Ruins of *Newark* Abbey may be ſeen, with the ſeven Streams running by it, and the rich Meadows lying by them. The Houſe and Park both yield a fair View of *Guilford* Road. Adjoining to this Park is a very pleaſant dewy Pool within four Tunnels.

A little above this Seat begins the longeſt Cut of the New River, which runs without Interruption 'till it falls into the *Thames* at *Waybridge*, which is above four Miles diſtant. It was made about 1650, and then this Houſe by the Surveyer was found to be between 50 and 60 Foot higher than the *Thames*.

In this Pariſh is a great Lake by the *Guilford* Road, called a *Sheer-water Lake*, which is two Miles about, and now belongeth to Sir *Robert Parkhurſt*, his Heirs, or Aſſigns, who has 3 Ponds more below it, and one above it.

The Church is a ſmall Rectory, and hath nothing in it worth Notice; but in the Church-yard is an Altar-Tomb for Mr. *John Oldys*, who was Miniſter of this Pariſh ſix and thirty Years, and near it two others for *Katharine* and *Jane Oldys* his Twin Daughters, and *Philip Oldys* his Son.

Thorpe contains two Manors, called *Thorpe*, and *Hall-place*. Theſe and the Village itſelf before the Diſſolution of the Abbeys belonged to the Abbot, and Convent of *Chertſey*, but now is or lately was the Eſtate and Lordſhips of Sir *John Leigh* of *Wickham* in *Kent*, with the Impropriation of the Pariſh.

The Church is a Vicarage in the Patronage of the Crown, and hath in it theſe Monuments, *viz.* For *William Denham* of *London*, Goldſmith, an old Tomb; Sir *Thomas Foſter* of *Foſter* in *Egham*, a Bencher, and Reader of the *Inner Temple*, and Mrs. *Avice Foſter* Wife of *Thomas Foſter* his Son, and *John Bond*, Clerk of the Houſhold to King *Henry* VIII. who died at 89 Years of Age in 1578.

Wiſeley,

Wiſeley, or *Wiſſelee*, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *Harold* Earl of the *Weſt Saxons*, afterward King, as appears from *Domeſday Book*. In the Reign of K. *Henry* VII. this Lordſhip was the Poſſeſſion of *William* Lord Marqueſs *Barkley*, who having no Iſſue, and having taken a Diſguſt at his Brother *Maurice*, ſettled the greateſt Part of his Eſtate upon that King and his Heirs; but gave this Manor by his Will dated *Feb.* 5, 1491, to *Thomas Stanley*, Earl of *Derby*, who enjoy'd it a while after his Death; but *Maurice* the right Heir, having good Friends to ſupport him, ſo diſturbed him in the Poſſeſſion of what his Brother gave him, that upon a Reference the Earl forced to Part with ſome of the Eſtates ſo given, to keep this and ſome other Lands, and ſo it paſſed to the Earl of *Derby's* Heirs, who, for ought we know, ſtill enjoys it. In this Pariſh is a great Pond belonging to Sir *Robert Parkhurſt*.

The Church is lately built, and hath nothing of Remark in it. It is a ſmall Rectory. This is all worthy of Note we obſerve in this Hundred, ſo we paſs to

IV. *The* HUNDRED *of* COPTHORN, *or* EFFINGHAM.

This Hundred is ſituate in the Middle of the County, being encompaſſed on the Eaſt with the Hundreds of *Croydon* and *Reygate*, on the South with this laſt, and *Darking Hundred*; on the Weſt with the Hundred of *Woking*, and on the North with the Hundreds of *Emly-bridge* and *Croydon*. The Fee is in the Crown, and Government in the Sheriff. The chief Town is

Ewel, a Market Town, but on what Day in the Week the Market is kept, we can't find, nor whether there be any Fair yearly. The Manor here is in the Poſſeſſion of the Reverend Mr. *Robert Lurnley Lloyd*, an eminent Floriſt that lives at *Cheam*, but the impropriate Tithes have all along paſſed through other Families, *viz.* thoſe of *Jwardbys Hoards*, and more lately Sir *Richard Bulkleys*, Baronet, who, though a Man of good Senſe and a large Eſtate, yet unhappily abetting a Party of Enthuſiaſts, who pretended to Prophecy, ſo embarraſs'd his Eſtate by ſupporting them, that his Heirs were conſtrained to ſell this Parſonage to Sir *William Lewen*, Knt. Lord Mayor of *London*, *Anno* 1718. who is, or late was, the Impropriator, of whom we ſhall ſpeak more hereafter.

In this Place Mr. *Aubrey* out of *John Tayler* the Water Poet gives us a long Account of an unnatural Murder committed by *John Rowſe*, a Fiſhmonger of *London* by Trade, upon two of his own young Children. It ſeems he had gotten a competent Eſtate in this Town, and leaving off his Trade, lived with his Wife, and two Children comfortably upon it awhile, being in good Reputation with his Neighbours; but happening to entertain in their Service a lewd Woman, he grew in a little Time ſo familiar with her, that his Wife, as ſoon as ſhe diſcovered it, fell into ſuch Diſſatisfaction that ſhe died. He now had his full Uſe of his wicked Wench, but not content without a Wife, married again a ſuitable Woman, who not being able to bear a Rival, lived ſo uneaſy with him, that he abandoned her Company, and living in Lewdneſs, Drunkenneſs, and all Manner of Extravagancies, run himſelf ſo much in Debt, that he dare not ſhew his Head, and ſo went firſt into *Ireland*, and then into *Holland*, having firſt put his Eſtate into the Hands of a truſty Friend, (as he thought) to ſecure it againſt his Creditors, and to that End, ſealed and ſigned Conveyances, and all Writings, as if he had really ſold it, his Friend promiſing that no Writings ſhould be the leaſt Prejudice to him. Being returned from *Holland*, (where he was very uneaſy) he went to his Friend for his Writings, but was as flatly deny'd them as if his Lands had been really bought, which caſt him into ſuch a Fit of Madneſs and Melancholy, that he knew not what to do; but at length returning home to his Wife and Children, which he foreſaw muſt go begging, he contrived in his Wife's Abſence to put them

them to Death, and accordingly effected it. He might have escaped easily, but would not, and therefore being carried before a Justice, was imprisoned upon his own Confession, and at the Assizes condemned for the Murder of his Children, and was executed upon the common Gallows at *Croydon*, *June* 2, 1621, dying very Penitent, having a little before taken the Sacrament, upon which he declared, that whereas in the Deeds of Sale of his Estate it was said, That it was sold for 260 *l.* he never had received but 23 *l.* which he said his Friend paid himself out his Rents.

In the Church of this Place are many Monuments. 1. Ancient, for several of the Family of *Hoard*, who were then Impropriators; *Edward Dows*, Gent. one of the Clerks of the Signet to King *Henry* VII. *Margery* and *Balle Treghstin*, *John Tabard*, and *Joanna* his Wife, and *Jane Jwardby*, Wife of Sir *John Jwardby*, Knt. also Impropriator of this Parish. 2. Modern, for Sir *Richard Bulkley*, Bart. Mr. *Thomas Whitacre*, Citizen, and Pewterer of *London*; *Susanna Evans*, Wife of *John Evans*, Vicar of this Parish, and her Daughter *Susan*. This Living is a Vicarage of a small Revenue, *viz.* 14 *l.* *per Annum* allowed by the Impropriator; which being considered, as an insufficient Maintenance for a Clergyman by the Lady *Brown* a pious Gentlewoman, she was pleased to make an Augmentation of 50 *l.* *per Annum* towards the Encouragement of the Incumbent. How the whole is managed we find not, but Mr. *Aubery*, who gives us this Account, winds up his History of this Town thus. "It "is most lamentable and remarkable "that *Ewell* being a Market Town, not "much above ten Miles from *London*, "in a Christian Kingdom, where the "Word of God is plentifully preached, "should neither have Pastor or Preacher, "for though the Parsonage is able to "maintain a sufficient Preacher, yet the "Living being in a Layman's Hands is "rented out to another for a great Sum, "and no Preacher maintained there. The "Impropriator indeed allows 7 *l.* a Year, "and his Tenant 4 *l.* more for a Reader, "but this is so poor and pitiful an Allowance, that the Town is served with "a poor old Man, and half blind, who "by Reason of his Age can scarcely read, "and doubtless if he were not so, he "would not do that for such a Stipend. "Preaching here is as rare as Snow at "*Midsummer*, or Flowers in *December*.

Richard Corbet was a Native of this Place. He was educated in *Westminster* School, and to compleat his Studies removed to *Oxford*, where in his Youth he was esteemed one of the most celebrated Wits in that University, as his Poems and Romantick Fancies in Print shew. Entering into Holy Orders, he became a very quaint Preacher, and on that Account was much followed by ingenious Men. At length King *James* I. made him his Chaplain, and valuing him much for his fine Preaching, raised him to many Preferments, *viz.* the Deanary of *Christ-Church*, *Oxford*, Bishop of *Oxford*, and at length Bishop of *Norwich*, where he died in 1635, and was buried in the Cathedral there, under a large Free-stone, engraved with his Name. He was eminent for his Hospitality and Generosity in both his Sees, and particularly was so bountiful towards the Repair of St. *Paul*'s Cathedral in 1634, that he gave to it himself not only largely, but supply'd several Ministers, who had not of their own to give, with Money to contribute to it, that they might be an Example to others.

Ashted, or *Ashtede*, the Lordship of Sir *John Montford* of *Beldesert* in *Warwickshire*, who leaving no Issue Male, his Sisters were his Heirs; and of them *Elizabeth* marrying to *Baldwin Treville*, her Son Sir *Baldwin*, who was knighted, 1 *Rich.* 2. inherited this Manor, and some other Estates of the *Montfords* upon a Division of their Lands with Sir *Thomas Boteler*, Knt. who married the other Sister. Sir *Baldwin* left a Son named *Baldwin*, then but two Years old, who died soon after, 6 *Hen.* 5. and so his three Sisters became his Heirs, and the youngest, named

named, marrying Sir *Roger Aſton*, this Manor, and divers other Eſtates, as of her Inheritance, came to his Family. How this Manor deſcended after this we find not, 'till it came into the Poſſeſſion of the Honourable Sir *Robert Howard*, Brother to the Earl of *Barkſhire*, who built a fair new Houſe here, and incloſed it with a Park, and withal laid out and planted the Fields and Paſtures about it in ſuch Order, and made ſuch great Improvements that it might vie with the moſt conſiderable Eſtates and Seats of the County. There was before a mean decay'd Farm-houſe near it, which for the wholeſome Air coming from the Hills, was often reſorted to by *Thomas* Earl of *Arundel* and *Surrey*, of whoſe Grandſon Sir *Robert* purchaſed it. It is now the Eſtate and Seat of the Honourable Mr. *Fielding*, Uncle to the Earl of *Denbigh*, and is handſomely adorned with neat Gardens.

The Church ſtands on the Edge of the Park, and hath ſeveral good Monuments in it, but all modern, *viz.* For *Diana*, the Lady of *Edward* Lord *Dudley* and *Ward*, Daughter of Mr. *Howard* of this Place; *Thomas Howard*, Eſq; Son of Sir *Robert*, and *Thomas* his Son; *William* Son of *George Duncomb*, Eſq; M. A. and ſometime Vice Principal of St. *Mary Hall*, *Oxford*, but at his Death Rector of this Pariſh; Mrs. *Sarah Bond*, Relict of *Nicholas Bond*, Eſq; of *Cornwall*, who living in this Pariſh was very bountiful to the Poor, and at her Death gave 500 *l.* to be laid out for a yearly Support of the moſt deſerving Poor that received no Alms of the Pariſh; *Henry Newdigate*, Eſq; Lord of this Manor, and Brother of Sir [illegible] *Newdigate* of *Arbury* in *Warwickſhi*[illegible] *obert Quinnel*, Rector of this C[illegible] and his Wife; *Mary Wickſteed* of *Morbury* in *Cheſhire*; *John Brown*, Eſq; Sarjeant of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Woodyard, and *Edith* his Wife; the Wife of Mr. *Bodley*, and *John Bliſſe*, Son of *Jeffery Bliſſe*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of Mr. *James Medlicot*, ſometime of this Pariſh.

Bookeham, or *Bowkham Great* and *Little*. Before the Conqueſt 'tis probable they were but one Lordſhip, and then we find that in King *Edward* the Confeſſor's Days, it was the Eſtate of *Harold* Earl of the *Weſt Saxons*, as appears by the Conqueror's Survey. After the Conqueſt it was given to *William de Braoſe* an eminent *Norman*, who followed the Conqueror into *England*, and continued long in his Family. Lord *Howard* of *Effingham*, who hath a Seat in this Pariſh, is the preſent Lord of this Manor, and that of *Tetcham*. In this Pariſh is an Houſe named *Slifield*, the Seat of the Family of *Shiers*, many of whom lie bury'd in the Church; 'till of late, Madam *Shiers*, the Relict of *Robert Shiers*, Eſq; the laſt Heir Male of the Family, gave it to *Hugh Shortrudge*, D. D. Rector of *Fetcham*, in whoſe Poſterity it ſtill remains. The Impropriate Tithes of this Pariſh do now, or lately did belong to Mr. *Rowſe*, to whom it was left by Mr. *Francis Rowſe*, a leading Man in the long Parliament's Sitting, and under the Protector *O. Cromwell*, by whom he was made one of the Houſe of Lords, and of his Privy Council. He died *Jan.* 7, 1658-9, and by his Will left 40 *l. per Annum*, charged on the great Tithes of this Parſonage for the Maintenance of two Scholars in *Pembroke-College*, *Oxon*, where he was educated himſelf. His Scholars were ordered to be all of the Name of *Rowſe*, deſcended of his Brothers, or *Nichols*, and *Upton* his Siſter's Children, and in default of ſuch, to be elected out of the upper Claſſe of *Eaton* School, and not to have above ten Pounds *per Annum* a Freehold Eſtate. They were to ſtudy Divinity, and before they were created Batchelors of Arts give ſome Specimen of their Proficiency, and hold their Scholarſhip no more than ſeven Years before they were ſupply'd by a new Election.

The Church here is a Vicarage, kept in good Repair, and has theſe Monuments in it, *viz.* 1. Ancient, for Abbot *Rumerwick*, who built it and dedicated it to St. *Nicholas*; Dr. *John Reeve*, Vicar here, and a Juſtice of the Peace; *Elizabeth* the Wife of *George Brewes*, Eſq;

Edmund Slifield, Eſq; and *Elizabeth* his Wife; *Henry Slifield*, Eſq; and *Elizabeth* his Wife; *John Slifield* Eſq; and *Jane* his Wife. 2. Modern, Sir *Francis Howard*, Kt. Grandſon of *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, and *Frances* his Daughter; *Frances* the Daughter of *Francis Howard*, Eſq; *Mary* the Wife of Sir *Henry Jernegan* of *Coſſey* in *Norfolk*, Bart. *Mary Shiers* of *Slifield*; *Anthony Hilder*, Gent. and *Suſanna* his Daughter; *Elizabeth* the Wife of *Robert Shiers* of *Slifield Houſe*, Eſq; who having good Skill in Phyſick did much good to the Poor, as well in curing their Diſeaſes, as healing their Sickneſſes; *Robert Slifield* Son of *George Slifield*, Eſq; a Lawyer, and Reader of the *Inner Temple*; Sir *George Shiers*, Bart. who gave 30*l.* *per Annum* to the Poor of this Pariſh, and 20*l.* a Year to the Poor of *Fetcham*; *Elizabeth* the Wife of *George Shiers*, Eſq; and Mother of Sir *George Shiers*, Bart. *Robert Shiers* of the *Inner Temple*, Eſq; and *Edward* his Son, and *Henry Smith* Citizen and Salter of *London*, who gave 10*l.* *per Annum* to the Poor of this Pariſh.

Upon a Tablet in this Church is this Memorial ſet up, That Sir *George Shiers*, a Deſcendant of the former Sir *George*, did, by a Decree in *Chancery*, dated *Jan.* 9. 1690 ſettle a Rent Charge of 36*l.* 3*s.* a Year for ever, to be paid out of a Farm at *Welwin* in *Hartfordſhire*, to be diſpoſed of to and among the Poor of this Pariſh at the Diſcretion of the Vicar, Churchwardens, and Over-ſeers of the Poor for the Time being, yet with theſe Limitations; 1. To put out poor Children Apprentices, and ſet them up. 2. To prefer in Marriage ſuch Maids born in the Pariſh as have lived and behaved themſelves well for ſeven Years in any one Service, and whoſe Friends are not able to do it: And 3. To diſpoſe of the Overplus to ſuch Poor as by Sickneſs, Age, a great Family of Children, or otherwiſe, ſhall be in Danger of coming under the common Relief of the Pariſh. To prevent the Loſs, or Miſapplication of this great Charity, Dr. *Shortrudge*, Rector of *Fetcham*, and the other Truſtees cauſed this Table to be ſet up in 1717.

Bookham Little hath nothing remarkable in it.

Effingham, a Village ſaid once to be ſo conſiderable, as to give Name to the Hundred, and if the Tradition be true, That it was a large Town, and had in it ſixteen Pariſh Churches; 'tis very probable 'twas much the biggeſt Town in this Hundred. It was doubtleſs much bigger than now it is, for in the Fields and Woods often appears Remains of Wells and Cavities (like decay'd Cellars) of very conſiderable Dimenſions; but having no full Account of what it was, we ſhall treat of it as it is, a ſmall Village. The Manor, 9 *Hen.* 5. was the Eſtate of *Hugh Stafford*, younger Son of the Earl of *Stafford*, who by his Marriage with the Daughter and Heir of *Bartholomew* Lord *Bourchier*, became Lord *Bourchier*, and died poſſeſſed of it that Year. In the Reign of K. *Henry* VI. *Humphrey Stafford* D. of *Buckingham*, Brother's Son to the abovementioned *Hugh*, being his Heir, (who was ſlain at *Northampton* fighting for that King) died poſſeſſed of it, leaving it to his Grandſon *Henry*, Son of his Son *Humphrey* ſlain at St. *Alban's* in the ſame Cauſe; but we ſuppoſe, that the ſaid *Henry* died without Heirs, becauſe we find, that *John Stafford* a younger Son of *Humphrey* Duke of *Buckingham*, died in Poſſeſſion of it, 13 *Edw.* 4. but left no Heirs. To whom it paſſed in the following Reigns we find not, but 19 *Hen.* 8. it was veſted in the Crown, and by that King granted in Fee to *John Bourchier* Lord *Berners*, who dying without any legitimate Heir Male, *Joan* his only Daughter became his Heir, and marrying to *Edmund Knyvet* of *Aſhwellthorpe* in *Norfolk*, carried this Manor with divers other Eſtates into his Family. On the Feaſt of St. *Lawrence* is kept a ſmall Fair upon this Manor.

How long this Lordſhip continued in the Family of *Knyvet*, we can't diſcover, but we judge it could not be many Years; for it appears to have been the Poſſeſſion of that valiant Soldier, *William Howard*, Son of *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, commonly called, The Conqueror of the *Scots*, who was created by Queen *Mary* I.

Reg. 1.

Reg. 1. Baron, by the Title of Lord *Howard* of *Effingham*. *Hackluit* ſays, he was one of the firſt Favourers and Furtherers with his Purſe and Countenance of the ſtrange and wonderful Diſcovery of *Ruſſia*. He died 15 *Eliz.* 1573, and was ſucceeded in his Honour by his Son *Charles*, who being a Perſon truly loyal and valiant was much in that Queen's Favour, and for his brave Actions and wiſe Conduct of her Fleet againſt the *Spaniards* in 1588, and at other Times, created by her Earl of *Nottingham*, as deſcended from the Family of *Mowbray*. His Son and Grandſon both named *Charles*, ſucceeded him in his Honours; but the laſt dying without Iſſue, the Barony of *Effingham* only paſſed to the Collateral Branch *Francis*, the Son of *Francis Howard* of *Great Bucknam* in this County, who being the next Heir Male, became Lord *Howard* of *Effingham*. He was ſucceeded by his Son *Thomas*, who dying without Iſſue Male in 1726, was ſucceeded by his Brother the Right Honourable ——————— now Lord *Howard* of *Effingham*.

In this Pariſh are the Ruins of an ancient Seat belonging to the Family of *At-Lees* of *Effingham*, now overgrown with Buſhes and Shrubs.

The Living here is a Vicarage endowed, in the Gift of the Crown (the Endowment is in the *Merton* Regiſter in the *Cotton* Library, *Cleopatra*, *c.* 7.) and in the Church and Chancel (in which are ſeveral old Stalls, which give it the Air of a Chantry) are divers remarkable Monuments, ſome ancient. *viz.* one of this Figure, [illegible] with an Inſcription round it for *Vater Geddingtes*, in old *French* without Date; for *Ameys Aley*, and *John Aley*, and *John Agmondeſham* of *Roughe Barnes* of this County, Eſq; Reader of *New Inn*; others modern, *viz.* one on the North-ſide of the Altar with this Inſcription upon ſeveral red Tiles

HIC
JACENT

Sun[a] W.	Rob. W.	Rob. W.
ob. 1678.	*ob.* 1686.	*ob.* 1.6.88.
Æt. 8. *An.*	*Æt.* 31 *An.*	*Æt.* 2 *Heb*
Gul. Walker.	*A*	*Eccleſiæ*
Jam. Jam.	*Hujus*	1693.
	Vicario.	

For *Henry Cooke* of *Mayers*, Yeoman, *John Cooke* his Father, and *Frances* his Wife; and in the Churchyard three Tombs for *Richard Mabank*, Gent. and *Richard* and *John* his Sons, by *Timothy* his Wife, whoſe Tomb alſo adjoins to them.

Epſom, called by the *Saxons Ebbiſheim*, i. e. *Ebas*, Home, or Palace, now contracted into *Epſom*, a Village ſituated in an healthy Air, diſtant from *London* about 14 Miles, and much enlarged and frequented upon Account of its excellent Mineral Waters, of whoſe Nature we ſhall preſently add a Deſcription, and which are accounted to have the better Operation upon Account of the fine Downs, called *Banſted Downs*, which lies contiguous to it, and are mighty convenient for ſuch Exerciſes as are neceſſary after drinking the Waters of *Epſom*. The Form of this Village is ſemi-circular, beginning with the Church, and ending with a Palace, which are about a Mile and half diſtant, the Area within the Bending of a Bow or Half-Moon, being a ſpacious Plain of Corn-Fields opening to the Downs, from which you may out of every Houſe almoſt inſenſibly aſcend to the Clay Hills, which are covered with Ever-greens. From the Circumference of the Semi-circle there branch out two or three pleaſant Lanes, beſides ſome

Alleys and Out-lets, which are ſo ſeparated from each other by Fields, Meadows, Orchards and Plantations, that they ſeem ſo many diſtinct Villages, which all yet unite in a large Street, wherein the Houſes are very neat, many of them new built, and convenient for the Entertainment of Strangers, as they are deſigned, and made as beautiful in all Reſpects as the Owner's Abilities, and Hopes will afford or extend.

The Fronts of the Houſes are adorned throughout with Rows of Elms, or Lime-trees in many Places artificially wreathed into verdant Arches and Porticoes, cut into Variety of Figures, cloſe enough wrought to defend ſuch as delight to ſit under their Shades in ſeaſonable Times from any Injuries of Sun or Showers. Here ſometimes the Company take their Breakfaſt and Supper, and at other Times drink a chearful Glaſs, and ſmoke a Pipe, for theſe vegetable Canopies in the Heat of the Day yield a grateful and refreſhing Coolneſs, by the fanning Breezes they collect from the ſweet Air of the Downs. Nor yet is there any Profeſſion, Trade, or Calling that may ſerve for Uſe, Inſtruction, or Diverſion that is not eaſily found here; who yet behind their Houſes, for the moſt Part, have handſome, though not large, Gardens, generally furniſhed with pretty Walks, and planted with Variety of Fruit-trees and Herbs, which are uſually left open and free to the Lodgers, which is ſuch an apparent Invitation to moſt of the Company, that where the Gardens are neglected, and not left open, their Rooms are empty, unleſs Neceſſity obliges to take them, or they be let at an Under-price.

There are, beſides the Tradeſmens Houſes, ſeveral handſome Seats of the Gentry in and about this Place. The Chief of them ſtands at the End of the Town, and is called *Durdans*. It formerly belonged to the Earl of *Berkley*, and was built out of the Materials of *Non-ſuch*, a Palace erected by King *Henry* VIII. a little Diſtance from this Town in the Hundred of *Croydon*. K. *Charles* II. gave it to the Dutcheſs of *Cleveland*, who pulled it down, and ſold the Materials, of which a new Houſe is built a-la-modern, and is now the Seat of the Earl of *Guildford*; the Front of it looking towards the Downs, and that towards the Gardens is very regular and noble: The Appartments within are very uniform; and in the Garden is the charmingeſt Grove imaginable, Famous enough in itſelf, but Infamous for the Scene of Love between the Lord *Grey* and his Lady's Siſter, though Mrs. *Behn* with falſe Varniſh hath uſed all her Art to make it beautiful. The Lord *Baltimore* hath alſo an Houſe here, which, though an old Building, is rendred pleaſant and ſuitable by its fine Gardens, but more by the Chapel, which is one of the neateſt Things in the World. Sir *John Ward* alſo, Knt. and Alderman of *London* hath a delightful Seat upon Clay-Hill. Here is a daily Market, and two Fairs, the one during the *Eaſter* Holidays, and the other on the Feaſt of the Tranſlation of St. *Martin*, *July* the 4th, by which the numerous Gueſts are plentifully furniſhed with all Manner of Proviſions, and other Neceſſaries in their Abſence from their Dwellings.

The Water of this Place was the firſt of the Purging Kind diſcovered in *England*; it was found out about the Year 1618, by one *Henry Wicker*, who diſcovering Water in an Hole like an Horſe's or Cow's Footing in a dry Summer, with his Paddle dug a ſquare Hole about it, and the next Day found it full of clear Water, but finding his Cattle would not drink of it, began to ſuſpect it to be of an uncommon Nature, and upon Trial, it was found to have a Mineral Taſte, and by the Judicious 'twas thought to paſs through ſome Veins of Allum. It was at firſt uſed outwardly only for healing Sores, which by its Abſtenſiveneſs it ſoon did; at length it was found to be Purgative about the Year 1630, or ſoon after. The Hill where the Wells are, is of a grey-coloured Earth, and the Water itſelf is moderately clear, and of Taſte bitter, together with a mawkiſh Saltiſhneſs, not manifeſtly laxiviate, but a little

a little of the Taſte of the ſecond Salt of Salt-marine, and that Cellar-Salt, that hangs upon Things in the Middle of Cellars. It is experienced to be very Beneficial, gently cleanſing the Body, and cooling and purifying the Blood, for which alſo the Salt made of them chymically is famous all over *Europe*, but yet to ſuch Perſons as are Hypocondraical or Vapouriſh the Doctors do not preſcribe the Uſe of theſe Waters ſo much, as order them to be aſſiduous at all publick Meetings and other Diverſions, as knowing (that if they be not themſelves of the Number) they'll find abundant Occaſion to laugh at Bankrupt Fortune-hunters, crazy and ſuperannuated Beaus, marry'd Coquets, intrieguing Prudes, fine-dreſſed Waiting-maids, and complimenting Footmen; all either diſappointed of their Deſigns, or over-reached. Here is alſo a Cold Bath lately erected, with Hopes that it may in this Place conduce as much towards the Recovery of Health outwardly as the Drinking of the other Waters doth inwardly, but it meets not as yet with any great Encouragement.

The Living here is but a ſmall Vicarage, but is ſo much increaſed by the voluntary Subſcriptions of the Gentlemen and Ladies, who reſide here all the Summer, that it is become an Encouragement to a diligent and learned Parſon. In the Church are ſome good Monuments, but all of a late Date, *viz.* For *Richard Evelyn*, Eſq; Sir *Robert Coke*, Heir of Sir *Edward Coke*, Lord Chief Juſtice of *England*, and *Theophila* his Wife, only Siſter of *George* Lord *Berkley*; *Robert Coke*, Son of *Clement Coke*, ſixth Son of the abovementioned Lord Chief Juſtice, who had ſerved King *Charles* I. as a Commander in his Army againſt the Rebel Parliament's Forces, and lived to ſee King *Charles* II. reſtored; Mr. *Owen Ludgater*, Miniſter of this Pariſh; Mr. *Hugh Woodford* Vicar of this Pariſh, his Succeſſor, and *Thomas Cantrell*, one of the General Proctors of the Court of Arches.

Fetcham, a ſmall Village, whoſe Manor was formerly the Poſſeſſion of the Vincents of *Stoke Dabernon*, a Village near it, and by them ſold to the Lord *Howard* of *Effingham*, in whoſe Family we ſuppoſe it continues. *Arthur Moor*, Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners of Trade and Plantations in 1713, hath, or lately had a neat Seat here with fine Gardens towards *Leatherhead*. Not far from the Bridge of which Place, but in this Pariſh, is a Pond made up of ſeveral Springs, which boil up into it out of the Sands in ſuch Plenty, that from it iſſue out ſo great a Stream, that it drives an underſhot Mill, within a few Perches.

The Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the abovementioned Mr. *Moor*, and in the Church are Monuments for Sir *Anthony Rous*, Clerk of the Pipe in K. *Charles* I's Reign; for *Henry Vincent*, Eſq; over whom is this Motto, *Non Niſi Vincenti*; for Dame *Jane Glover*, Wife of Sir *Thomas Glover* of *Hayes Park* in *Middleſex*, Knt. and Relict of *George Purſay* of *Berkſhire*, Eſq; *Peter Warburton* of *Hefferſon-Grange* in *Cheſhire*; in the Church is a Tablet of veined Marble, ſet up to be a Memorial of the Donation of Sir *George Shiers*, Knt. who gave to this Pariſh of *Fetcham* a Rent-charge of 24 *l.* 2 *s.* a Year for ever, payable out of a Farm at *Welwin* in *Hertfordſhire*, making the Rector, Churchwardens, and Overſeers for the Time being Truſtees to diſpoſe of it to and among the Poor of the Pariſh of *Fetcham* in the ſame Manner, and to the ſame Perſons, as he ſettled the like Rent-charge upon the Poor of *Great Bookham*, which ſee above.

Hedley, a ſmall Village encompaſſed almoſt with Wood, having nothing remarkable in it, but this: That upon the Edge of the Pariſh near *Leatherhead Down* is a perfect *Roman* High-way from *London* to *Darking*. It appears in ſeveral Places between *Guildford* and *Ripley*, and between *Richmond* and *Putney*. And that the Shepherds of the Downs hereabouts, uſe a peculiar Inſtrument called an Half-horn, *i. e.* an Horn ſlit lengthwiſe, and nailed to the End of a long Staff, much about the Length of common Shepherds Crooks, with which they can hurl a Stone a great Way, and ſo keep

keep their Sheep within due Bounds from ſtraggling into the Corn. They are ſeen in ſome Pictures of Books and Hangings, but not in Uſe any where but here.

The Living is a ſmall Rectory in the Patronage of Mrs. *Stydolf*, the Lady of the Manor. In the Church, which is very ſmall, and ſtands at a little Diſtance from the Village, are theſe Monuments, *viz.* for Mrs. *Elizabeth Leat*, Daughter of Mr. *Nicholas Leat*, a *Turkey* Merchant of *London*, who at her Deceaſe was 80 Years of Age; Mr. *Richard Wyld* her Nephew, and Rector of this Church, erected it in Memory of her; as alſo for *Margaret* the Daughter, and *John* the Son of *William* and *Mary Warren* of the City of *London*. There is alſo on the North Wall on a Sheet of Vellum in a Frame a Table of the Benefactors, and their Gifts to the Church, thus ſuperſcribed,

Honour the Lord with thy Subſtance, Prov. ii. 9.
The Righteous ſhall be had in everlaſting Remembrance, Pſ. cxii. 6.

Mary Stydolf, Wife of *William Stydolfe*, Eſquire of the Body to King *Charles* I. gave to the Church of *Headly*, a Stone Font, with a fair Wainſcot Cover, a Canopy over the Pulpit, a Cuſhion and Covering for the Pulpit of green Cloth, with a Silk Fringe, and a Damask Communion Table-cloth; ſhe alſo beautified the Church and Chancel, cauſed a new Window to be made in the Church, which was dark before, and repaired the decay'd Belfry, and adorn'd it. She died in 1667.

Margaret Stydolfe Wife of *Sigiſmund Stydolfe*, Eſq; gave a Communion Carpet with a fair Silk Fringe and Cuſhion, and four Pounds towards the erecting of a Gallery for the Youth of the Pariſh to ſit in.

Richard Wyld Rector of this Pariſh, preſented by the above-mentioned *Mary Stydolfe* in 1663 gave a *Common-Prayer-Book* in *Folio* for the Communion Table, and four leſſer Volumes for the Uſe of Strangers, a Book of *Homilies*, and another of *Canons*.

Richard Wild ſet up this Table in Remembrance of Mrs. *Mary Stydolfe* his Patroneſs, and the other Benefactors.

Letherdead, *Ledered*, or *Lederide*, was held anciently of the King by different Tenures, *viz.* *William Frankelen* held a certain Parcel of Land in this Place, to find a Pavilion, or Hall for the County Court or Aſſizes, as often as they are held here: And *Walter Hore* held another Piece of Land in the ſame Village, to find an Houſe for a Priſon, as often as any ſhall happen to be impriſoned at the Sheriffs Turn; but then the Priſoner muſt be in the Keeping of the Sheriff. *William Oxencroft* alſo held another Piece of Land in this Village, to find a Pound for ſuch Cattle, whether Horſes or Cows, as ſhall be ſeized for the King's Debts; *Robert Darcy* alſo (Brother of *Philip*, who deſerted King *Edward* I. in his Expedition into *Scotland*, for which he forfeited his Eſtate, but was afterwards pardon'd and advanced by King *Edward* II.) had 1 *Edw.* 3. a Patent for View of Frank-Pledge in this Place, and in the Fifth Year of the ſame King procured a weekly Market to be kept every *Friday*, and an annual Fair upon the Feaſt of S. *Peter ad Vincula*, *Aug.* 1. The Market hath been diſcontinued above an hundred Years, but the Market-houſe was ſtanding more than fifty Years after. Here is ſtill a Fair upon the Nativity of the Virgin *Mary*, *Sept.* 8. but how the former Fair was either aboliſhed or removed to this Day, we know not. In or near this Town dwelt in King *Henry* VII's Reign, *Eleanor Rumming*, whoſe Nappy Ale *John Skelton*, Poet Laureat to that King, ſpeaks ſo much in the Praiſe of, *Sig.* 2, 3, 4. His Works were printed by *Thomas Marſh* in *Fleetſtreet*, *London*, 1568.

The Tithes of this Pariſh were anciently in the Poſſeſſion of the Priory of *Ledes*, or *Ledys* in the County of *Kent*, founded by *Robert Creveceur* in 1119, and dedicated to S. *Mary* and S. *Nicholas*. The Abbot and Convent conſtituted a Vicarage,

rage, and held the great Tithes 'till the Diſſolution of the Abbey by King *Henry* VIII. who beſtowed them with the Patronage of the Vicarage upon the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of *Rocheſter*, as appears from the Charter of Endowment dated at *Weſtminſter June* 20. *Reg.* 33. * The Impropriate great Tithes are farmed under the Church of *Rocheſter* by Sir *James Wiſheart*, who lets them to Under-Tenants at 200 *l.* *per Annum*, out of which he pays 20 *l.* a Year to the Church of *Rocheſter*, and 40 *l.* *per Annum* to the Vicar, who alſo has all the ſmall Tithes of the Pariſh, and is preſented by the Dean and Chapter of *Rocheſter*. In the Church which is 43 Yards long and 14 broad, are theſe Monuments, *viz.* for *Maud Hamildun*, Wife of *Thomas* at *Hull*, an ancient Tomb; *Robert Gardnar*, another near as old; *Richard Dalton*, Eſq; Sarjeant of the Wine-Cellar to King *Charles* II. and *Mary* his Wife; *Lowde Cordell*, Eſq; one of the Pages of the ſame King's Bedchambers, and *Mary* his Daughter. The ſmall Chancel on the South-ſide of this Church belongs to Mr. *Tryon*, and the North Chancel to Mr. *Akers* of this Town.

Mickeham, *Mekylham*, or *Michleham*, of which we have no Account of ancient Date but this, *viz.* That *Ralph de Belvoir* held of *Roger de Moubray*, two Carucates of Land in this Town by this Tenure, to furniſh him yearly with certain Scarlet Buskins, at the Feaſt of the Nativity for all Services. In After-times the *Stydolfs*, a Family of good Account and Antiquity, were Lords of the Manor, with the Patronage of the Church, which they had from one *Widdolkſon*. The preſent Lord of the Manor is Mr. *James Tryan*.

The Living is a Rectory; and in the Church there are theſe Monuments; 1. Ancient, for *William Widdolkſon*, Citizen and Mercer of *London*, and *Joan* his Wife, and *John Stydolph*, Eſq; The reſt are 2. Modern, for *Mary Stydolfe*, Wife of Sir *Francis Stydolfe*, Knt. one of the Barons of the Exchequer in the Reign of King *Charles* I. Sir *Francis Stydolfe*, Knt. *Thomas Stydolfe*, Eſq; the Son of the ſaid Sir *Francis*; *William*, Son of *Moſes Wall*, D. D. *Thomaſon*, third Son of *John Hayne*, Fiſhmonger of *London*, and *Bona* his Daughter; *Elizabeth*, the Wife of *Samuel Wall*, Gent. *Elizabeth* Lady *Byron*, firſt Wife to *Richard* Lord *Byron*, and after his Deceaſe to Sir *Richard Stydolfe* of *Norbury*, Knt. and Bart. who alſo lieth buried by her; *Thomas Traps*, Son of *Edward Traps*, the laſt Heir of his Family, which is ſaid to have come over with the Conqueror; *Auguſtin* and *Philippa*, the Children of *John Bonwick* Batchelor of Divinity, and Rector of this Pariſh, who is bury'd near them, with *Dorothy* his Wife; *Benjamin Bonwick*, S. T. B. Fellow of St. *John Baptiſt's College* in *Oxford*, and Son of *John Bonwick*, Rector of this Pariſh; *John Amherſt*, Eſq; a Fellow and Reader of *Grays-Inn*; Lady *Jane Onſlow*, firſt Wife to Sir *Henry Onſlow*, Knt. and laſt to *John Amherſt*, Eſq; *Anne*, Wife of *Iſaac* Lord *Aſtley*, Baron of *Reading*; *Peter de la Hay*, Eſq; Yeoman of King *James*'s Confectionary, and *Thomas Tooth*, Yeoman of the Scullery to the ſame King; Dame *Philippa Brown*, Relict of Sir *Adam Brown*, Bart. and *Margaret Cooper* her Niece; *Edward Briggs*, and *Elizabeth Cooke*.

Norbury near *Leatherhead*, is the Lordſhip and Seat of Sir *Richard Stydolfe*, Knt. but had nothing remarkable beſides but his Orchards of Walnut-trees, which are ſaid to contain in them above Forty Thouſand of thoſe Trees alone, beſides others.

Walton

* N. B. *We have a MS. ſent us by ſome Perſon inhabiting hereabout, who tells us, that the Vicarage here is endow'd with a third Part of the great Tithes, and is in the Preſentation of the Dean and Chapter of* Salisbury; *but we choſe to follow* Mr. Aubery's *account as founded on the Authority of the Records of* Rocheſter *Cathedral*.

Walton on the Hill, ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from another Village of that Name in *Emlybridge* Hundred, which for the ſame Reaſon is called, *Walton on the Thames*. The Manor is the Eſtate of Sir *Nicholas Carew*, Bart.

The Living is a Rectory; and in the Church and Chancel, which laſt belongs to Sir *Nicholas Carew*, are theſe Monuments, all modern, for *John Lear*, Eſq; and Prieſt; *Edward Pope*, Archdeacon of *Glouceſter*, and Rector of this Pariſh: In the Eaſt Window, beſides ſome Arms, is a Woman painted, and under her this Inſcription, Dca Margareta.

In one of the North Windows there ſeems to be a Figure of one of the Apoſtles, and under it this Inſcription, Et vitam Eternam.

In the other North Window is this Inſcription, Ocus Martinus.

At the Weſt End, a little Northward is a very old Leaden Font, adorned with nine Figures in a ſitting Poſture, their Faces all much mangled. Theſe are all the Places in this Hundred which we find of any Note, and ſo we proceed to,

V. *The* HUNDRED *of* CROYDON.

This Hundred is bounded on the Eaſt by *Kent*, on the South by the Hundreds of *Tanridge* and *Reygate*, on the Weſt by the Hundreds of *Copthorn* and *Emlybridge*, and on the North by *Brixton* Hundred. The Fee is in the Crown, and the Government in the High Sheriff and his Officers. The chief Town, which gives Name to the Hundred, is

Croydon, an handſome large Market Town lying upon the Edge of *Banſted-Downs*, from which to the River *Thames*, the County being all Paſture ground, is incloſed. It was anciently called *Cradiden*. The Manor hath long belonged to the See of *Canterbury*, and the Archbiſhops have an Houſe, or Palace here; but ſince Archbiſhop *Whitgift's* Time it hath been much neglected, and on that Account, is ſo much out of Repair, that it is ſaid, that in, or about 1716, the Dilapidations of it alone were valued at 1400 Pounds, and paid by the late Archbiſhop *Tenniſon's* Executors, according to an Arbitration made by Sir *Peter King* and Dr. *Betteſworth*. 'Tis ſaid, that the Kings of *England* had anciently a Palace here, and that the Archbiſhops after it was beſtowed on them, turn'd it into a Palace for themſelves, by adding ſome Buildings to it towards the River. The Market is here weekly on *Saturday*, and Fairs yearly on *Midſummer-day*, *June* 24, and on S. *Matthew's Day*, *Sept.* 21.

Archbiſhop *Whitgift*, who much delighted in this Town, and generally reſided in this Palace here, hath left to it two ſignal Marks of his Favour, as well as of his own pious Diſpoſition, *viz.* an Alms-houſe and a School. The firſt of theſe is an handſome Edifice, built in the Form of a College, and is endowed with Farms for the Maintenance of a Warden and twenty-eight Men and Women. The other which ſtands near it hath an Houſe for the Schoolmaſter joining to it, and is endowed with twenty Pounds *per Annum* for his Salary.

Our Hiſtorians take Notice of two Things in this Pariſh, which may not be convenient for us to omit, *viz.* a great Wood called *Norwood*, belonging to the Archbiſhops, wherein was anciently a Tree called the *Vicar's Oak*, where four Pariſhes met, as it were in a Point. It is ſaid to have conſiſted wholly of *Oaks*, and among them was one that bear *Miſſelto*, which ſome Perſons were ſo hardy, as to cut for the Gain of ſelling it to the Apothecaries of *London*, leaving a Branch of it to ſprout out. But they proved unfortunate after it; for one of them fell lame, and others loſt an Eye. At length in the Year 1678, a certain Man, notwithſtanding he was warned againſt it upon the Account of what the other had ſuffered, adventured to cut the Tree down, and he ſoon after brake his Leg. To fell Oaks hath long been counted fatal, and ſuch as believe it produce the Inſtance of the Earl of *Winchelſea*, who having felled a curious Grove of Oaks, ſoon after found his Counteſs dead in her Bed ſuddenly,

denly, and his eldeſt Son the Lord *Maidſtone*, was killed at Sea by a Cannon-Bullet.

The Living is a Vicarage in the Gift of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and the Church which ſtands near the Archbiſhop's Palace, is very fair and large, conſiſting of a Body and three Chancels, in which are many Monuments, of which theſe are moſt remarkable, *viz.* For *Edmund Grindal*, D. D. Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, whoſe Effigies in his Epiſcopal Garb lieth on his Tomb. Of this Archbiſhop it is ſaid, that he was ſo ſtudious, that his Book was his Bride, and his Study was his Bride-chamber, in which he ſpent his Eyeſight, Strength and Health; and therefore his Name may well be paſſively called *Grindall*, for he did *Grind* himſelf to Death by Mortification. *John Whitgift*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and Dr. *Gilbert Sheldon*, late Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, all in magnificent Tombs; *Marmadyke Wivel*, Eſq; a Penſioner in King *James* I's Guards, ſecond Son of Sir *Marmaduke Wivel* of *Yorkſhire*, Knt. and Bart. *John Pinſent*, Eſq; one of the Prothonotaries of the Court of Common Pleas in King *Charles* II's Reign; *William Heron*, Eſq; a Juſtice of Peace for this County; *Nicholas Hatcher* of this Town, Gent. who was a Captain of a Troop of Horſe, under King *Charles* I. and Yeoman-Uſher in ordinary to King *Charles* II. Lady *Ruth Scudamore*, late Wife of Sir *Philip Scudamore*, Knt. *Thomas Packington*, Farmer of the Parſonage here, *Elizabeth* his Wife, and *John* his Son; *Michael Margatroid*, Fellow of *Jeſus College* in *Cambridge*, Secretary to Archbiſhop *Whitgift*, and Commiſſary in the Court of Faculties; *Elizabeth Bradbury*, Daughter of *William Whitgift* the Archbiſhop's Brother; *Elizabeth*, Wife of Sir *William Greſham*, Knt. *Francis Tirrel*, Citizen and Grocer of *London*, who gave to this Pariſh 200 *l.* to build a Market-houſe, and 40 *l.* to beautify the Church, and make a new Saints-Bell; and *Henry Hoare* Surgeon.

Addington, a ſmall Village lying at the Deſcent of an high and ſpacious Common, to which it gives Name, and encompaſſed with Hills. The Soil about it on the North-ſide is gravelly, on the South chalky, and full of Flints. The Inhabitants believe, that it was in old Time much bigger, than now it is able to vie with any of their Neighbours; and for Inns and Publick Houſes infinitely ſurpaſſing them. This their Opinion they confirm by often ploughing up Ground-cells, and other Parts of ruinated Buildings, and by an Hill ſtill called *Caſtle-Hill*, where, they ſay, ſtood a Caſtle, when the Town was in its Proſperity, which if true, prove the Town to be very ancient, and we ſee no Reaſon to contradict it.

As to the Manor, we have this Account of it from *Blount's Tenures*, p. 1. in 1254. 34 *Hen.* 3. That *Robert Aguillon* (having married the Daughter of *Bartholomew Cheney*) held in her Right this Manor of *Addington* by Sarjeanty to make him a Meſs in an earthen Pot in the King's Kitchin at his Coronation, called, **Dilligrout**, or as *Dugdale* ſays, *Gyroun*; and if there be Butter or Fat in it, 'tis then called **Maupigyrnum**. *William* his Son ſucceeding his Father in his Eſtates, had alſo this Manor, and having been faithful to King *Henry* III. when the Barons rebelled againſt him, obtained among other Things to make a Caſtle of his Manor-houſe in this Place. He died ſeized of this Manor, 14 *Edw.* I. and held it by the aforeſaid Tenure, leaving *Iſabel* his Daughter and Heir, then the Wife of *Hugh Bardolf*; but *Margaret de Riparys* his Wife ſurviving him, had this Manor with other Eſtates for her Dowry, which at her Death, 20 *Edw.* I. paſſed to *Iſabel* her Heir. *Blount* continues the Succeſſion thus; Afterwards in King *Edward* I's Reign, *Anno* 1285, *William Walcot* held the Manor of *Addington* by the ſame Service, only in the Record it is called a certain Potage, named, **Maupigyrnum**, which how it could be we can't imagine, ſince the Deſcent is ſo clear from *William d'Aguillon* to *Hugh Bardolf*.

Hugh held this Manor in Right of *Isabel* his Wife to his Death, 32 *Edw.* 1. when he left his Son *Thomas* his Heir; but *Isabel* surviving her Husband held this Manor besides her Dowry out of his Estate, and at her Death gave it with some other of his Inheritance to *William* her younger Son, and his Heirs, which failing, it returned to his elder Brother *Thomas*, who died possessed of it, 45 *Edw.* 3. leaving his Son *William* his Heir, then 14 Years of Age, and put in Wardship to Sir *Michael Pomings*, to the Intent he should marry his Daughter *Agnes* to him, as he did. How it passed after this we find not, 'till in the Year 1473, it is said in an Indenture now in the Family of *Huntington*, that *Reinold Leigh* the Son of *Robert Leigh* was Lord of it; and in this Family it hath continued ever since, unless lately alienated. For at the Coronation of King *Charles* II. *Anno* 1661, *Thomas Leigh*, Esq; being in Possession of this Manor, according to his Tenure, made a Mess of Pottage, called **Diligrout**, and brought it to the King at his Table, as he was order'd by the Court of Claims, and the King accepted the Service, but did not taste of it.

The Living here is a Vicarage in the Patronage of Sir *John Leigh* of *Thorp*, Knt. and the Church, which by the Manner of its Building, seems to be at least 300 Years old, yet is still very strong and firm, but of an unhandsome and irregular Form, the Roof unceiled, the Isles disproportionate, and the whole Inside very indecent; which, notwithstanding is graced with several Monuments both ancient and modern, *viz.* for *John Leigh*, *Maud* his Wife, and *Emma* their Daughter, bury'd in the 5th Century; *John Leigh*, Esq; *Nicholas Leigh*, Esq; and Sir *Olliphe Leigh*, Knt. the last of which died in the Beginning of the Sixth Century; *John Leigh*, Esq; and *Isabel* his Wife; *Thomas Hattecliff*, Esq; one of the four Masters of the Houshold to King *Henry* VIII. and Queen *Anne*: The modern ones are for *Frances* the Wife of *James Lesly* Vicar of this Parish; *Henry Kinnersly*, a Merchant of *London*. Over the Inscription of this Tomb, which is a long one, are these Letters, *I. H. S.* by which he is supposed to be a Papist; and because none dare in those Republican Times (for he died in 1647) set a Cross upon a Tomb, as Papists usually do, these Letters, which imported *Iesus Hominum Salvator*, are placed in the Room of it; *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Philip Jones* Vicar of this Parish; *Thomas Purdy*, who gave an Annuity of 20*s.* a Year for ever towards repairing the Steeple. In the Chancel, which is also deformed with an unceiled Roof, and disagreeable Walls, are these Monuments of a modern Date, besides the ancient ones for the *Leighs*, mentioned above, *viz.* for Mrs. *Elizabeth Lovell*, and Mrs. *Sarah Leigh*, a large and costly Tomb, erected by Sir *Francis Leigh*, Knt. for his Mother and Aunt, and *Mary* the Wife of *George Cole*, Esq; who died in Child-bed.

Banstead, a small Village standing on the Downs, to which it gives a Name, famous for its wholsome Air, and formerly much prescribed by the *London* Physicians to their Patients, as the last Refuge, and no less eminent for its sweet Mutton, though small. The Soil is whitish, of a kind of Chalk mixed with Flints and Sand. *Junipers* flowrish well there. The Manor of this Town (so far as we can trace it) was anciently the Estate of *Gilbert* Earl of *Clare*, who gave it in Portion with his Daughter *Mabel* to *Roger de Moubray*, who with the Consent of his Wife, gave the whole Tithes to the Priory of St. *Mary Overees* in *Southwark*. The Manor still remained in the *Moubray's* Family, but was about the Reign of King *John*, or his Son King *Henry* III. alienated to that great Man, *Hubert de Burgh* Earl of *Kent*, who died at his Seat here, 27 *Hen.* 3. The People seem to retain the Remembrance of this Earl to this Day. For at the East End of the Churchyard in Field is a deep Pit, which they shew as the Remains of the Cellars belonging to the Seat of *Hubert de Burgh*, Counsellor to King *Henry* III.

In this Parish is an House called *Canons*, which, with the Parsonage, being appropriated to the Priory of St. *Mary Overee*'s was made a Cell to that House, and inhabited by the Canons thereto belonging. Near it is a Well of 60 Fathom deep, and about a Quarter of a Mile from it is a Gate called *Can*, i. e. *Canons Hatch*. The Family of *Buckles* have a Seat here in the Manor of *Gret-Borough*, in which there is a Chapel yet standing. From this Place is a pleasant Prospect into *Kent*, *Hertfordshire*, *Buckinghamshire*, *Oxfordshire*, beyond *Henley* upon *Thames*, *Hampshire*, *Berkshire*, Part of this County, and a full View of the City of *London* from the *Tower* to *Westminster*. About a Quarter of a Mile from hence is a Farm called *Prestons*, which, as some old Deeds testify, had a Chapel dedicated to S. *Leonard*; but there are not now the least Remains of it, but upon it at this Time stands a Barn of some Largeness, built of Chesnut-tree Wood all but two Posts. This Place abounds with Walnut-trees, and on the Downs is a four-mile Course for Horse-Races from North East to South West, which is much frequented.

The Living here is a Vicarage, and the House belonging to it, which stands in the West End of the Churchyard, was kept in very good Repair, and so left by the late Incumbent Mr. *Hind*, who being fond of a fine Collection of Lawrels, Ivys and Hollies, formed them into Grottos, Caves and Arbours, a great Ornament to the Vicarage: He left a large Collection of Curiosities in Antiquity, Art and Nature, which his Sister sold.

In the Church are these Remarkables, viz. several Grave-stones for *Simon*, *Robert*, *Joseph* and *John Wilmot*, Citizens and Tradesmen of *London*; *James Read*, who for forty Years served three Kings, viz. *Charles* I. and II. and *James* II. in Quality of a Captain both by Sea and Land; Dame *Elizabeth Hatton*; *Elizabeth* the Wife of *Roger Lambert*, who died on the Day of *Christ*'s Ascention; *Paul Tracy*, Gent. Grandson of Sir *Paul Tracy*; *Robert Smith*, Gent. *Ruth* the Wife of *George Brett*, Citizen, and Daughter of Mr. *Edward Lambert* of this Parish; and in the Churchyard is a black Marble Tomb for *Thomas Wickins* Citizen and Fishmonger of *London*. The Family of *Buckles*, who lived an hundred Years in this Parish have not so much as one Monument in the Church though they have a Burial-place.

On a Post in the Road in this Parish is an Inscription thus written.

Here | lyeth | the Body | of a poor | Man | who | dyed | in the | Sickneſſe | Year | 1665.

In the Register Book of this Parish are these Memorandums, *viz.* That Marriage was solemnized by these Justices of the Peace, *viz.* Between Mr. *John Marshal* of *Wendover* in *Bucks*, and Mrs. *Alice Buckle*, by Justice *Potts*; she was the Daughter of Sir *Christopher Buckle* in this Place, in 1653.

Between *Christopher Buckle*, Esq; and *Elizabeth* the Daughter of Sir *William Lewis*, by the said Justice Potts, *Dec.* 29. 1653.

Between *John Waters* and *Deborah Rophew*, by Justice *Yates*, in 1655.

Between *Thomas Chubb*, Cook, and *Elizabeth Hawkins*, in 1656, by Alderman *Atkins*, a Justice of the Peace in S. *Andrew's Undershaft*, *London*.

Bedington, a small Village, noted for its Lords the *Carews*, who had their Seat here: They were a Branch of the Family of the *Carews* of *Devonshire*, by their Descent from *Nicholas Carew*, Baron of *Moulesford*. They have long flourished in this County, and one of them, *viz.* Sir *James Carew* marry'd the Daughter, and Coheir of the Lord *Hastings* and *Hoo*. Their Seat stands low in a moorish Ground, but being helped by Art is an handsome Pile of Buildings, having neat Gardens, and an Orchard with several Canals: But the most notable Thing about it is the fine Hall, and Oringery, in which are several Orange-trees transplanted out of *Italy*; and though planted in our naked Earth, have thriven to Admiration for more than a whole Century, being sheltered in the Winter Season from the cold Air by a movable Covert. Sir *Francis Carew* brought

them out of *Italy*, when he had built the Manſion-houſe, and planted them here; the firſt Attempt of the Kind that we can hear of, that was made in *England*. In the Summer-houſe, round about a red and white Marble Table (which is believed to have been formerly a Graveſtone) is this *Dutch* Inſcription:

Here □ leghet □ myne □ wrow □ Margriete □ (*an Angel with a Label*) **de □ Bedew □ vans □ Heren □ dach □ Decembe □ ord □ over de yele.**

At the End is an Hawk with a Label. It was brought from abroad by Sir *Francis Carew*, and placed here when he built this Pleaſure-houſe, on the Top of which he had the *Spaniſh* intended Invaſion in 1588 painted, and under it had a cold Bath.

Sir *John Leake* one of the greateſt Sea Officers that this Iſland ever produced had his Reſidence and Country Seat here. He was eminent for many ſignal Services done for his Country in the late Wars with *France*, *viz.* 1. He relieved *Londonderry* in *Ireland*, when 'twas brought to the greateſt Extremities by King *James* II. 2. He ſignalized himſelf againſt the *French* at the Battles of *Bantry* and *la Hogue*. 3. He deſtroyed the Settlements of the *French* in *Newfound Land*, for which he was knighted, and made a Flag-Officer. 4. He was at the Taking of *Gibraltar*, and the Battle of *Malago*; and when *Gibraltar* was attack'd by the united Forces of *France* and *Spain*, he forced them to draw off with the Loſs of nine of their beſt Ships, and many ſmaller Veſſels. 5. He relieved *Barcelona*, when King *Charles* (now Emperor) was ſhut up, and almoſt deſpaired of Safety; and purſuing his good Fortune, took *Cartagena*, *Alicant*, *Sardinia*, *Majorca*, *Minorca* and *Yvica*, obliging the whole Court of *Spain* to ſubmit to King *Charles* III. For theſe great Atchievements he was made one of Prince *George*'s Council, Rear Admiral of *Britain*, Commander in Chief of Queen *Anne*'s Fleet, and firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the Admiralty. He was Burgeſs in Parliament for the City of *Rocheſter*.

The Living is a Rectory, now, or late in the Patronage of Sir *Nicholas Carew*, Bart. And in the Church, which ſtands near the Manor-houſe, but is but ſmall, are theſe Monuments, *viz.* for Mr. *Thomas Greenhill*, A. B. of *Oxford*, Steward to Sir *Nicholas Carew*; *Margaret* the Wife of *John Huntley*; *Katharine* the Wife of *Robert Bereyot*, Gent. and *Elizabeth* the Wife of *William Barton*, Gent. her Siſter; *Martha* the Wife of *Fabian Crockhorn*; *Nicholas Carew*, Eſq; *Iſabel* his Wife, and *Thomas* his Son, old Tombs; *Francis Carew*, Knt. who dying unmarried adopted Sir *Nicholas Throgmorton* his Siſter's Son his Heir, on Condition that he took the Name of *Carew*; Sir *Nicholas Carew*, alias *Throgmorton*; theſe ſtand in the South Iſle, which is the Burial-place of the *Carews* of this Pariſh; *Elizabeth Boys*, Widow, ſometime Servant to Sir *Francis Carew*, an old Tomb; Lady *Carew*, Mother of Sir *Nicholas*; *Richard Reddal* Rector of this Pariſh; *Thomas Pope*, the ſame; *Thomas White*; *John Cox*, and *Charles Berryman*, alias *Brandon*, both Rectors here, and *Thomas* the Son of the laſt. In this Church are ſeveral Stalls, after the Manner of Cathedrals in the South and North Iſles. There belongs to this Pariſh an Hamlet called *Wallington*.

Carſhalton, a ſmall Village of which we have nothing ancient, but that certain Rents in this Town which belonged to the Hoſpital of S. *Nicholas* in *York* of 22 *s.* and 6 *d.* *per Annum* Value, were ſeized by the Crown at the Diſſolution of the Abbies, and paſſed by Indenture of Sale to *Thomas Havers*, Eſq; in Fee-Simple, *July* 8, 1609. As alſo another Parcel of Land, called *Croſs-lands*, the Poſſeſſions of the Priory of *Merton*, lying in this Pariſh and *Bedington*, which had been

been farmed to *Henry* and *Richard Burton*, 28 *Hen.* 8. for 50 Years at the yearly Rent of 25 *s.* and 6 *d.* was by Letters Patents in the Reign of King *James* I. lett to *William Blake* for 40 Years at the ſaid Rents, but was afterwards ſold to *Thomas Havers*, Eſq; *Aug.* 9, 1609, without any Account ſave Patent Charges. The Family of *Byne* ſeem to have been of ſome Antiquity in this Pariſh; for we find *Henry Byne*, Eſq; Patron of the Vicarage here, which is now in Sir *Henry Scawen*, Knt. He has an handſome old Houſe near the Church here, adorned behind, with a fine Garden, Fiſh-Ponds, and other Reſervoirs of Water; which is very plentiful by Reaſon of many Springs ariſing near it, and indeed over the whole Town, which renders it very pleaſant and convenient; as alſo a long pleaſant Walk of Orange and Limes, and a Wilderneſs reſembling the Turnings and Windings of a Labyrinth.

Near the Entrance of the Town the late famous Dr. *Ratcliff* had a pleaſant Seat of Retirement, which ſince his Death hath been ſold by his Executors to *John Fellows* of *London*, Eſq; who in levelling the Road to make an handſome Avenue to this his Seat, hath found a great Quantity of Bones, moſt of them human; from whence the learned have conjectur'd that there was anciently a *Cæmetary*, or that there was a Battle fought there; but ſince both Tradition and Hiſtory mention neither of them, we muſt leave it to Time to determine. Mr. *Fellows* is now building himſelf an handſome Seat here.

The Living is a Vicarage, but who has the Impropriation, unleſs it be Sir *William Scawen*, we know not. In the Church are theſe Monuments, ſome of them old, as for *Nicholas Gainsford*, Squire of the Body to King *Edward* IV. and King *Henry* VII. and *Margaret* his Wife, one of the Gentlewomen of their Queens; *Charles Burton*, the laſt Heir Male of that Family in this Place; *Thomas Churcham*, Eſq; a Servant of Biſhop *Morton*'s; *Joanna* the Wife of *John Gainsford*; *Thomas Gainsford*, Vicar; *John Fromound*, Son of *Thomas Fromound*; *Joan* the Wife of *Henry Burton*, Eſq; the reſt are modern, *viz.* for *Dixy Long* of *Lincoln's Inn*, Eſq; and *Theodoſia* his Wife; *William Quelch*, Batchelor of Divinity, Vicar of this Place; *Elizabeth* the Wife of *Henry Byne*; *Walter Quin* and *Anne* his Wife; *Henry Herringman*, Stationer of *London*, and *Alice* his Wife, who lived in Marriage 58 Years together; *Dorothy* the Wife of *George Burriſh*; *Robert Teagge*; *Edmund Hoskins*, Knt. and Sarjeant at Law, Second Son of Sir *Thomas Hoskins* of *Oxted* in this County, Kr. *John Maryon*; Mrs. *Martha Oghter*, Wife of *David Oghter*, Gent. and the Lady *Scawen*, Wife of Sir *William Scawen* of this Pariſh, eldeſt Daughter of Sir *William Maynard*, Bart.

Chaldon, *i. e. Chalkdown*, ſo called from the great Quantities of Chalk found, and much uſed here. It conſiſts moſtly of Wood and Tillage, and of the Former there grows great Quantities between this Place, and *Katerham* in *Tanridge* Hundred. Hazels are alſo plentiful here; but the moſt valuable Commodity here is Free-ſtone, of which they have two Quarries, from whoſe Windings the Countrey People pretend they fetch Stone with their Oxen and Hurdles, for above half a Mile under Ground. In this Pariſh is an Hamlet called *Willey*, belonging to one Mr. *Bettiſon*, who has in it a fine Grove of Aſhes. His Houſe is ſituate upon the Top of an Hill, from whence is a pleaſant Proſpect, Southward to the Vale of *Surrey*, and ſo to the *South-Downs*, On the Weſt to *Hampſhire*, on the Eaſt to *Kent*, and Northwards to *Middleſex*. This Seat belonged formerly to one Mr. *Brown*, who marry'd Mr. *Aubery's* Great Grandmother, Relict of Mr. *William Aubery*, L. L. D. and one of the Maſters of Requeſts.

The Living here is a Rectory worth about 100 *l.* a Year; the Church is very old, and ſtands upon a ſmall Aſcent, having theſe Monuments all modern in it, *viz.* one with $\mathcal{J}^{R}_{E}$. *Anno* 1562, on it; for *Thomas Roan*, Gent. Mrs. *Elizabeth* Wife of Mr. *Robert Roan*, and *William Lambert*, Gent.

Cheame,

Cheame, or as it is written in ſome Deeds, *Chayham*, is a ſmall Village, ſituate on a low Ground, or Bottom, of which we have no Account ancient or modern.

The Living is a Rectory in the Patronage of St. *John's College* in *Oxford*, and in the Church and Chancel are theſe Monuments, *viz.* a noble one of white Marble for *John* Lord *Lumley*, on the Sides of which are carved and painted the ſeveral Matches of his Family, and on the Eaſt Wall of the Chancel is his Head curiouſly painted; Mr. *Robert Lloyd* Rector of St. *Paul's Covent Garden*, *London*, is deſcended of this Family by *Barbara* the younger Siſter of the laſt Lord *John Lumley* of this Line, who was married to *Humphrey Lloyd*, Eſq; only Son of *Robert Lloyd*, Eſq; of *Denbighſhire* in *Wales*; for *Elizabeth* the 2d Wife of *John* Lord *Lumley*, deſcended of the noble Family of *Darcys*; *Jane* Daughter of *Henry* Earl of *Arundel*, and his Coheir firſt Wife of the ſaid *John* Lord *Lumley*; *James Bovey*, Eſq; and *Margaret* his Wife; *George Aldrich*, D. D. who in the rebellious Times taught a private School here, and fitted many Youths for the Univerſity; *Thomas Usborn*, or *Osborn* Rector of this Church; *Francis Rogers*, Gent. *Frances* the Daughter of *Samuel* and *Anne Pierſon*; *Edmund Barret*, Sarjeant of the Wine-Cellar to King *Charles* I. and *Thomas Barret* his Son, Clerk of the Wardrobe to the ſame King. The ſeven following are ancient, *viz.* for *John Compton* and *Joan* his Wife; one *Fromonde* and *Anne* his Wife; *William Woodward* the Rector's Brother; Sir *John Wiſeley*, Parſon of this Pariſh; *Thomas Fromond* and *Elizabeth* his Wife; *Michael Denys*, Eſq; and *Bartholomew Fromond*. The reſt are modern, *viz.* for *Margaret Aldriche*, 3d Wife of Dr. *Aldriche*, abovementioned; *Henry Neale*, and *Chriſtian* his Wife; *Elizabeth Dutton* their Daughter, and *Delaval Dutton* her Son. The Mother endeavouring to make Peace between a Neighbour and his Wife was murdered by him, *July* 13, 1687.

Coulſdon, a little Village, but bounded with the Pariſhes of *Croydon*, *Sanderſted*, *Wallingham*, *Caterham*, *Chaldon*, *Chepſted*, *Bedington*, *Caſhalton*, and *Woodmanſtone*. The Manor of it anciently belonged to the Abbey of *Chertſey*, from which it came to the Crown in Exchange for other Lands by King *Henry* VIII. who granted it in Leaſe to divers Perſons. But being returned to the Crown in King *Charles* II's Reign, he granted the Whole to Sir *Robert Long*, who left it at his Death in 1673, to Sir *Richard Maſon*, who married one of his Nieces. The preſent Lord of the Manor and Poſſeſſor of this Eſtate is Sir *Edward Desbouvery*, Bart. but his Mother the Lady of the late Sir *William Desbouvery*, Bart. has it in Jointure. They have a large Warren in this Pariſh, and in it is a Common, on which ſtands a Windmill on an Hill, at the Foot of which are three Ditches, which run about two Furlongs, and ſeem to have been made as a Baricado againſt ſome Enemy. In this Pariſh alſo is an Hamlet, called *Smitham*, which ſtands in a Bottom, where Hazels thrive very much.

The Living is a Rectory worth about 80 Pounds *per Annum*, in the Gift of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. In the Church and Chancel are divers Monuments, *viz.* for *Anthony Bois*, Son of *Thomas Bois*, Captain of *Deal-Caſtle*; *John Phips*, D. D. Rector of this Pariſh, who died in 1640; *Timothy Hood*, Rector of this Pariſh; Mr. *John Ockley*, and *Katharine* his Wife; a neat Monument of black and white Marble repreſenting a Woman ſtanding on a Skull, uttering many Verſes of Scripture and other Exhortations, the Acroſtick of which is, *Grace Rowed*, and *Thomas Wood*. She died, *Nov.* 10, 1633.

Haling, or *Halverthing*, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *John* Lord *Molins*, for which, with divers others, he procured a charter of Free Warren, 8 *Edw.* 3. and left them ſo privileged to *William* Lord *Molins*, his Son, and his Deſcendents.

Micham, a Village well inhabited and much frequented by the Citizens of *London*. Here in the Reign of King *Edward* III. *John de Bergherſh*, Knt. had a certain Parcel of Land, called *Alleman's Land*, which after his Death came to

Margaret

Margaret his eldeſt Daughter upon the Diviſion of his Eſtate with her Siſter *Maud*, the Wife of *Thomas Chaucer*. This Town had no Share in the diffuſive Charity of Mr. *Smith*, which extended to not only the great Towns of this County, almoſt all, but to moſt of theſe Villages; becauſe the Inhabitants thereof took him up as a common Vagrant, and had him whipped.

The Living is a Vicarage in the Patronage of the Family of *Cranmers*. The Church in 1607, was burned down by Lightning, and ten Bells that were in it melted, and at the ſame Time thirteen other Churches in this County ſuffered the like Fate. It was ſoon after rebuilt, and hath theſe Monuments in it, but moſt of them of a Date ſince that Year, *viz.* for *Mary*, late Wife of *Robert Cranmer* Merchant of *London*; *Thomas Pinner*, Eſq; Chief Clerk, Comptroller to Q. *Elizabeth*, and at his Death a Juſtice of Peace for *Surrey*; Lady *Mary Colepeper*, late Wife of Sir *Thomas Colepeper*, Knt. *Richard Illingworth*, and *Alice* his Wife; *Ralph Illingworth*, Eſq; *Joan Roche*, and *Joan* her Daughter. Theſe three laſt are older: *Bridget*, the late Wife of *Gabriel Glover*, and two Children, *Gabriel* and *Sarah*; *John Heege* of *London*, Grocer; *John Eldred*, Eſq; Son of Sir *Rivet Eldred*, Bart. with two Daughters, *Florence* and *Elizabeth*; *Theoph. Brereton*, Eſq; deſcended of Sir *Randal Brereton* of *Cheſhire*, Knt. *George Smith*, Gent. *Dorothy*, late Wife of *Richard Lawrence* with her 3 Sons, two *Williams*, and *Richard*, and a Daughter, *Ellen*; *Thomas Syſum*, Gent. *William Fletcher*, Gent. Mr. *John Gellsbrand*, Stationer of *London*; *Bazaleel Sherman*, Merchant of *London*; *Dorothy Cook*, Daughter of *Thomas Cook*, Merchant, and *John Blith*, Doctor of Phyſick.

Morden Upper, the Lordſhip of the Family of *Garths*, in theſe later Times, but of the ancient Lords we have no Account.

The Living here is a Rectory; and in the Church are many Monuments for divers of the Family of *Garth*, *viz.* *George Garth*, *Jane* his Wife, and *Elizabeth*, *Dorothy* and *Anne*, their Children; *Richard Garth*, and *Dorothy* his Wife; *Rob. Garth*, *Rich. Garth*, Eſq; and another A. B. another *George Garth*, and *Anne* his Wife, with *Richard* their Son; *Anne*, *Dorothy*, and *Katharine* their Daughters; *John Roland*, Gent. and his two Sons *John* and *Thomas*; *Zachery Highlord*; *Anne* and *Thomas Hicks*, and *Ellen* his Wife; *William Booth*, Rector of this Pariſh ſomething better than 47 Years, and his Son *Edward Booth*, who was alſo Rector of it, 11 Years; *Will. Burrel*, Rector of it alſo; *Robert Grenewell*, Merchant-Taylor of *London*, and *Anne Greenwell*, Daughter of *William Greenwell*, Citizen of *London*; *Theophilus Highlord*, Son of *John Highlord*; and *Michael Crutcher*, and *Sarah* his Wife, who lived together in Wedlock fifty three Years, and at their Deaths left three Sons and five Daughters, and twenty eight Grandchildren, beſides twenty more dead before them.

Noneſuch, formerly called *Cuddington*, 'till King *Henry* VIII. built himſelf a Palace there to retire a little from publick Buſineſs, and take his Pleaſure and Diverſion, it being in a very wholeſome Air. It was ſo magnificent and beautiful that it eclipſed all the neighbouring Buildings, and arrived at the higheſt Pitch of Oſtentation; ſo that one would think that the whole Art of Architecture was crouded into this ſingle Edifice. So many Images to the Life were upon all Sides of it, ſo many Wonders of Workmanſhip, that it might vie with the moſt curious Remains of *Roman* Antiquity, which was the Reaſon it had the Name of, *Nulla ejuſmodi*, or *Noneſuch*, which *Leland* has prettily expreſſed in two *Latin* Verſes thus:

Hanc, quia non habeant ſimilem laudare Britanus
Sæpe ſolent; Nullique parem, cognomine dicunt.

In *Engliſh* thus:

This Houſe the Britons *praiſe much above all,*
And therefore rightly do it Noneſuch *call.*

This Royal Palace, when in its Prime, was ſo ſurrounded with Parks full of Deer, delicate-

delicate Orchards and Gardens, Groves adorned with Arbours, little Borders and Beds, and Walks ſhaded with Trees, that Pleaſure and Health might juſtly ſeem to have made Choice of this Place to dwell together; but it continued not long in the Poſſeſſion of the Crown, for Queen *Mary* I. exchanged it with *Henry Fitz-alan*, Earl of *Arundel* for other Eſtates. He made ſeveral Additions to the Buildings, and particularly enlarged it with a well-furniſhed Library, and other new Works, all which at his Death he left to *George* Lord *Lumley*, Lord of this Manor, and that of *Cheame*, who had marry'd his eldeſt Daughter and Coheir *Joan*. He was a Perſon whoſe whole Life was anſwerable to his high Station. He left this fine Seat to his Poſterity, but they all dying Childleſs it reverted to the Crown, in which it was in the Reign of King *Charles* I. but every thing belonging to that unhappy Prince being abuſed and deſtroyed, as well as his Perſon, by the Populace, then in Rebellion againſt him; this noble and curious Structure, was ſo entirely demoliſhed, that there is now hardly one Stone remaining upon another. The Reverend Mr. *Lumley Lloyd*, an eminent Floriſt, and now Miniſter of *Covent-Garden*, is preſent Lord of this Manor, having not long ſince recovered his Right to the great Tithes of this Place, and *Worceſter Park*, as Impropriator and Heir to *John* Lord *Lumley*, above mentioned.

Sanderſted, the Lordſhip of the Family of *Atwoods* in the Beginning of the 6th Century, as it now is, or late was. Of this Family was *Herman Atwood*, who was a ſingular Benefactor to this Church, and ſome other of which he was Patron, by building Houſes for the Incumbents, and reſtoring the impropiated Tithes. His ſingular Beneficence and other Virtues are celebrated in *Oldham's* Poems, printed at *London* in 1710. *p.* 69. The raiſed Situation of this Village gives the Inhabitants a delightful Proſpect to *Croydon*, and beyond on the North-weſt Side to *Harrow on the Hill*, and ſome Parts of *Middleſex*, *Buckinghamſhire*, and *Berkſhire*, to *Hampſhire*, and over all *Banſted Downs*.

The Living is a Rectory, and to it belongs an handſome Houſe for the Miniſter, built by Mr. *Herman Atwood*. In the Chancel and Church are divers obſervable Monuments of the Dead, 1. Ancient, *viz.* for *John Atwood* and *Dyones* his Wife; *Thomas Atwood* and *Nicholas* his Son, which laſt was Servant to Queen *Elizabeth* 26 Years; and *John Ownſtead*, Eſq; Servant of Queen *Elizabeth*, and King *James* I. 40 Years, and *Joan* his Wife; *Henry Polleſtede*, Merchant-Taylor of *London*. 2. Modern, *viz.* for ſeveral of the Family, of *Atwood*, as *Herman Atwood*, a ſignal Example of Piety, Sobriety and Charity, *Elizabeth* his firſt and *Joan* his ſecond Wife; *Kinge Atwood*, Rector of this Pariſh 43 Years, and *Joanna Shepherd* his Daughter; another *Herman Atwood* with his Sons, *John* and *Thomas*, and Daughters, *Olive* and *Suſan*; *John* and *Elizabeth Cockſhute*, with *John* their Son; *William*, Son of Sir *Chriſtopher Buckle*, Knt. *Joyce*, Wife of *Alexander Holloway*, Gent. and Daughter of Mr. *Ownſted* abovementioned; *George* and *Henry*, Sons of *Henry Melliſh*, Gent. and *Elizabeth* his Daughter; *George Melliſh*, Son of *John Melliſh*, with *Daniel* and *Elizabeth* his Children; *Mary* the Wife of *Walter Hampton*, Daughter of *George Melliſh*, and by her *Walter* her Husband; *Ralph Hawtrey*, *Mary* his Wife, and *John* their Son; *Leonard Snow*, Gent. *Thomas Knight*, Maſon in Chief to the City of *London*; and in the Churchyard *Chriſtopher Bowyer*, Gent.

Sutton, a Village in the Road from *London* to *Epſom*, whoſe Manor, not long ſince belonged to Sir *Richard Maſon*, Knt. who left it to his two Daughters, and Coheirs, one of which married Sir *William Brownlow* of *Belton* in *Lancaſhire*, Bart. with whom the other Siſter joining, ſold it to *Henry Cliffe*, Eſq; an *Eaſt-India* Captain in the Year 1717.

At a little Diſtance from the Village on a Riſing Ground ſtands the Pariſh Church, which ſeems to be very old, and has in it theſe Monuments: 1. Ancient one for a Parſon of the Pariſh, but his Name is not legible; all the reſt

are,

are, 2. Modern, *viz.* for Mrs. *Dorothy Brownlow*, Wife of Sir *William Brownlow*, above named; *Henry Wiche*, and *George Roberts*, ſucceſſively Rectors of this Pariſh; *Sarah* the Wife of *Joſeph Glover*, Rector alſo of *Sutton* with *George Glover* his Nephew; *William Foul*, A. M. *Iſaac Littlebury* Son of the famous Mr. *Thomas Littlebury*, Bookſeller in *Little Britain*, famous for his Knowledge of Languages, and Men; *Jane* the Wife of *John Harris*, Rector of *Meſsham* in this County, and Daughter of *Thomas Green*, who lies alſo near her, as doth alſo his Mother *Mary Rogers*; Mr. *Thomas Piſtor*, *Elizabeth* his Mother, and *William* another of her Sons, and two other of her Children, who died in the Plague-Time, 1665.

Woodcote, or *Woodcote Warren*, now a little Wood, but anciently a City, as Tradition tells us, and that with ſuch a Certainty as amounts to a Demonſtration. For, as Dr. *Gale* relates from his own View, There are found much Rubbiſh of Buildings, as Tiles, Foundations of Houſes, ſquared Stones, and plain Marks of Streets and Lanes, many Wells at ſmall Diſtances one from the other, to ſupply the Dwellings with Water, ſome of which are of a great Depth, and many other Marks of Antiquity. The Neighbourhood talk much of its Populouſneſs in old Times, and ſome do believe it was very wealthy, and had Senators among them. Mr. *Cambden* takes it to have been the City, which *Ptolomy* calls *Noiomagus* or *Noviomagus*, and thinks he needs no other Argument to prove it, but that it exactly anſwers the Diſtances ſet down in the Itinerary; for it is ten Miles from *London*, and eighteen from *Vaguiacæ*, or *Maidſtone* in *Kent*. But though all other Antiquaries pay a great Deference to Mr. *Cambden's* Judgment, yet they ſuppoſe him miſtaken, and to correct his Error, place it, ſome at *Cheſter*, others at *Buckingham*, or *Guilford* (and the late *Editor* of *Cambden's Britannia* gives his Opinion with a Perhaps at *Hollow-wood Hill* in *Kent.*) but ſince *Ptolemy* ſo expreſly tells us, That this Station was at a chief City of the Country of the *Regni*, and blames *Marinus Tirius* for placing it in the more Northern Climates, it is very probable that *Cambden* hath hit exactly upon the Place, and this Opinion we the rather follow, becauſe Mr. *Burton*, who in his Comment upon the Itinerary, has conſidered all the Opinions, and confuted moſt of them; and Dr. *Gale* ſince, fixes upon this Place, which the Latter thus aſſerts, *Denique diſtantia X M P a Londinio tam pulchrè convenit huic Woodcote Warren, ut nihil obſtare videam quin cum Camdeno, aliis aliter ſentientibus, hic Statuam Noviomagum*, Gale in Itin. p. 78.

Woodmanſtone, a ſmall obſcure Village, in which we find nothing deſerving our Notice, but a neat Houſe and Gardens, formerly belonging to Mr. *Robbins*, and ſold by him to Capt. *Barbar*, who in a Shipwreck won his Lady's Heart by venturing his own Life to ſave hers, ſwimming with her almoſt miraculouſly to Shore.

The Living is a Rectory, and the Church, tho' mean, is well kept. On the North-ſide (in the Window) is the red Roſe, the Arms of the Houſe of *Lancaſter*, and ſome broken Figures: In the South Window is a fine Piece of Foliage, and a Monk habited in Blue, over a Scarlet Veſtment, at his Devotions: In the South Window next the Chancel is the Figure of S. *Paul* with his Sword well painted, and as well preſerved; in the North-light is an Angel, a Monochrome, but his Face is loſt; and above him a Madona with a Child in her Arms. At the Entrance of the Church is a large flat Graveſtone, having the Impreſſion of a large Croſs on it. The Font is very old, ſupported by ſmall Pillars cloſe ſet together. In the Tower are two Bells only: Which is all we have to ſay of this Hundred, and ſo we go on to

VI. DARKING HUNDRED.

This Hundred is bounded on the Eaſt by the Hundred of *Reygate*, on the South by the County of *Suſſex*, on the Weſt by the Hundred of *Blackheath*, and on the North by the Hundred of *Copthorne*. The Fee is in the Crown, and Government under

der the Sheriff, and his Officers. It takes its Name from the chief Town of it, *viz.*

Darking, or *Dorking*, a conſiderable Market Town, whoſe Market is kept weekly on *Thurſday*, and the Fair yearly on *Aſcention Day*. The Meal Trade, which was little or nothing here 30 Years ago, is now very conſiderable. The Market here is chiefly for Corn and fat Poultry, for which laſt 'tis the greateſt in *England*. *Suſſex* Wheat is brought hither, which is as good as any in *England*, and is thought to outweigh that of any other County, either by the Sack or Buſhel; but this is meant of ſuch Wheat as grows in the Wilds of *Suſſex*, which is a Clay Soil, and begins at *Boxley Hill*. It is alſo moſt Market Days furniſhed with all Sorts of Sea-Fiſh.

This Town was deſtroyed by the *Daniſh* Innundation, but rebuilt either by *Canutus*, or the *Normans*. In 1316, 9 *Edw.* 2. *John* Earl of *Warren*, having no Iſſue by his Wife, did by his ſpecial Grant give the Inheritance of all his Lands to that King, and his Heirs, of which this Manor was a Part, and is particularly mentioned in the Deed; but he kept the Poſſeſſion of them all for his Life; and becauſe he was divorced from his Wife, and had two Children by one *Maud de Nereford*, *John* and *Thomas*, he obtained ſome of his Eſtates, *viz.* thoſe in *Surrey*, and ſeveral in *Suſſex*, to be ſettled in Remainder after his Life, on them Succeſſively and their Heirs Male; and for Want of ſuch, upon his right Heirs with Remainder to the King. In the Reign of King *Henry* VII. *William* Marqueſs *Barkley* is found ſeized of this and ſome other Manors in this County; and having no Iſſue, ſettled his great Eſtate upon the Crown, diſinheriting thereby his Brother *Maurice*, becauſe he had married a Woman of mean Parentage. He died 7 *Hen.* 7. and *Maurice* his Brother being ſtript of his Honour and Lands, became very active for the Recovery of ſuch Eſtates as belonged to his Family; and by the Help of *Thomas* Earl of *Surrey*, and his own Diligence, and other Intereſts, recovered divers Manors, and among other, a fourth Part of this Manor of *Darking* from King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 9. but Male Iſſue failing in *Maurice*'s Family, *Thomas Moubray* Earl of *Surrey*, by the Marriage of the Heireſs brought it into his Family, from which it hath ſince paſſed to the *Howards*, and the Honourable *Charles Howard*, Son to *Henry* Duke of *Norfolk* is now Lord of it, and has an excellent Draught of it, out of which the following Deſcription is an Extract.

This Town is Situate upon a Rock of ſoft ſandy Stone, in which ſeveral convenient Cellars are dug, both pleaſant and profitable. The adjacent Fields are a ſand Soil, hot and dry. The Paving of the Town, which was done in 1619, hath much added to the Beauty of it. The Lordſhip or Manor extendeth itſelf from the North Part of *Aſhcomb-heath* to the South of *Wadlehurſt*, joining to the County of *Suſſex*, almoſt nine Miles in Length, and from *Peter's-Hatch* on the Eaſt Side of *Holme Wood* unto the Weſt of *Brookwick*, near three Miles in Breadth. It conſiſts of two Pariſhes, *Darking* and *Capel*. *Darking* being the North Part is compounded of ſeveral Sorts of Soil. According to the Cuſtom of this Manor, the youngeſt Son, or youngeſt Brother of a Cuſtomary Tenant is Heir of the Cuſtomary Eſtates of the Tenant dying inteſtate; and 'tis ſaid, the Lord may demand the firſt Night's Lodging of every Bride in his Manor.

The Living is a Vicarage formerly worth 80 Pounds *per Annum* but is now but about 70; the Impropriation is in the Hands of the Lord *Mordant*. The Church was built by one *Ewton*, who endowed it with Lands of a conſiderable Value, which yet are called by his Name; but at the Diſſolution of the Abbies, were taken from it, becauſe it was a Collegiate Church, dedicated to S. *Mary*. The Inhabitants have a Tradition, that here were antiently ſeveral other Churches, and this was founded by the Builder of St. *Mary Overee*'s Church in *Southwark*; but we want Hiſtory to confirm

confirm it, and the more, becauſe there are no Signs of any of them. In the Church are ſeveral Monuments all modern, but one for *Anne Nettlefold*, the Wife of *John Nettlefold*, *viz.* for *Henry Hene*, Eſq; *Mary* the Wife of *Auguſtin Belſon*, Eſq; *John*, *Edward*, and *James Bugden*; *Edward Vaux* Lord *Harroden*, and *Elizabeth* Widow of *William Knoles*, Earl of *Banbury*, his Wife; *Richard Holman*, and *Jane* his Wife, with four of their Children; Mrs. *Mary Mills*, Widow of *George Mills* of *Suſſex*, Gent. *William Hubbold*, Merchant Taylor of *London*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife; as alſo *Robert Hubbold*, Merchant; *Joanna*, Wife of *William Wyat*; *Dorothy*, Daughter of *John Holler*; *Sarah*, late Wife of *John Spencer*, Gent. *Elizabeth*, late Wife of *Thomas Resburgh*, Gent. *John Wild*, Cook at *Betchworth Caſtle*; *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *Edward Onſlow*, Knt. and late Wife of *Chriſtopher Gardiner*, Gent. *William Adam* of *Saffron Walden* in *Eſſex*; *Katharine Goſnal*, late Wife of *William*, with *Anne* and *Katharine* their Children; *William Henn*, aged 86 Years; *Frances*, late Wife of *William* Lord *Stourton*; Sir *Richard Lechford*, and *Thomas Brown*, whoſe Family were Benefactors to the Church, in repairing and beautifying of it.

Some other Things there are in this Pariſh, which being not commonly found in other Towns, muſt not be paſſed over in Silence, and they are theſe, *viz.*

1. A very conſiderable Piece of Antiquity, the famous *Roman* Way called, *Stone-Street*, which in this County is viſible in ſeveral Parts of it. It begins in this Town, and paſſeth through the Churchyard, as it appears in digging the Graves. Between this Place and *Stanſted* it is again diſcovered among the Hills in making of Ditches: Afterwards in the Pariſh of *Okeley*, or *Ockley*, (which in Winter is extreamly wet) it is very plainly traced, lying clearly to be ſeen in the ploughed Fields, in a Farm called *Monks*, about two Miles from thence South. By what is already known of it, it appears to be made of Flints and Pebbles, of which, becauſe there are none nearer than ſeven Miles, and the Pebbles are ſuch as are in the Beeches of *Suſſex*, the common People ſay, The Devil made the Cauſeway, and brought the Materials from thence; for indeed it is a prodigious Work, being ten Yards broad in ſome Places, and ſeven in moſt, a Yard and an half deep in Stones, and two Miles and an half, or three Miles long. *Thomas*, Earl of *Arundel* and *Surrey*, had a little before the Civil Wars made ſome Attempts towards a full Diſcovery of its Remains, by tracing it from *Arundel*, through all the deep Country of *Suſſex*; but the Wars coming on, ſtopped his Progreſs, or we had had as full an Account as could be given of it before this Time long.

2. Three Caſtles, *viz.* *Benham*, *Ewtons*, and *Betchworth* Caſtles, of the Former is no more remaining (the Fortreſs itſelf being demoliſhed by the *Danes* before the Conqueſt) than the Name in a Meadow, called *Benham-Caſtle Mead*, and a large Ditch, which is ſuppoſed to have encompaſſed it; the other is ſuppoſed to have ſtood in one of the ſhady Coppices of this Place, called *Black Haws*, and is ſaid to have belonged to the *Eutons*. It was demoliſhed at the ſame Time as the former was, and there are now no other Footſteps of it, but the Moat and ſome few Bricks. *Betchworth Caſtle* is ſituate pleaſantly on a Knoll not far from the Foot of *Boxley Hill*. The Word *Betch* in *Welch*, ſignifies a riſing Ground or Ridge, which agrees well with the Poſition of this Caſtle. In 1316 *John* Earl of *Warren* was Lord of the Manor, and had the Caſtle, which he granted to King *Edward* II. with his other Eſtates, as is above ſhewed. About forty-five Years after *Roger Huſe* is found to be ſeized of this Manor, at his Death, 3 *Edw.* 3. and about fifty five Years after this, *Thomas Fitz-Alan*, Earl of *Arundel* died poſſeſſed of it. After his Family, it was long in Poſſeſſion of the Family of *Browns*, of which Sir *Adam Brown* was the laſt Male Heir of that Name, and his Siſter's Daughter being his Heir, and marrying one Mr. *Fenwick*, brought it into his Family. He hath pulled down the greateſt Part of

the Caſtle, and turned it into a Dwelling-Houſe.

In this Pariſh there are five Headboroughs or Tithings; *viz. Weſt Betchworth Homeborough, Capel, Chiping Milton*, and *Weſtcot*; which two laſt belong to Sir *John Evelyn* of *Wotton*, Bart.

3. The Honourable *Charles Howard*'s long Hope, as he calls it, *i. e.* deep Valley, where in a moſt pleaſant and delightful Solitude he hath placed his Houſe, Gardens, Orchards, and Boſcages. The true Name of this Hope is *Dibden*, as much as to ſay, a Deep Den, or low Place. The Houſe is not built for Grandeur, but Retirement, (a noble Hermitage) neat, elegant, and ſuitable to the Genius of the Proprietor a Chriſtian Philoſopher, who lives up to Primitive Piety. The Hope he hath caſt into the Form of a Theatre, having ſix narrow Walks like Benches one above another. In the Garden, which may ſeem a ſecond *Eden*, there are 21 Sorts of Thyme, many rare Flowers, and choice Plants, as Myrtles, Syringa's Orange-trees, *&c.* In the Hill is a Cave digged 36 Feet long, through which, as through a Tube there is a Viſto over all the South Parts of *Surrey* and *Suſſex*, as far as the Sea. On the South-ſide of the Hill is a Vineyard of many Acres, and on the Weſt a Laboratory, and a neat Oratory. Where under Heaven can be a ſweeter Place!

4. Several Hills of Note in this Pariſh, *viz. Homesbury Hill*, near which by the Road Side from *Darking* to *Arundel* in *Suſſex*, is a very great Camp double trenched and deep, containing by Eſtimation about 10 Acres at leaſt: The Inhabitants adjoining have no Name for it. From this Camp is a noble Proſpect over the Wilds into *Kent* and *Suſſex* as far as the Sea in a clear Day; and to *Hindhead*, an Hill in *Hampſhire*. Contiguous to this Hill is, 2. *Bore-hill*, which is ſo called, as Tradition informs, becauſe on it there were wild Boars in old Time; and 3. At a little further Diſtance *Hether-Hill*, denominated, as the People ſay, from a Yeoman Family of that Name, who have continued Owners of it in this Pariſh from before the Conqueſt, and are ſtill here. 4. *Box-hill*, ſo called from the Box-trees, which on the South Part cover it with thick Boſcages of them; tho' the North Parts of it are covered with Yew-trees, in great Plenty, and thoſe the beſt commonly ſeen. The River *Swallow* runs under the Foot of the Hill for a Quarter of a Mile together. On the Side of this Hill by the High-way there fell down one Night ſo much Earth as made a great Pit 30 Foot deep, at the Bottom of which was diſcovered Water running over it. The Inhabitants ſince that Time to prevent any Danger to Travellers paſſing this Way, have thrown in more Earth to bring it near a Level. There are other Places ſunk, 'tis ſuppoſed at the ſame Time, but not being dangerous are not regarded. The Soil of, and about this Hill is chalky. The Thickneſs of the Box-trees invite Lovers to it often for Privacy; the Gentry alſo from *Epſom* often reſort to it, but the Wood is much decaying, the preſent Owner who is only a Tenant for Life either making, or ſuffering others to make large Depredations of it. This Hill runs from hence in a continual Chain into *Kent*, and paſſeth on to *Dover*, being interrupted only by one little Valley. Upon it is a large Warren.

Abinger, or *Abingager*, from which the common Name is contracted, is compounded of *Abin*, an Eminence or riſing Ground, and *Gager*, a Caſtle; ſometimes in Records, it is written *Abinworth*. Sir *John Evelyn* of *Wotton*, Bart. is Lord of the Manor of this Town, and two other in this Pariſh, *Padyngden*, and *Padingden Pembroke*. There is a Fair kept yearly upon the Town Manor on S. *James*'s Day for Cattle, *&c.* but it is much decaying. Near the Church is an Heap or Mount caſt up, which ſome imagine to be the Remains of an old Keep, or Cittadel made by the *Danes* or *Saxons*; but it is plain it was done by neither, but by the neighbouring People, whom the high Grounds on which they live, put under a Neceſſity of contriving a Pond to water their Cattle, and this Hill is nothing

elſe, but the Earth thrown out of it. The County grows heathy hereabouts towards the South.

The Living here is a Rectory in the in the Patronage of Sir *John Evelyn*, Bart. or his Heirs, and in the Church and Chancel are theſe Monuments, none ancient, *viz.* For Mr. *Thomas Crawley*, Rector of this Pariſh, and *Elizabeth* his Wife; *Mary* the Wife, and *Mary*, and *Anna-Maria* the Daughters of Mr. *Thomas Bedingfield*; *Daniel Dibble*, Gent. and *Suſanna* his Wife; as alſo *Alice* the late Wife of *John Dibble*, Eſq; and in the Church-yard a raiſed Rail for *George Nye*.

Capel, a ſmall Village formerly ſo much over-run with Wood, which the Soil naturally produces, that the Inhabitants were forced to ſupply the Wants of Corn from their Neighbouring Markets. But now they are grown ſo expert in Tillage, and have improved their Grounds ſo by manuring it with Lime and Chalk, that they are ſo far from needing Corn from others, that they are able to ſupply the Markets with Plenty of Wheat and other Grain, and Wood is become as ſcarce now, as Corn was heretofore; ſo apt are Men to run into Extreams for Want of Thought.

In this Pariſh in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* happened this ſtrange Accident. Part of a Mount in the Moſſes of one *Thomas Conſtable* began to move, and having divided itſelf from the Field, continued moving, 'till it had over-ran all the lower Parts of it; but at the Borders of his Farm finiſhed its Motion without paſſing any farther, only riſing ſomething higher, than the reſt of the Lands near it, but it left the Lands over which it paſſed full of Hills and Holes, which remain to this Day, being now overgrown for the moſt Part with good Wood.

In this Place alſo there is a Farm or Seat called *Temple Elfant*, which was formerly a Religious Houſe, and belonged to the Knights of S. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, upon which Account the Owner, who is Lord of the Manor appendent, pays no Tithes to the Church, while the Whole, or any Part of the Eſtate is in his own Hands, and if Part of it be ſold, it enjoys the ſame Privilege of an Immunity from Tithes; but if it be rented, it is on the ſame Foot with other Eſtates, and the Tenants pay Tithes.

The Living is a Vicarage, and *Humphrey Parſons*, Eſq; is the Impropriator. He lets the great Tithes out to the Pariſhioners at 160*l.* a Year, out of which he pays the Vicar twenty Pounds a Year. In the Chancel of this Church are theſe Monuments, *viz.* For *John Cowper*, Sarjeant at Law, and near him one for *Sarah Cowper* his Daughter; *Sarah Cowper*, Wife of *Richard Cowper* of *Temple Elfant*, Eſq; and *Elizabeth* Wife of Sir *Richard Cowper* of this Town, Knt.

Ockley, or *Okeley*, ſo named from the Plenty of Oaks growing in it, anciently called *Adea*, ſtanding near the Head of the River *Mole*, and near the old military *Roman* Way, called *Stony-Street*, of which we have ſpoken at large above in *Darking*: This Place is famous, 1. for a Battle fought between King *Ethelwolf* the Son of King *Egbert* and the *Daniſh* Invaders. He had been trained up in Learning and Virtue by *Helmſtan*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, and was entered into Holy Orders in his Father's Life-time; however at his Father's Death he obtained a Diſpenſation from the Pope to ſucceed him in his Kingdom, giving the Biſhoprick of *Wincheſter*, to which he had been a little before elected to *Swithin*, his Tutor. In his firſt Year the *Danes* made their fifth Invaſion into this Kingdom, and having pitched their Camp at this Place, waited for the Coming of King *Ethelwolf*, and his Son *Ethelbald*, to engage them, and ſtop the Progreſs of their Arms, which had been before but too ſucceſsful. After a great Slaughter on both Sides, but much the greateſt on the *Danes*, the Victory fell indeed to the *Engliſh*, but with little Advantage to their Countrey, for the *Danes* again recruited their Army, and within a While returned with far more numerous and potent Troops.

(2.) In this Pariſh are five famous Families of Yeomen, named *Everſhed*, *Steer*, *Harp*, *Hethor*, and *Aſton*, of the firſt of whom

whom, who have a Seat here, and are ſaid to have held it from before the Conqueſt, this Story is told: When the Heralds made their Viſitation into theſe Parts (as was uſual in all Counties in the Days of our Foreſathers) one of the Family of *Everſheds* was urged to take a Coat of Arms, to make him and his Poſterity Gentlemen; but he refuſed, ſaying, he knew no Difference between Gentlemen and Yeomen, but that the latter were the better Men; for he thought that they only were really Gentlemen who had preſerved their Patrimonial Eſtates longeſt in the ſame Places, without Waſte or Diſſipation. An Obſervation very juſt, ſays our Hiſtorian. There are divers other Families hereabouts who have held their Eſtates coeval with the Conqueſt, and of the ſame Degree.

The Living here is a Rectory of about 200*l.* a Year. The Church is a ſtrong Building of Stone, with a Tower at the Weſt-end of it: In the Chancel are ſeveral Monuments, *viz.* for *John Everſhed* the Elder, *John Everſhed* the Younger, and *Anne* his Wife; *John Everſhed*, Eſq; *John Steer* the Younger, and *Ellen Steer*, the Wife of *John Steer* the Elder; *William Steer* of *Jays* in the Pariſh of *Wotton*, Gent. and two of his Daughters, both named *Sarah*; *John Steer* the Elder; *Leah Cripps*, late Wife of *John Cripps* of *Eaſt Greenſted* in *Suſſex*, and *Joan* the late Wife of *John Parſons*. In the Churchyard of this Pariſh it is obſervable, that there are many Roſe-buſhes growing at the Head of ſeveral Graves, according to a Cuſtom here uſed Time out of Mind, which is this, That if a young Man or Maid loſe their Lover by Death before Marriage, the Survivor plants a Roſe-tree at the Head of the Grave of the Deceaſed; and ſome are ſo fond of this Cuſtom, that they will keep up the Grave many Years at their own Coſt. This Cuſtom is the more remakable, becauſe it was uſed both by the *Greeks* and *Romans*, who, as *Anacreon* and *Ovid* ſeem to teſtify, thought Roſes, either planted or ſtrewed upon the Graves of the Dead perfumed and protected their Aſhes.

Near the Church here is the Moat, and Mole of the Keep, which is all that remains of the Caſtle ſtanding here, in ancient Times indifferent large. The People have a Tradition, that the Caſtle was deſtroyed by the *Danes*, who plant. ed their battering Rams, as they ſuppoſe to throw it down upon *Berry Hill*, two Miles from it, which is ſo abſurd to think, that it renders the Story fabulous. Mr. *Henry Smith*, who gave ſomething to every Pariſh of this County, except *Micham*, was a liberal Benefactor to this Place, ſettling upon the Poor ſix Pounds a Year for ever. In theſe Parts the Poor have an Art of drawing pilled Ruſhes through melted Greaſe, to ſave Candle, which is chargeable, and as they manage it, they will give a ſufficient Light for ordinary Uſe, and laſt long.

Wotton, or as it is written in ancient Records, *Wodeton*, ſo called from the great Quantity of Wood growing in and about it, *i. e.* the *Wood-town*. The Manor of this Town belonged in King *Henry* III's Reign to *Ralph de Camois*, Senior, who died ſeized of it in the 43d Year of that Reign. How it was alienated from that Family we can't diſcover, but find by a Charter of the 30 *Edw.* 1. that it was then in the Poſſeſſion of *William de Latimer*, to whom there was a Grant then made for two Fairs to be kept here, one on the Eve, Day, and Morrow of S. *Peter* and S. *Paul*, *June* 29; and the other on the 24th, 25th, and 26th Days of *December* yearly. His Son and Grandſon inherited this Lordſhip after him, both named *Williams*, but of the farther Deſcent of it we have no Account elder than this, that *George Evelyn*, Eſq; purchaſed it of one *Owen* in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign. He had many Sons and Daughters, but left this Eſtate to *Richard* the youngeſt, who increaſed it very much by his Marriage with *Eleanor Stanfield* an Heireſs, and his own good Management. He died in 1640, and was ſucceeded in this Seat and Eſtate by his Son *George*, who

who by the Directions of Captain *George Evelyn*, and his Brother *John* made a new Garden, and adorned it with ſeveral Fountains. He lived hoſpitably, and was ſeveral Times Knight of the Shire for *Surrey*, but leaving no Iſſue Male, gave the greateſt Part of his Eſtate to his Brother *John:* He being in his Travels through *Holland*, *Flanders*, *France* and *Italy*, married at *Paris*, *Mary* the Daughter and Heir of Sir *Richard Brown*, Knt. and Bart. then a Reſident in the Court of *France*, for King *Charles* II. He ſettled at *Say's Court* in *Deptford*, his Father-in-Law's Seat, and much improved it by his Skill in Gardening and Planting. He was much employ'd in divers State-Offices after the Reſtoration, and being a great Lover and Encourager of Architecture, Painting, Graving, and Gardening, publiſhed divers Books upon thoſe Subjects. He was one of the firſt Fellows of the Royal Society, to which he was a ſingular Benefactor in giving the Tables of the Veins and Arteries, which he brought from *Padua*, and procuring them the *Arundel* Library, by his Intereſt with the Duke of *Norfolk*, the Heir of the Earl of *Arundel*. He alſo obtained of his Grace for the Univerſity of *Oxford* the famous Marbles, for which Service he had the Thanks of the Univerſity; had a Copy of Dr. *Prideaux's* Deſcription of them given him, and was made a Doctor of Law at the Opening of the Theatre. His Son *John Evelyn*, who was a Perſon of great Parts and Learning, Witneſs his Tranſlation of *Alexander's* Life in *Plutarch*, *&c.* died before him; and ſo having lived 86 Years, he was ſucceeded in his Eſtates here and at *Deptford* by his Grandſon *John Evelyn*, Eſq; who was created a Baronet, *July* 30, 1713. He has made ſome Alterations and Additions to his Family Seat here, the Chief of which is a Library 45 Feet long, and 14 broad, which he has furniſhed with the Books collected by his Grandfather, Father, and himſelf, which are no ſmall Number.

In this Pariſh is a Thing remarkable, though but little taken Notice of by Writers, becauſe it lies out of any Road, and that is *Lith-Hill*, which from this Village riſes almoſt inſenſibly for two or three Miles Southward, and then hath a clivity of about eight Miles, almoſt as far as *Horſham* in *Suſſex*. From the Top of it one may ſee in a clear Day the whole County of *Suſſex*, even down to the Sea, and divers Parts of other Counties. It is much the higheſt Hill in this County, and in Circumference can't be much leſs than 200 Miles, far exceeding that of the Keep and Terraſs at *Windſor Caſtle*, over which one may ſee from hence as far as the naked Eye can diſtinguiſh Land from Sky. The like is not to be found in *England*, perhaps not in *Europe*. From one Side of it the Brow is fallen down in Part, cauſed by a Delf of Stones dug out of it, and the Earth from whence it came remaining, is plainly ſeen at the Diſtance of 40 Miles, becauſe it is of reddiſh Colour.

The Living here is a Rectory worth about 160 *l.* a Year, Sir *John Evelyn*, Bart. is the Patron of it. In the Church, which ſtands at about a Quarter of a Mile diſtant from his Seat are theſe remarkable Monuments, *viz.* in the South Window near the Pulpit is this Fragment of an Inſcription; *Orate pro animâ Johannis de la Hale.* In the North Iſle of the Chancel is the Burial Place of the *Evelyns*, over or near which are Inſcriptions for *George Evelyn*, and *Joan* his Wife; *Richard Evelyn*, and *Eleanor* his Wife, with her Child; *Elizabeth* Wife of *Edward Darcy*, Eſq; and Daughter of *Richard Evelyn*; *John Evelyn*, Eſq; the famous Virtuoſo, and *Mary* his Wife, under two Tombs ſhaped like Coffins; *Richard Stanfield*, and *Richard Evelyn*, Son of *George Evelyn*, Eſq; *John Evelyn*, Rector of this Pariſh, he gave by his Will 20 Pounds to the Poor of this Pariſh, and 10 Pounds more to adorn the Altar; *Richard*, Son of *John Evelyn*, Eſq; the Virtuoſo, a Youth of great Hopes; and *Ralph Bohun*, Rector of this Pariſh, and Prebendary of *Sarum*. In the Church are Monuments for *Roger Wye*, A. M. Rector of this Pariſh, and *Katharine* his Wife; *William Croſs*, Gent.

Gent. and *Mary* his Wife; *William Cumber*, Gent. and six of his Sons and Daughters; *William Lee*, Gent. and *Sarah* his Wife; and *William Glavil*, one of the Clerks of the Treasury, and Receiver of the First Fruits, who by his Will gave these several Legacies to this Parish, *viz.* five Pounds to be distributed to and among the Poor at his Funeral; to five poor Boys not exceeding 16 Years of Age, 40 Shillings each, upon Condition that they with their Hands laid upon his Grave-stone do repeat without Book in a plain and audible Voice the *Lord's Prayer*, the *Apostles Creed*, and the *Ten Commandments* in the *English* Tongue, read the 15th Chapter of the first Epistle of S. *Paul* to the *Corinthians*, and write two Verses of the said Chapter in a legible Hand; and 30 Pounds more yearly to be expended in binding out such Boys to handicraft Trades, not giving above 10 *l.* with any one of them. These Boys are to be elected by his Trustees out of the Poor of this Parish; and if no such, or not so many can be found, they may chuse the same Number, and under the same Age out of the Parishes of *Westcot*, *Abinger*, *Shere*, *Ashted*, *Epsom* and *Cheam*, or any of them in this County of *Surrey*.

In the Opening of the Ground of this Churchyard on the North-side, to enlarge a Vault belonging to the *Evelyns*, the Labourers found the Skeleton of a Man which was nine Feet and three Inches long, as Mr. *Evelyn* had it attested by an understanding Man then present (several being Eye-Witnesses to it) who accurately measured it and marked the Length on a Pole. It was discovered lying at its full Length between two Boards of a Coffin, and measured immediately before the Bones were disturbed, for when they attempted to take it up to remove it, it fell to Pieces; whereupon Mr. *Evelyn* finding that it could not be preserved entire, caused it to be carefully buried near the Vault. These are all the Places in this Hundred, which we meet with any Thing remarkable in, and therefore we shall go on to

VII. *The* HUNDRED *of* EMLEY, *or* EMLEY BRIDGE.

This Hundred is bounded on the East by the Hundreds of *Kingston* and *Croydon*, on the South by the Hundred of *Copthorn*, on the West by the Hundred of *Chertsey*, and on the North by the River *Thames*, which parts it from *Middlesex*. The Fee of it is in the Crown, and the Government in the Sheriff and his Officers. There is no Market Town in it: The Villages of Note are these, *viz.* *Cobham*, a small Village lying upon the Mole: The Street stands in the Road from *London* to *Guilford*, but the Church is at some Distance from it.

The Living is a Vicarage having no certain Revenue, but 9 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* a Year paid by the Impropriator, the rest of the Minister's Subsistence depending upon the arbitrary Contributions of the Parishioners. In the Church are these Monuments, *viz.* for the Lady *Inwood*, descended of the *Suttons* of this Parish, who lie interred here; *John Crosley*, Rector of *Byfleet* in this County; *Richard Carter*, Schoolmaster in this Town; *Cicely* the Daughter of *John Sutton*, Gent. and Wife, first of *John Crosley*, and then of *Daniel Darneley* both Apothecaries of *London*; *Ralph Cox*, Silkman of *London*, and *Sarah* his Wife; *Aminadab Cooper*, Merchant Taylor of *London*; *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of *Robert Porter*; *Mary* the Wife of *Edward Carter*; in the Churchyard the Family of *Burnets* have a Burying-place purchased of the Vicar and Churchwardens by Mr. *Abraham Burnet*, who was first buried there. In the Table of Benefactors are Gifts to the Poor about 20 *l.* and to the Vicar for Sermons on *Good-Friday*, *Ash-Wednesday*, *Christmas-Day*, and *November* 5. 20 *s.* each.

Esher, or *East-hair*, a Village standing upon a Rising Ground very pleasantly, and having from it a fine Prospect towards *London*, *Hampton-Court*, and other Parts of *Middlesex*. The most remarkable Thing here is a stately strong Brick-house, situate

ſituate on the Bank of the River *Mole*, of the *Gothick* Architecture, erected by *William Wainſleet*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, whoſe Arms carved in Stone are ſet over the Gate-houſe, and other Places of the Houſe; and in the Hall are ſeveral Angels carved in Wood. Cardinal *Wolſey* is ſaid to have dwelt in it during the Building of *Hampton-Court*. This Manor, and the Eſtate belonging to it, came to the Crown upon the Death of the Cardinal, and was afterward the Poſſeſſion of Mr. *Richard Drake*, a Kinſman of Sir *Francis Drake*'s, who lived in it. In the Time of the Rebellion, which began in 1641, it was in the Hands of Captain *Colborn*, who kept the *Fleece* Tavern in *Cornhill*, *London*; but is now, or lately was purchaſed by *John Latton*, Son and Heir of *Thomas Latton*, of *Kingſtone-Bakepuze* in *Berkſhire*, Eſq; who in the Reign of King *William* and Queen *Anne*, held many Honours and Preferments at Court, as Equery, Avener, *&c.* He removed out of *Berkſhire* into this County, where he was a Juſtice of the Peace, and Deputy-Lieutenant in the Year 1718.

The Living is a Parſonage or Rectory, ſettled by a Deed enrolled in Chancery, *Aug.* 16, 1714, upon *Wadham* College in *Oxford*, for ever, by Mr. *John Latton*. The Church, which is ſeated upon the Hill, is a low and mean Building. In the Steeple is a Bell, brought from S. *Domingo* by Sir *Francis Drake*, whoſe Diameter is about two Foot and ſome Inches. It is ancient, and ſounds well. In the Chancel Window there has been fine painting, equal to any in this Nation, but 'tis now deſtroyed.

In the Church and Chancel are theſe Monuments, *viz.* for *William Wicker*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife; *Dorothy* the Reliet of *James Suſſions*, D. D. and Rector ſucceſſively of *Chowton* and *Houghton* in *Hampſhire*; *Thomas Whincop*, and *Judith* his Wife, with *Thomas* and *James* their Sons; *Vere* Lady *Linch*, and *Charles* her Son; *Thomas Salisbury Cotton*, *William* and *Henry Salisbury Cotton*; *Edward Gleg*, Eſq; *William Drake*, Eſq; One of the Equeries of the Stables of Queen *Elizabeth*; *John Heath*, Merchant of *London*. On a Tablet fixed upon the North Wall, are theſe Benefactors written, *viz.*

Sir *Thomas Linch*, Knt. late Governor of *Jamaica*, gave an 100 *l.* to this Pariſh of *Eſher*, to be put to Intereſt, and the Annual Product to be thus employed, *viz.* One third Part to be given to the Rector, to preach a Sermon on *Sept.* 30, yearly, in Commemoration of *Vere* his Lady for ever, and the reſt to the Clark five Shillings, and the Poor. He alſo gave three Acres and an half of Land in a certain Common Field, called *Clays*, towards the Repair of the Church.

Henry Smith, Eſq; the geat Benefactor to this County, gave particularly to the Poor of this Pariſh certain Lands about the Value of 5 *l.* a Year for ever.

Eſher Watervile is a Manor in this Pariſh, which, with other Lands was veſted by Act of Parliament upon *Thomas Hollis Pelham* Duke of *Newcaſtle*, and his Heirs, *March* 21, 1717-18, in Conſideration of divers Rent Charges to be iſſuing out of the ſame, to the Uſe of the Corporation of *Kingſton upon Thames*, in Truſt for the Poor of the ſaid Town. About a Quarter of a Mile from the Church between this Place and *Kingſton* in the Road, ſtands a Place called *Sandy Chapel*, where was formerly an Hoſpital for *Lazars*, but 'tis now turned into a private Dwelling. The Soil hereabout is Heathy and Sandy towards *Oxted*, *Walton*, and *Cobham*, but produceth Clover-graſs and San-foin well, which are therefore much in Uſe hereabout, but Eaſtwards the Country is very hilly, woody and encloſed.

Moulſey Weſt, as alſo *Eaſt*, takes its Name from the River *Mole*, which runs through them both, and empties itſelf into the *Thames* in this Place.

The Church here is very ſmall, and not remarkable for any thing. In the Chancel are theſe Monuments, *viz.* For *Thomas Brend*; *Frances* the Wife of *Thomas Thorowgood*; *John* the Son of *Richard Farrington* of *Dauley-Court* in *Harrington*, *Middleſex*; and *Elizabeth* the Wife of *William Pain*, Gent.

Otlands, or *Oatelands*, anciently a Palace belonging to the Kings of *England*. It was then a very fair Building, and when in its Glory, much reſorted to by the Royal Family, the Nobility and Gentry in the Summer Time. There adjoined to it a very fair Park, well ſtocked with Deer, 'till it was diſparked, and the Buildings deſtroyed by the Leaders in the late Uſurpation; but there is ſtill remaining a Part of the Wall, which once encompaſſed ten Acres of Ground. The Houſe is quite demoliſhed, except ſome Lodgings of the Earl of *Dorſet*; the Spicery, the Gardiner's Lodge, in which is the Silk-worm Room erected by Queen *Anne*, Conſort of King *James* I. In the Park was once a Paddock with a Standing, where Queen *Elizabeth* was wont to ſhoot with a Croſs-bow. In this Palace *Henry* Duke of *Glouceſter*, the youngeſt Son of King *Charles* I. was born and baptized. He died at *Whitehall*, *Sept.* 13, 1660. *Ætat.* 20.

Stoke Dalborn, alias *Stoke Dalvern*, but in ancient Records, *Stoke Debernon*, ſo called from one of the Conqueror's Followers, *Dabernon*, to whom the Manor was given by the ſaid Prince. From his Family by many Deſcents and Intermarriages with the *Norburies*, *Brays*, *Haleghwells* and *Lyfields*, it came into the ancient Family of the *Vincents*, in whoſe Poſſeſſion it now is, or lately was, Sir *Francis Vincent* being Lord of it, and having an old Brick Houſe for his Seat here.

The Living is a Rectory, and in the Church are theſe Monuments, *viz.* for *Sarah* the Wife of Sir *Francis Vincent*; two of the Family of *Dabernon*, lie under the Altar; *John Reeve*, Rector; *William*, *Francis*, and *Nicholas*, the Sons of *Francis Clark* Rector of this Pariſh, and *Sarah* his Wife; Sir *John Ackland* of *Acland* in *Devonſhire*; Sir *John Norbury*, Lord of this Manor, and Founder of the Chapel; Sir *Thomas Vincent*, Knt. and *Jane* his Wife; *Katharine* Wife of Sir *Francis Vincent*; *Anne* the Daughter of Dr. *Richard Warren*, and *Katharine* his Wife, who was the Heir of Sir *Anthony Vincent*, Bart. and *Frances* the Wife of *Thomas Lyfield*, Eſq; who was the Mother of *Jane*, the Wife of *Thomas Vincent*; the following two are old, *viz.* for Sir *John Norbury*, who founded a Chantry in this Church, and made Sir *John Prinnock* the firſt Prieſt of it, and *John Proud*, Rector of *Eaſt Horſley*.

Walton upon Thames, ſo called from a Vallum, or Rampire of Earth with a Trench running down to this Town, from S. *George*'s Hill in this Pariſh, where there is a Camp of about 12 Acres, a ſingle oblong Work, not improbably made by the *Romans*. The Addition of the *Thames* is put to it to diſtinguiſh it from another *Walton* in this County. It is ſaid, that the old Current of the River *Thames* is here changed, and that Part of *Middleſex*, which is over againſt this Place was formerly divided about 2 or 300 Years ago from *Surrey*. The Manor of this Place was formerly belonging to the Lord *Dunſmore*, and from him it came to the Earl of *Southampton*, and is now, or late was, in the Poſſeſſion of his Daughter, the late Counteſs of *Northumberland*, or her Heirs. There is alſo another ſmall Manor in this Pariſh called *Aps*, or *Abſcourt*, the Lord of which upon *All-Soul's Day*, *Nov.* 12. doth yearly give a Barrel of Beer, and a Quarter of Corn baked into Loaves to as many Poor as come, which are ſometimes 2 or 300. The Deſign of this Charity is ſuppoſed to encourage Praying for the Souls in Purgatory.

Here is a Fair yearly in *Eaſter Week*, conſiderable for Cattle and Sheep, and another on S. *Peter's Day*, but much ſmaller. In this Pariſh is an Hamlet called *Herſham*, or *Herſome*, where Mr. *William Lilly* lived, and had an handſome Houſe, Garden and Orchard, which he bought in 1652 for 950*l.* and having much improved it, left it at his Death in 1681, to a Son of Sir *Bulſtrode Whitlock*'s, one of the Commiſſioners of the Great Seal. He much advanced the Intereſts of this Place, by ſettling the Diſtractions of their Affairs, and reſcuing it from the Encroachments of Captain *Colborn*,

Colborn, Lord of the Manor of *Esher*, by maintaining divers Suits of Law at his own Charge.

The Living is a Vicarage, and Sir *Matthew Andrews* hath, or lately had, the Parſonage. The Church is a fair large Edifice, and hath in it theſe Monuments, *viz.* for *William Lilly*, a moſt skilful Aſtrologer; *Elizabeth* Counteſs of *Angleſea*; *Jerom Weſton*, Earl of *Portland*; *Thomas Fitz-gerald*, Eſq; deſcended of the Family of the Earl of *Kildare*, and *Frances* his Lady; *Sarah* the Wife, and *Appollina* the Mother of *William Atkins*, Eſq; *Elizabeth*, Widow of *John Holder*, Merchant of *London*; *Samuel Pargiter*, and his Son *John*, an Infant; *Martha* the Wife of *Miles Hall*; *Anthony Twyne*, Merchant; *Leonard Cook*, and *Ellen* his Wife, with *John Cook* their Son; the Father was formerly Miniſter of this Pariſh.

Waybridge, ſo called from the River *Wey*, which at ſome Time had a Bridge over it here. The New River unites with the *Wey* here, and they ſoon empty themſelves together into the *Thames*. The preſent Lord of the Manor is Sir *John Jennings*, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, who has his Seat here. The Earl of *Lincoln* alſo hath an Houſe and an Eſtate here left him by *Arthur Herbert*, late Earl of *Torrington*, who died *April* 13, 1716.

The Living is a Rectory in the Patronage of the Lord Chancellor, and is worth about 80*l.* a Year. In the Church and Chancel are theſe Monuments of Note, 1. Ancient, for *John Woulde*, Gent. and *Audry* his Wife, and *Thomas Inwood*, the elder. 2. Modern, for *Humphrey Dethick*, Eſq; Daily Waiter on King *Charles* I. *William Bowrigde*, Eſq; *Margaret* the Wife of *John Burchet*, Eſq; *Frances* the Wife of *Thomas Inwood* the elder; *Elizabeth*, the Wife of *Thomas Inwood* the younger; and *Mary* the Wife of Captain *John Watkins*, Commander of the *Devonſhire* in the Wars with *France*, where he loſt his Life in the Defence of his Country. The other Villages of this Hundred have nothing of Note in them, ſo far as we can find, and ſo we go on to,

VIII. *The* HUNDRED *of* FARNHAM.

This Hundred is very ſmall, and lies on the utmoſt Borders of the County, Weſtward, being bounded on the Eaſt and South by the Hundred of *Godalming*, on the Weſt by *Hampſhire*, and on the North by the Hundred of *Woking*. The Fee of it is in the Crown, and the Government in the Sheriff and his Officers. The chief Town is

Farnham, or *Feornham*, and *Fernham*, and has ſo been for many Ages, becauſe it gives Name to the Hundred. It is probable it took its Name at firſt from the Plant *Fern*, which then grew about it in great Quantities. The Town is of no very large Extent, but is ſituate in an healthful Soil and pleaſant Country, by the Banks of the River *Lodden*, not far from its Riſe. It was given by *Ethelbald* King of the *Weſt Saxons* to the Biſhop and Congregation of *Wincheſter*. About this Place it was that K. *Alfred* put a Stop to the Progreſs of the plundering *Danes*, whom, with a very ſmall Number, he deſtroy'd or put to flight, *Anno* 893. Afterward, when K. *Stephen* had given Licence to all that ſided with him againſt *Maud* the Empreſs to build Caſtles upon their Demeſnes, *Henry* of *Blois* his Brother being then Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, built a Caſtle upon the Hill that hangs over this Town, which proving in after Reigns to be an Harbour of ſeditious Male-contents, was demoliſhed by King *Henry* III. againſt whoſe Father King *John*, *Lewis* the *Dauphine*, and the rebellious Barons, who joined with him, had held it; but ſome Ages after, the Biſhops of *Wincheſter*, whoſe now it is, rebuilt it; but it having met with divers Misfortues of late, is but a ruinous Building. In the Year 1642 *John Denham* of *Egham*, Eſq; being then High Sheriff of this County, ſecured it for King *Charles* I. but was ſoon diſpoſſeſſed of it by Sir *William Waller*, who gariſoned it for the Parliament. It was much damaged by this Siege, and was ſo left when King *Charles* II. was reſtored. Biſhop

Morley found it in that bad Condition, when he came to the See of *Winchester*, and in ſome Meaſure repaired it; but not regarding the Rules of good Architecture, left it neither ſtrong nor handſome.

The Market here was anciently kept upon *Sunday*s; but in the Reign of King *John* it was removed to *Thurſday*, as it is now kept weekly, and made over by that King's Grant to the Biſhops of *Winchester*, who being zealous for the ſacred Uſe of the Lord's-Day, procured the Change. The Market-houſe of this Town was built (as Dr. *Fuller*, *Worth.* p. 96, tells us) by one Mr. *Clark* at his own Coſt and Charges. He living in the Town, often overlooked his Workmen while they were building it; and ſeeing Reaſon to blame them for going on ſo ſlowly, they excuſed themſelves, that they were hindred by much People preſſing upon them, ſome liking, and others diſliking the Model of the Fabrick; whereupon Mr. *Clark* cauſed this Diſtrict to be written upon that Part of it that was then erected.

You who do like me, give Money [*enough*] *to end me.*
You who diſlike me, give Money for to mend me.

It is not a Corporation, but a Court is kept here every three Weeks, which hath a Power of trying and deciding all Actions under 40*s*. They ſent Members to Parliament in the 4th and 5th Years of King *Edward* II. but never ſince. The chief Governors are two Bailiffs, choſen Annually, and 12 Burgeſſes. The Magiſtrates have no Power to puniſh with Death the moſt notorious Crimes, becauſe their Grant of all their Privileges comes from the Biſhops of *Winchester*, and not from the Crown, and to him they pay an Acknowledgment of 12*d*. *per Annum*. The Bailiffs have the Profit of the Markets and Fairs, which are two yearly, *viz.* On *June* 24th, *Midſummer-Day*, and the other on S. *Lewis's-Day*, *Aug.* 20, as alſo of the Aſſize of Bread. The Market here is one of the greateſt in *England* for Wheat, but for Barley *Reading* is bigger. It is ſaid, that for the moſt Part, between *All-Saints Day* and *Midſummer-Day*, upon every Market-Day one with another, 250 Loads of Wheat are ſold, and ſometimes there have been 400 Loads ſold here in a Day: *Hampſhire* white Wheat (which is ſold here) is counted beſt for Meal, but *Suſſex* for Weight and Spending. The Toll-diſh here is counted worth 200 *l*. a Year, and it has been known that a Load of Wheat hath been taken for Toll upon one Market Day; whereas not an hundred Years ſince, the Toll was worth ſo little, that one *Buſk*, who had the Toll, ſold his Place for 40*s*. a Year. The Meal Trade has increaſed here with the Market.

The Free-School here was anciently (as is probably gueſſed) a Chapel or a Chantry maintained by certain Donations, and the Preſents of the Parents whoſe Children are taught there. Dr. *Harding* of *Trencham* is the moſt conſiderable Benefactor to it, for he gave 10 *l*. a Year in Land in this Pariſh to the School. One *Meſſingberd* alſo, a poor Boy (who from a Kitchen-boy became a Merchant) gave 100 *l*. which bought 5 *l*. a Year for the Uſe of the School. One *Bicknell* alſo gave 6 *l*. *per Annum* for teaching ſix poor Boys.

Near this Town is a Seat called *Moor Park*, a pleaſant Retirement belonging to the Family of *Temple*, where Sir *William Temple*, Bart. died towards the End of the Year 1700, and (which cauſed a Surprize in moſt, and a Wonder in ſome) ordered by his Will that his Heart ſhould be buried in a Silver Box under the Sundial in his Garden, over againſt a Window from whence he uſed to contemplate and admire the Works of God, after he had retired from worldly Buſineſs, in which he with great Wiſdom and Goodneſs acted the Part of a great Stateſman, ſubtle Politician, and great Scholar, as the Works printed at *London* in 1714, under the Title of Memoirs of his Negociations, and Life, will abundantly prove.

About 40 or 50 Years ago, the Poors Rate of this Town came to about fourſcore Pounds a Year, but of late, the

Town is ſo much increaſed in Inhabitants, that it is advanced to 200 *l.* a Year at leaſt, beſides the Benefactions given by divers Perſons, among whom Mr. *Henry Smith*, commonly call'd *Dog Smith*, is the principal, for he gave 1000 *l.* to this Town, to purchaſe 50 *l. per Annum* in Land, which was accordingly perform'd by the Truſtees of his Will.

Near this Town, there are Hops growing yearly in as plentiful a Manner as in any Parts of *England*, if not more. They were brought hither firſt out of *Suffolk*, and being once planted, and throve ſo much in a few Years, that the Inhabitants have been encouraged to plant larger Quantities yearly; inſomuch, that now about this Town are no leſs than 300 Acres of Hop-Gardening, from which the People have reaped ſo great Profit, that whereas it was a great Cloathing Town formerly, there is not now one Cloathier in it, Hop-trade having crowded the Cloathing out of the Town; which may be one great Reaſon of the increaſe of the Poor; for as that Trade employs Multitudes of Hands, where it flouriſhes, in Spinning, Weaving, Combing, *&c.* ſo if it be diminiſh'd, or wholly baniſh'd, it leaves many Poor upon the Pariſhes and Towns which are ſo unfortunate.

The Living here is a Vicarage, in the Gift of the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, who hath the impropriate Rectory, which was formerly appropriated to the Abby of *Waverley*, to which the Church here was then but a Chapel of Eaſe. It is rated indeed high in the King's Books, but ſeems to be really but of a ſmall Revenue by the Augmentation, which Dr. *George Morley*, late Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, made to it by his Will, proved *July* 26, 1684, wherein he gave Twenty Pounds *per Annum* to the Vicars for ever, to be paid every half Year upon theſe Conditions: 1. That the Vicar ſhall be always Reſident, and not accept of a Diſpenſation to the contrary. 2. That he, or his Curate, read Prayers according to the Liturgy of the Church of *England* every Day in the Week, both Morning and Evening, at convenient Hours. 3. That he, or his Curate, ſhall Catechize the Children and Servants of the Pariſh every *Sunday*. The ſame Augmentation was made by this pious Prelate to the two Pariſhes of the Town of *Guilford* after they ſhall be united (as he hoped they would ſhortly be) upon the ſame Conditions.

In the Church and Chancel of this Place are divers Monuments, ſome of them ancient, as for *Harry Horneby*, and *Alice* his Wife; *Robert Quinby*, Gent. —— *Quinby*, Clothier, and —— his Wife, the reſt of the Inſcription is not legible; others, which are more numerous, are Modern, as, for *Andrew Windſor*, Eſq; Grand-child of the Lord *Andrew Windſor*, and Founder of the Alms-houſes in *Caſtle-ſtreet* in this Town, for eight poor ſingle People, who have, beſides their Dwelling, Twenty Pence a Week a-piece of the Founders Gift, he dy'd in 1620; *Henry Vernon*; Mr. *William Brown*, Vicar of this Place; Sir *George Vernon*, Knt. *Elizabeth* late Wife of *James Aſton*, Gent. and Daughter of Sir *George Vernon*; *Walter Vernon*, Gent. and his two Sons *Walter* and *Henry*; *William Piggot*, Gent. and *Anne* his Wife; *John Byworth* of *Kent*; Capt. *William Lampard*, with *Dulcibella* his Wife, his three Sons, *William*, *Charles*, and *Thomas*, and *Mary* his youngeſt Daughter; *Elizabeth*, the late Wife of Mr. *Thomas Roffey*, Citizen, and Daughter of Capt. *William Lampard*; *Benedict Jay*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife; *James Marſon*, Lockſmith, who gave 20 *s.* a Year to the Poor, to be diſtributed to them in Bread upon S. *Matthias's* Day, *Feb.* 24, yearly; and *Robert Marſon* of the ſame Trade, who gave the ſaid Sum to be given yearly as his Brother's; *John Lavender*, Gent. *Robert Bicknell*, Gent. and *Suſanna* his Wife; *Sibilla*, late Wife of *Francis Jay*, Eſq; *Richard White*; *Heſter* the Daughter of *Richard Burbridge* of *Maiden-Newton* in *Dorſetſhire*, and Couſin to *Peter* Biſhop of *Wincheſter*; and *William Iſles*, Gentleman to Dr. *G. Morley*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*.

Mr. *Samuel Stileman*, Miniſter of this Place, was a Perſon zealous for Morality as well as Piety, of which he gave this Inſtance: A Gentleman in his Neighbourhood

hood (while he held this Living) returning from a Drinking Bout, fell from his Horſe and broke his Neck; which ſad Accident Mr. *Stileman* thought might be a Warning to others to avoid Drinking exceſſively, and to that End took Occaſion to preach againſt Drunkenneſs the next *Sunday* with ſome Sharpneſs. Several Gentlemen took Offence at his Sermon, and a Juſtice of Peace ſoon after came into his Church, and as he was going to preach, commanded him in the King's Name to come down, which for Peaceſake he did at that Time; but ſtill went on in his Office, 'till he was ſilenc'd; and the ſame Juſtice came again another *Sunday*, and commanding him as before to come down, he went up into the Pulpit and thruſt him down, becauſe Mr. *Stileman* refus'd, and Nobody elſe would pull him down. Mr. *Stileman*, by the Advice of Friends, ſued the Juſtice, and recover'd conſiderable Damages.

This Town is further memorable, by giving Name and Birth to *Nicholas de Fernham*, or *Filiceto*. He was bred a Phyſician in *Oxford*, and becauſe the *Engliſh* ſcarce value a Phyſician unleſs he Travels, as they imagine, to pick up more Knowledge and Experience, he went firſt to *Paris*, where he gain'd the Name of Famous *Anglicus* for his great Skill in that Science; hence he remov'd to *Bononia*, and tarry'd there ſome Years before he return'd Home, where his Fame ſoon grew ſo great, that he became Phyſician to King *Henry* III. whoſe Health and Vivacity was imputed to his Care. The King wonderfully pleas'd with him, conferr'd on him many Gifts, and at length made him Biſhop of *Cheſter*, (and no Wonder) for he was a general Scholar, and as great a Divine as a Phyſician. From *Cheſter* he was remov'd to *Durham*, where having ſate nine Years, he ſurrender'd it, and having reſerv'd to himſelf three Manors for his Maintenance for Life, betook himſelf to a private contemplative Life, and dy'd in 1257. He wrote ſeveral Books about the Practice of Phyſick and Nature of Herbs, much eſteem'd in that Age. The Villages of this Hundred which have any Thing remarkable, are,

Elſted, a ſmall Village lying between the Current of the River *Wey*, and a Brook falling into it. The Manor was lately in the Poſſeſſion of the Family of *Salmon*, but Iſſue Male failing, the Heir General hath tranſlated it into the Family of Capt. *Biſhop* by Marriage. The Inhabitants deal ſo much in Clover-Graſs that Meadow Hay, which formerly was 3 *l.* a Load is reduced now to 20 *s.* Mr. *Smith*, the great Benefactor to this County, hath ſettled 40 *s.* a Year upon the Poor of it for ever.

The Church hath nothing worth our Notice in it.

Frenſham, a Village about three Miles diſtant from *Farnham*, ſituate in the utmoſt Limits of this Hundred Weſtward, and bearing a little South-Eaſt on *Haſlemere* in *Godalming* Hundred: The Manor, we ſuppoſe, to have belong'd to the Family of *Salmon*, whoſe laſt Heir Male dy'd, and was bury'd in this Pariſh-Church, leaving his Siſter *Elizabeth* his Heir, who by her Marriage hath carry'd it to Capt. *Biſhop*, who holds it in her Right. In the Manor-Houſe here are the Arms of King *Henry* VII. or VIII. of baked Earth, very well executed, and about a Yard Square.

In this Pariſh is a large Pond of 114 Acres, accounted three Miles about, well known among the Fiſhmongers of *London* for its excellent Carp. Here is alſo another Pond, which with the former belongs to the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, but are both held in Leaſe by Sir *William Moor* of *Lootheſly*, or lately were. Near theſe is a third Pond, call'd *Abbots-Pond*, becauſe it formerly belong'd to the Abbot of *Waverley*, but is now, or late was in the Poſſeſſion of the Lord Viſcount *Montague*, who has, at *Popes-Hole* in this Pariſh, an Hammer, or Mill.

The Living here is a Vicarage, and the Impropriation belonging to the *Salmons*, it paſſed with the Manor to the Heir General, marry'd to Capt. *Biſhop*, as is aboveſaid, but he is obliged to pay 20 *l.* yearly out of it to the Vicar. The Church is about 40 Yards in length. Over the Screen between the Church and Chancel

Chancel are painted ſome Quarterings of the Arms of the Lord *Arundel* of *Wardour*, and in them are ſome Monuments for *George Goldham*, *John Salmon*, Gent. *William Salmon*, Eſq; and *Henry Salmon*, Eſq; There is another Grave-Stone, but the Inſcription is loſt. Mr. *Smith* aforeſaid hath ſettled 6*l.* a Year for ever upon the Poor of this Pariſh.

Seale, a ſmall Village lying on the Eaſt Border of this Hundred, of which the Biſhop of *Wincheſter* for the Time being is Lord Paramount. The Name and Family of the *Woodroffes* are, and long have been a gentile Family in this Town.

The Living is a Vicarage, and the Impropriation, after the Death of *Henry Salmon* of *Frenſham*, Eſq; came by Marriage of the Heireſs of Capt. *Biſhop*, charged with an annual Payment of 20 *l. per Annum* to the Vicar. In the Church are theſe Monuments, *viz.* For Mr. *William Minchen*, who gave to the Poor of this Pariſh 40 *s.* a Year for ever, to be paid out of his Lands at *Minning Hatch*, to the Churchwardens of this Place in the Church-Porch, by them to be diſtributed to the Poor; divers of the Family of *Woodroffes*, whoſe Seat was call'd *Poyle*, *viz.* Sir *David Woodroffe*, Knt. Sir *Nicholas Woodroffe*, Knt. and Dame *Griſſel* his Wife; *Robert Woodroffe*, Eſq; Son and Heir of Sir *David Woodroffe*, Knt. *Robert Woodroffe* eldeſt Son of *George Woodroffe*, Eſq; Sir *George Woodroffe*, Knt. and Dame *Frances Woodroffe* Wife of Sir *George*.

Waverley, or *Waverleigh*, hath nothing remarkable ſpoken of it in Hiſtory, but what concerns the Abby, of which we ſhall give a full Account in our Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of this County, and now ſhall paſs to

IX. *The* HUNDRED *of* GODALMING.

This Hundred is bounded on the Eaſt with the Hundred of *Blackheath*, on the South with Part of the County of *Suſſex*, which with the Hundred of *Farnham* incloſeth the Weſt Side, and on the North by the Hundred of *Woking*. The Fee of it is in the Crown, and the Government in the High Sheriff and his Officers. In it are two Market-Towns, *viz.*

Godalming, or *Goda's* Alms or Charity, it being ſuppoſed to have all of it been given by the Lady *Goda*, or *Godiva*, to ſome religious Houſe, to which ſhe was at leaſt a Benefactreſs, if not a Foundreſs of it; probably to the Abby of *Coventry*, or *Stow* near *Lincoln*. K. *Alfred* had given this Manor before to *Æſcelwald* his Brother's Son by Will; how it came to be the Lady *Godiva*'s Inheritance we find not. It was made a Corporation by Queen *Elizabeth* in 1575, as ſome ſay; but Mr. *Samuel Speed*, Grandſon of the Chronicler *Speed*, who was Vicar here in 1676, hath found that their Charter was given them in the Reign of King *Edward* III. By their Charter their chief Magiſtrate is a *Warden*, choſen annually, who hath eight Brethren, his Aſſiſtants. Here is a ſmall Market weekly on *Wedneſday*, and two Fairs yearly on *Candlemas-Day* and St. *Peter's*, *June* 29. The Manufacture of this Town is Cloathing, for which it is the moſt eminent in this County, and the Sorts of it are mix'd Kerſeys and blue ones for the *Canaries*, which for their Colour can't be match'd with any in *England*.

The Pariſh is divided into nine Tythings, *viz.* *Godalming*, *Hartmore* (in which is an Houſe call'd *Hartmore-Place*, an old Building, lately the Seat of the *Moors*, but now of the *Bonnets*) *Farncomb* and *Binſcomb*, *Catteſhull* (whoſe Manor was anciently held of the King by the Maſter of his Concubines) in 1235 it was given by King *Henry* III. to *Robert de Gatton* by the Name of *Gateſhill*, as appears from theſe Words in *Blount*'s ancient Tenures; *Robertus de Gatton tenet Manerium de Gateſhill in Com' Surrey per Serjantiam Mareſcalli Duodecim Puellarum, quæ ſequuntur Curiam Domini Regis.* To it belongs a Chapel, which with the Seat was the Poſſeſſion of the Family of *Moors*, from the Time of King *Henry* VII. *Eſhing*, *Tueſley*, *Labourn*, and *Shackleford*, where ſtands *Hall-Place*, the Seat of the *Wyats* an ancient Family in and near this Place; but ſome account this Tything in the

Pariſh of *Puttenham* or *Pepper Harrow*. The Family of *Eliot*, and that of *Weſtbroke*, had handſome Seats in this Pariſh.

In the Common, here is an Hoſpital built, and endowed by *Richard Wyat* of *Shakleford*, Eſq; for the Maintenance of ten ancient Men. *Henry Smith*, Eſq; hath given alſo 50*l.* a Year to the Poor of this Pariſh, to be paid the Overſeers out of his Lands at *Shalford*, and 5*l. per Annum* more out of the Rents of ſome Cherry Gardens in *Kent*; but for all this, the Poors Rates here come to 200*l.* a Year, one Year with another, twice as much as they did 100 Years ago.

For common Utility of Life, this Town excels many, if not moſt in *England*, for 1. Here is a fine River, *viz.* the *Laddon*, which ſupplies the Inhabitants with Water for all Uſes, and at the ſame Time waters the common Meadows, and affords Plenty of good Fiſh, eſpecially Pykes. 2. A Griſt Mill, two Paper Mills, and three Corn Mills. That courſe Sort of Paper, which is commonly call'd, *Whited Brown Paper*, as it was firſt made in this County, ſo 'tis ſaid, the beſt of the Kind was made in this Place. This Manufacture was ſet up here in the Reign of King *James* I. This Place is alſo famous for its great Quantities of Liquorice, good Carrots, and great Store of Peat, which burns as well, or better than Pit-Coal; but the Inhabitants are reſtrain'd from ſelling it out of their Pariſh, and ſending it up to *London*.

The Living here is a Vicarage, in value about 140*l. per Annum*, in the Patronage of the Dean of *Salisbury*, whoſe is the Impropriation. The Church is a fair Pile of Building, having an handſome Leaden Spire at the Weſt End, and is dedicated to S. *Nicholas*. In it are theſe Monuments of Note, *viz.* 1. Ancient, for *John Barker* of *Sunning* in *Berkſhire*, Eſq; *John Weſtbroke*, Eſq; and *Elizabeth* his Wife; *Thomas Purvoche*, and *Joan* his Wife; *Lawrence Elyot*, Gent. and *Jane* his Wife. 2. Modern, for Sir *William Elyot*, Knt. Son of *Lawrence Elyot*, Gent. *Judith Elyot* late Wife of *William Elyot*, Eſq; *Jane* the Daughter of *William Barker* of *Sunning* in *Berkſhire*, Eſq; *Mary* the Wife of *William Elyot*, Eſq; *Anthony Wharton*, LL. B. Vicar of this Pariſh thirty Years; Sir *William Elyot*, Knt. and Dame *Barbara* his Wife, with his Father and their Children; *William Elyot*, Eſq; the laſt Heir Male of the Family, who had their Seat for many Succeſſions at an Houſe or Manor call'd *Bysbridge* in this Pariſh; *Anne* the eldeſt Daughter of *William Elyot*, Knt. and his Lady *Barbara*; *Edward* the Son of *Edward Leaver*, Gent. and *Anne* his Wife; *Suſanna Wyat* Daughter of *Henry Wyat*, Eſq; of *Hall-Place*; *Sarah* the Wife of Sir *Richard How*, Alderman of *London*, and *Sarah* the Wife of *Henry Wyat*, Eſq; her only Daughter, and *Henry Wyat*, Eſq; her Husband; Capt. *James Steuart*, Commander of her Majeſty Q. *ANNE*'s Ship the *Queen*, and *Barbara* his Wife, Daughter of the abovemention'd Sir *William Elyot*, and *Barbara* his Lady. In the Church here are ſeveral of the Arms and Matches of the Name and Family of *Weſtbroke*, now removed into *Suſſex*, yet here are Lands bearing that Name, which the Heir General is Owner of.

Haſlemere, though it be a Borough and a Market Town, is only a Chapel of Eaſe to *Chidingfold*, which is the Mother Church. An Antiquary dwelling near this Town, informs us, That it is very ancient, and was deſtroy'd by the *Danes*; that it had of old ſeven Pariſh Churches, and ſtood formerly upon an Hill, more Southward of the preſent Town, which is render'd probable, by the frequent Diſcovery of many Wells thereabouts. It is in the Lordſhip of *Godalming*, and with it belongs to the Deanry of *Salisbury*. It hath a Market weekly on *Tueſday*, chiefly for Poultrey, and two Fairs yearly, the one on *May-Day*, and the other upon the Feaſt of the Exaltation of the Croſs, *Sept.* 13, both of which are kept by virtue of Letters Patent granted by Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* 38, 1596. But he is of Opinion, that this Grant was intended only to confirm one of much greater Antiquity granted by King *Richard* II. to the Biſhop of *Salisbury*, then Lord of the Manor of *Godalming*, and this Place as one of his

his Appendages. In this Town there is no Diſſenter of any kind, and the People enjoy the Privilege of ſending Burgeſſes to Parliament; but they have had it only from the Reign of King *Edward* IV. when it was made a Parliamentary Borough (as many others were) not by Charter, or ancient Cuſtom, but by Ambition, ill Practiſes and Bribery, not yet out of Date.

The Church is ſituate at the End of the Town next *Chidingfold*, and has theſe Monuments in it, *viz.* For *William Joynes*, A. M. Curate of this Place, he was drown'd in the Night at *Cherte*; *Richard Weſt*, Gent. and *Eleanor* his Wife; *Elizabeth* the Wife of *Peter Betſworth* of *Iping* in *Suſſex*, Gent. and *Elizabeth* her Infant Child; *Bridget* the Wife of *Henry Shipſea*, Gent. *Peter Quynell* of *Lyth-Hill*, Gent. *James Greſham*, a Councellor at Law, and *Fines Greſham* his Wife; *Anne* the Wife of *William Tanner*, Gent. *Richard Luſher*, Gent. *Conſtance* his Wife, and *Conſtance* the Wife of *Edmund Upton*, their Daughter. The Gallery was built by *Thomas* now Lord *Onſlow* in 1714. Mr. *Henry Smith* gave to this Pariſh 3 *l.* a Year for the Uſe of the Poor, payable out of the Manor of *Warburton* in *Suſſex*.

The Villages of any Note in this Hundred, are,

Chidingfold, or *Chiddenfield*, as we find it written in ancient Records, of which we obſerve nothing more than this, That Sir *Thomas St. Leger*, Knight of the Body to King *Edward* IV. having marry'd *Anne* Daughter to *Richard* Duke of *York*, and Siſter to King *Edward* IV. and ſurviving her, founded a Chantry of Prieſts in the Chapel of S. *George* at *Windſor*, to celebrate Prayers daily for the good Eſtate of the ſaid King, and his Queen, his own Wife, *&c.* did give 70 Acres of Land, 12 Acres of Paſture, 20 Acres of Wood, and 9 *s.* 2 *d.* Rent in this Pariſh and *Hameldon*, to the Dean and Canons of that Royal Chantry for the Support of the ſaid Chantry; by which it is a probable Conjecture, that the Manors of thoſe Villages were his Poſſeſſions. In Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign here were 11 Glaſs-houſes, which being petition'd againſt by the adjoining Part of the County, as Nuſances, they were put down; and that the more readily, becauſe there were others at *Hindhead* in this Hundred, which were leſs Offenſive.

The Living is a Rectory, in the Gift of the Dean of *Salisbury* for the Time being, and is valued at about 150 *l.* a Year. The Church ſtands on a riſing Ground by the Road Side, and hath many Coats of Arms in the Windows of it. There is but one Monument in it, and that is fix'd on the North Wall of the Chancel, and is for *Charles* the only Son of *William Layfield* and *Dorothy* his Wife, who dy'd in 1704. Mr. *Henry Smith* gave to this Pariſh for the Suſtentation of the Poor, 5 *l.* a Year for ever, to be paid out of the Manor of *Warburton* in *Suſſex* for their Uſe, to the Churchwardens and Overſeers.

Compton is a pretty large Pariſh, and hath five Manors in it, *viz.* *Peſted* and *Weſted*, which belong to Sir *William Moor*; *Field-Place*, which is the Eſtate of *Peter Quynell*, Eſq; *Eſhbury*, and *Down Farm*, which are the Lordſhips of Dr. *Fulham*, late Canon of *Windſor*, who has a Seat near the Church, which formerly belong'd to the *Luſhers*.

The Living is a Rectory of about 80 *l.* a Year in Value. In the Church are only two old Monuments, the one for *Benedict Brocas*, and *Cecilia* his Wife, and *Thomas Genning*, and *Margaret* his Wife, who died in 1518.

Hambledon, *Hameldon*, or *Hameleton*, of which we have no more to ſay, than what is already mentioned in *Chidingfold*, of its being given to the Chantry in *Windſor Chapel* founded by Sir *Thomas St. Leger*, Knt. of the Body to King *Edward* IV.

The Living here is a ſmall Vicarage, of which Mr. *Eliot* is Patron: The Church is ſmall, and in the Chancel is a ſingle Monument for *John* at *Hull* Lord of *Hamuldon*, and *Alice* his Wife; their Name is now *Hull*, and though the laſt in the direct Line was buried about 40 Years ago, yet ſome of the collateral Branches

live at *Godalming*. There are also in the Wood-work of the Chancel cut the Instruments of our Saviour's Passion with I H S between two of them, and underneath, a Figure like a Nun, and a Man in a long Robe, but not like a Frier, under which is the Name Turnor. Mr. *Smith* hath settled 30 *s.* a Year upon the Poor here.

Oxenford, a Village situate upon the River *Wey*, just where it receives a small Rivulet from the Southward. Here in digging have been found old *English* Money, and also Rings.

Pepper Harrow, more properly *Pipard Harrow*, from the *Pipards*, who were a flourishing Family in the Reign of King *Edward* I. and beginning of King *Edward* II. and probably might be Lords of this Manor; for though we are informed of divers Lords of it, yet none of them are so ancient; for the Family of *Stoughtons* were Lords of it in the Time of King *Edward* III. after whom it was the Demesne of the Family of *Brooke*, but it was in the 15th Century, and in 1635 it was in the Name of *Smith*.

The Living is a Rectory, and in the Chancel is this monumental Inscription under a Fleur-de-lis: *Pray for the Soul of* Joan, *first Wife to* John Adderley, *Lord Mayor of* London, *in* 1442: And then of *William Brokes*, Esq; Patron of this Church; another upon a Grave-stone for *Henry Smith*, Gent. and *Jane* his Wife, Owners of this Manor, who lived 48 Years together in a married State; and *Christopher Tunstall* Pastor of this Place. Mr. *Henry Smith* left 20 *s.* a Year for ever to the Poor of this Parish.

Puttenham, a Village standing upon a Gravel, and on an Ascent, from whence is a good Prospect of the Countrey, and is remarkable for its Situation, the Wholesomness of the Air, and other desirable Advantages, to render human Life easy and pleasant. Mr. *Thomas Swift*, Rector of this Parish, who by living in it is the best Judge of the Advantages of it, gives this Description of it. The Situation of the Place is so healthy that no Pen almost can describe it. The Air is so Wholesome, that if the *Londoners*, who want nothing but Health knew it, they'd come and make their City here, for here is a Specimen of the Antediluvian Longævity, Streets crowded with Grandsons and great Grandsons, while the old Patriarchs live within, as if this Place were freed from the Decays of old Age, and Death confined to keep at a Distance, 'till Harvest were ripe, and Nature quite spent.

The Living here is a Rectory, and of the House and Glebe we have this Account of one Mr. *Bedell*, who was the Rector of it, in his Will, *viz.* That it was given by the *Lushers* (at that Time Owners of a small Manor in this Parish called *Shoeland*) to the Ministers of this Place for singing Masses for the Souls of his Family; and as given to superstitious Uses, was taken away from the Minister by a Parliament in King *Edward* VI's Days, and vested for a Time in the Crown; but after a While was granted from thence to one *Poulsted*, by whom it was sold to one *Sandford*, and by him passed to Mr. *Bedell*, then Rector. He left it to his Son, who succeeded him in the Rectory, by whom it was again vested upon the Church, upon Condition that his Successor should pay 20 *l.* to his Executor, as an Acknowledgment.

In the Church and Chancel are these Monuments: 1. Ancient, for *Richard Lusher* and *Etheldred* his Wife; *Edward Cranford*, Rector of this Church; *Agnes Manory*, Widow; *Nicholas Lusher* of *Suland*, Esq; Son and Heir of *Robert Lusher*. 2. Modern, for *Francis Wyat*, Gent. *Henry Bedell* the Father, and *Henry* his Son, who gave the House, Ground, and Barn, with the Stables and other Buildings, (which the Rectory wanted) to the Church, liberally and chearfully, *Anno* 1692; *Mary* the Daughter of *Thomas Tice*; and Mr. *Timothy Wyat*, who gave to the Church here towards the Building of a new Pulpit 40 *s.* and to the Poor the like Sum, as did also *Daniel Collwell*, Esq; and in the Year 1709, Capt. *Boothby*, Esq; gave 20 *s.* as it is painted on the South Wall. Mr. *Smith*'s Charity to this Parish is the yearly Sum of 40 *s.*

Thursley

Thurſley is a Chapelry to *Witley*, and the Manor in all Probability went along with it; for we find upon an old Monument in *Witley* Church, that *Anno* 1468, *George* Duke of *Clarence* was Lord of this Place, and (is conjectured by our Antiquaries) of *Thurſley*.

The Chapel hath in it neither Monument nor Grave-ſtone, nor any other Memorial of any Perſon here interred. It was repaired anew, and beautified in 1717. Mr. *Smith*, the general Benefactor to this County, gave 4*l*. *per Annum* to this Hamlet, payable out of the Manor of *Warburton* in *Suſſex*, as is ſaid of other Places.

Witley was the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *Godwin* Earl of *Kent*, in K. *Edward the Confeſſor*'s Days, and was left by him to his Son *Harold*, who was after King of *England*; but being ſlain by the *Normans*, both his Crown and Eſtate came into the Conqueror's Hand, who kept the firſt for himſelf, but diſpoſed of the latter among his Followers, of whom *Gilbert d' Aquila*'s Grandfather being one, and ſlain in the Battle of *Haſtings*, this Manor was given his Father *Richer*, and he inherited it after his Death in the Conqueror's Reign. In the Reign of King *Charles* I. *Anthony Smith*, Eſq; Penſioner to King *Charles* I. was Lord of this Manor. The Town is privileged as ancient Demeſne from ſerving on Juries at Aſſizes, or Seſſions, and hath ſeveral Things of Antiquity, and otherwiſe obſervable in it, *viz.* 1. A Nunnery, which ſtood where the Impropriation called *Oxenford*, is, which belonged to *Waverly Abbey*. 2. An artificial Hill, or Barrow, Weſt of *Oxenford* near the Heath. 3. *Witley Park*, in which, though there be no Deer at preſent, yet there is found in it ſo much Iron Oar as ſets on Work two Forges. 4. *Bonfield*, where is a Spring whoſe Water cures ſore Eyes and Ulcers, and near which in digging of Carrots, two Spits deep have been found Gold and Silver Money, not *Roman*, but old *Engliſh*, as alſo Rings, which hath raiſed the Hopes of the Inhabitants, that they ſhall find Treaſure in their Lands ſo much that they readily give 2*s*. an Acre more for their Land than elſewhere. 5. *Hindhead* (an high Hill in this Pariſh) and *Grace-wood Hill*, from the firſt of which is a noble Proſpect every Way, and from the other over the Vale of *Surrey* and *Suſſex* into *Kent*.

The Living here is a Vicarage, and the Church is built in the Form of a Croſs. In it are theſe Monuments, *viz.* 1. Ancient, for *Thomas Jones*, one of the Sewers of the Chamber to King *Henry* VIII. *George* Duke of *Clarence*, *Anno* 1468. 2. Modern, for *Henry Bell*, Clerk Comptroller of the Houſhold to King *James* I. *Anthony Smith*, abovementioned, who gave 60*l*. to the Tenor or great Bell, 500*l*. to the Poor; and *Sarah*, the Wife of *John Holney*, Vicar: Theſe are all the Towns and Villages, that occur to our Obſervation in this Hundred, and ſo we proceed to,

X. *The* HUNDRED *of* KINGSTON.

This Hundred is alſo ſmall, and borders on the Eaſt upon the Hundred of *Brixton*, on the South on the Hundred of *Emley Bridge*, on the Weſt on the ſame, and on the North upon the River *Thames*, which circling about it, takes in almoſt half the Weſt-ſide. The Fee is in the Crown, and the Government under the High Sheriff and his Officers. It takes its Name from the chief Town,

Kingſton, which ſtanding upon the *Thames*, is therefore called *Kingſton upon Thames*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Kingſton upon Hull*, in *Yorkſhire*. Its ancient Name was *Moreford*, *i. e. A great Way over the River*, which we muſt ſuppoſe before there was any Bridge over it, as there now is. This Bridge is the ſecond over the *Thames* from the Sea, *London Bridge* being the firſt. But after the *Saxon* Kings made it their Reſidence, and ſeveral of them, *viz. Edred*, *Edwis*, *Edward* ſirnamed *The Martyr*, and *Ethelred*, commonly called *The Unready*, were crowned here, the Name was given to it of *Kingſton*, or the *King's Town*. It is a populous Place, and carries on a great

Trade. The Market is here weekly on *Saturday*, it is kept in a great Field, and is ſo big, as it may indeed paſs for a Fair, and yet it hath 3 Fairs yearly, *viz.* On *All-Souls Day*, *Nov.* 2. chiefly for fat Cattle out of *Wales*; *Thurſday* in *Whitſon Week*, and on S. *Mary Magdalen's Day*, *July* 22. The Manor and Caſtle of this Place was the Eſtate of *Rich. Strongbow* Earl of *Clare*, who *Anno* 1124, 24 *Hen.* 1. removed the Monks out of his Caſtle, to the Church of S. *Auguſtine* at *Stoke*, from him called *Stoke-Clare* in *Suffolk*. After his Poſterity failed it became a Royal Fief. It had the Privilege of ſending Burgeſſes to Parliament in the 4th, 5th, and 6th Years of King *Edward* II. and 26th and 47th of King *Edward* III. but it is now loſt.

There are ſeveral other Things worthy of our Notice in this Town which we ſhall put under proper Heads. 1. The Free-School, which ſtands juſt at the Entrance into the Town from *London*. It was erected by Queen *Elizabeth*, who well endowed it with good annual Rents, but they are ſo much impaired and imbezzil'd, that there is no more remaining now than 30 *l. per Annum*. Mr. *Burton*, who is famous for his Comment upon *Antoninus's Itinerary*, was Schoolmaſter here. It is ſaid to have been a Chapel before it was converted to a School. 2. The Caſtle we need not mention, becauſe there are not the leaſt Veſtigia of it. 3. The Alms-houſe at the Eaſt End of the Town, and near the School; it was built new in 1670, by Alderman *Cleave* of *London*, for ſix Men and ſix Women, and by him endowed with Lands in *Kingſton* of the Value of 80 *l.* a Year, out of which they are allowed 1 *s.* and 9 *d.* a Week each, beſides Coals and ſome Overplus. 4. The great Wooden Bridge over the *Thames*, which hath 20 Paſſages for the Current, two of which in the Middle are wide enough for Barges to paſs through towards *Windſor*. *Anno* 1567, *Robert Hamon*, Gent. and Bailiff of *Kingſton* endowed this Bridge with 40 *l. per Annum* in Lands for its Maintenance for ever, which took off the Toll, which was given to uphold it before. This Bridge hath 22 Piers of Wood, which with the Ends wrought up with Stone, make 168 Yards. In the Middle of the Bridge are two fair Seats for Paſſengers to avoid Carts, and ſit and enjoy the delightful Proſpect of the River. Things of leſs Note here are, 1. The Houſe of *Robert le Wright*, Eſq; a Bencher of the *Middle Temple*, which was anciently the Houſe of *Richard Nevill* the great Earl of *Warwick*, called *Richard Make-King*, becauſe like Fortune's Chief Miniſter, he pulled down and ſet up King *Henry* VI. and *Edward* IV. as he pleaſed. After his Death it came to one *Hircomb*, from whom 'tis now called *Hircomb's Place*, in Writings. 2. Another Bridge, called *Clathorn*, built of Brick, which riſes in the Middle like a bent Bow; it lies over a Brook which comes from a great Spring in a Cellar about four Mile above this Town, and makes ſuch a Brook, or Stream as to drive two Mills not above a Bow Shot from it, and one another. 3. The Bowling at the Weſt End of the Town is very pleaſant, being by the *Thames* Side, and having by it a Fountain-Houſe, or *Spiraculum*, with a Door opening to the Surface of the Water. 4. *Comb-Houſe*, commonly called *Comb-Nevill*, becauſe it was *Nevill* Earl of *Warwick's*. It is a fair Houſe, with a Park belonging to it, but is not ſeen from the Road: Its Front looks Southward. The preſent Houſe was built by Sir — *Vincent*, from whom it paſſed to Sir *William Cockayne*, and now belongs to the Heirs of Sir *Daniel Harvey*. Near this Houſe are certain Springs, whoſe Water is convey'd in Leaden Pipes under the Road, Lands, and *Thames* it ſelf to *Hampton-Court*, which is by Eſtimation three Miles.

By the Road near *Kingſton* over againſt *Comb-Park* is *New-Park*, one of the beſt Parks in *England*, made in the Time of King *Charles* I. It is encloſed by a Brick Wall, which the Workmen averred to be 11 Miles round.

The Living here is a Vicarage, and Church is very ſpacious; the Steeple is leaded, and hath 8 Bells in it. Several of the *Saxon* Kings were crowned here. Their Pictures are preſerved in S. *Mary*'s Chancel, and under them theſe Inſcriptions;

1. King

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
King Athelſtane, *crowned in the Market-Place.* Anno 925.	*King* Ethelred, *or* Edred, *crowned in this Chapel.* Anno 946.	*King* Edwin, *crowned in this Town,* Anno 955.	*King* Edward the Martyr, *crowned in this Chapel,* Anno 975.	*King* Ethelred, *crowned in this Chapel,* Anno 978.

King *John*'s Picture is alſo ſet up here, not as crowned here, but as he gave them the Charter, which made it at firſt a Corporation.

In the Church are theſe Monuments, 1. Ancient, for *Peter Skern*, and his Wife, dated 1437; *Robert Somerby*, Vicar of this Town, dated 1505; *Robert Hamon*, Gent. beforementioned, dated 1567: The reſt are all, 2. Modern, *viz.* for *John Shaws*, Citizen of *London*, of the Drapers Company; *Mary*, the Lady of Sir *Robert Sharpeigh*, Knt. Daughter of *Charles Scot* of *Kent*, Eſq; and *Jane Wyat*, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Wyat*, who was beheaded in Queen *Mary* I's Reign; *Mary*, the Wife of *John Martin*, Gent. Dr. *Thomas Willis*, Vicar of this Town, and Rector of *Dunton* in *Kent*; ten Children, *viz.* ſeven Sons and three Daughters of Dr. *Edmund Staunton*, Vicar of this Town, all under one Tomb; *Richard Mayo*, Miniſter of this Town; *Thomas Hawward* of the *Middle Temple*, Gent. *John Hawward*, Enſign to Captain *North*, Brother to the Lord *North*, who died in Sir *Walter Raleigh*'s laſt Voyage; *Henry Jane*, and *Eliz. Hawward*; *Richard Clutton*, a Lawyer of *Grey's Inn*, a *Cheſhire* Man; Captain *Francis Wilkinſon*, Citizen of *London*, who beautify'd this Church at his own Charge, and *Anne* his Wife, who lived in Marriage 48 Years; *Mark Snelling*, Eſq; Alderman of *London*, who by his Will gave

	l.		
For erecting a Gallery in the Church	25	0	0
For a Carpet, and Silver Cup for the Communion-Table	25	0	0
To the Poor, to be diſtributed every firſt *Sunday* of the Month in Money 6*d.* and in Bread 6*d.* to Twenty	12	0	0
To the ſame in Coal, a Month before and after *Chriſtmas*	8	0	0
To the ſame, to be diſtributed at his Death among 100	50	0	0
To the Poor of *Thames-Ditton*	10	0	0

And *Anne* his Wife; *Mark Snelling*, Eſq; Son of *George Snelling*, who had been nine Times Bailiff of this Town; *Katharine Johnſon*; *John Stint*, Eſq; and *John* his Son, with *Elizabeth* his Wife; *Charles Salter*, Gent. and *Martha* his Wife; *Francis Wrote*, of *Dunwich* in *Suffolk*, Eſq; *Anne Hallet*, the Daughter of *Thomas Hallet*, Gent. *Elizabeth*, Wife of Dr. *George Bate*, a great Phyſician; *John Milner*, Eſq; Queen *Anne*'s Conſul at *Portugal*; *Elizabeth*, the Wife of *John Nuthall*, Gent. *Richard Lant*, Son of *John Lant*, Alderman of *Exeter*, *Sarah* his Wife, and *Temperance* their Daughter; *John Heuton*, Eſq; Sargeant of the Larder to Queen *Mary* I. and Queen *Elizabeth*; *Samuel Robinſon*, Gent. Secretary to the Merchant Adventurers; *Mary*, the Wife of *George Morton*, and Daughter of *Robert Honywood* of *Charing* in *Kent*, Eſq; who lived to ſee near 400 deſcended from her, and had three Sons Knights, one of which was Secretary of State to King *Charles* I. *William Cleave*, Eſq; who founded the Alms-houſe abovementioned; Sir *Anthony Benn*, Recorder firſt of this Town, and then of *London*; *Anthony Fane*, third Son of *Francis* Earl of *Weſtmorland*, who married *Annibal*, Sir *Anthony Benn*'s Daughter, and *William Becket*, Vicar of this Church.

Eaſt-Mouſey, a Manor formerly in the Poſſeſſion of the Family of *Lydcots*, and after them of *Clarks*, who are or lately were Lords of it; Sir *James Clarke*, to whom it deſcended from his Father in 1703, being the preſent Owner of it. His Houſe, which is a very handſome Modern Building, ſtands near the Church,

as

as many Manor-houſes do, becauſe 'tis ſuppos'd, that Lords of Manors built moſt of our Churches for the Benefit of their Tenants, ſo as was alſo for their Conveniency.

In the Church here are theſe Monuments, *viz.* for *Henry Haughton* of *Spelmond* in *Kent*, Eſq; Sir *John Lydcot*, Knt. Lord of this Manor, Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to King *James* I. Sir *James Clarke*, Lord of this Manor alſo, and by him *James Clarke* his Father, and *Lydia* his Wife; *James Clarke*, Eſq; Chief Clerk of the Kitchen to Queen *Anne*, as he had been to her Predeceſſor King *William*; *Mary* the Wife of Sir *Walter Overbury*, and Daughter of Sir *Edward Pynchon* of *Writtle* in *Eſſex*; *Anthony Standen*, Gent. Cupbearer to the Father of King *James* I. *Francis Eads*, Eſq; and *Richard* his Son, and *Francis* his Son. In the Churchyard lies *Grace* the Wife of *Joſeph Cent Livre*, Gent.

Long-ditton, ſo call'd from the Length of it, being a Mile almoſt from one End of it to the other. The moſt ancient Lords of this Mannor, that we meet with, were the *Evelyns*, the laſt of whom Sir *Edward* left only one Daughter, nam'd *Penelope*, his Heir; ſhe marry'd Sir *Joſeph Alſton*, Bart. and brought this Lordſhip to him, and his Son of the ſame Name by her, now enjoys it.

The Living is a Rectory, and the Church is an handſome Building, conſiſting of a Body and two Iles, in which are the following Monuments, *viz.* For Sir *Thomas Evelyn*, Knt. Penſioner of King *James* I. *John Haymer*, A. M. Parſon of this Church, who laid out 100 Marks upon the Poor and Highways in and near the Town; *Robert Caſtleton*, Eſq; a Juſtice of Peace for this County, and *Elizabeth* his Wife; Sir *Joſeph Alſton*, Bart. and *Penelope* his Wife; Sir *Thomas Evelyn*, Knt. and *Dorothy* his Lady, *George* their eldeſt Son; Sir *Edward Evelyn*, Knt. and Bart. and *Mary* his Wife; *Mary* the Daughter of Sir *William Glynn*, Bart. Col. *William Oglethorp*; *Paul Colſten*, and *Suſan* his Wife; *Anthony Balam*, Gent. *Richard* Son of Capt. *Richard Blake*; *Anthony Dowdeſwell*, Gent. and *Hannah* the Wife of *John Wardner*.

Mr. *Richard Byfield*, who was Miniſter of this Pariſh in the Time of *Oliver's* Protectorſhip, having a Controverſy with his Patron Sir *John Evelyn* about the Repairs of the Church, went to the Protector to complain of his Patron. *Oliver* brought them both together to hear their ſeveral Pleas. Sir *John* charg'd Mr. *Byfield* with reflecting upon him in his Sermons; which Mr. *Byfield* taking God to witneſs that he never deſign'd any ſuch Thing: The Protector ſaid to Sir *John*, *I am afraid there is ſomething amiſs, which the Word of God finds out in you, ſearch your Ways.* But to end the Controverſy, he ask'd, How much the Repairs would coſt? Sir *John* ſaid, 200 *l.* Whereupon *Oliver* order'd Sir *John* 100 *l.* out of his Caſh, and told Sir *John*, he hoped he'd bear the other 100 *l.* which Sir *John* conſenting to, he and his Parſon went home perfect Friends.

Mr. *Henry Smith's* Charity to this Pariſh was reduc'd (for what Reaſon we know not) to 2 *l.* 16 *s.* *per Annum* for ever; and ſo the Manor of *King's Woodland* in this Pariſh, to 28 *s.* *per Annum* for ever, *Anno* 1716.

Malden, is a Manor belonging to *Merton* College in *Oxford*, but Leaſed out by them to Dr. *Willis*, now Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, by whom the Manor-houſe Weſtward of the Church is Let to Capt. *Cooke*, who, upon his going into *Ireland*, conſigned over his Leaſe to Major *Engliſh*, who has a conſiderable Poſt in the Government.

The Living is in the Gift of *Merton* College, and the Church is ſmall, yet in it are the Monuments of ſome Perſons of Note, *viz.* For Sir *Thomas Morley*, Knt. Lord of this Manor, and one of the Controllers of the Royal Hoſpital; *John Good*, Eſq; Lord of this Manor, and Patron of the Church, under *Merton* College both; this laſt rebuilt the Church, aſſiſted by Collections by Briefs, and Contributions of private Perſons, with the Sum of 150 *l.* or thereabouts; *Jane* the Wife of *Sebaſtian Brusket*, Eſq; *John Hamnet*, Gent. and *Elizabeth* his Wife. Mr. *Smith's*

Smith's Charity to this Village is 1 *l.* 10 *s.* paid out of *Warburton* Manor.

Dr. *Thomas Ravis* hath render'd this Village famous by his Nativity in it. He was Dean of *Chriſt-Church*, in which he was educated, *Oxford*, where he was twice Vice-Chancellor. He coveted no other Preferment, yet at the Requeſt of the Lords of the Council in the Reign of King *James* I. he unwillingly accepted the Biſhoprick of *Glouceſter*, where he carry'd himſelf ſo obligingly and piouſly, that many, that lov'd not the Lord Biſhop, reſpected his Perſon, and all parted with him unwillingly when he was removed to *London*, where he ſate but two Years, and dying in 1609, was bury'd in S. *Paul's* Cathedral, under a fair Stone in the Wall at the upper End of the North Part.

Peterſham, a ſmall Village, but appears from Records to be more ancient than *Kingſton*. The Manor belongs to the Crown, and was anciently a privileg'd Place, as is manifeſted by ſome Records in the Tower of *London*, which ſhews, that no Man could be arreſted here, nor could any Perſon, who was arreſted in another Place, be brought through this; but thro' long Neglect this Privilege is loſt. There is ſaid to have been a religious Houſe here behind the Church, a little Northward, but there are now no Footſteps of it to be found. *Ham Houſe*, an elegant Building, ſtanding by the *Thames*-Side is in this Pariſh, it belonged to Duke *Lauderdale*, who was created Baron of *Peterſham* by King *Charles* II. and that King often retired to it; but now is, or late was the Seat of the Lord *Dyſert*.

The Church is very ſmall, but hath theſe Monuments in it, *viz.* for *George Cole*, Eſq; Grandfather and Nephew; *Jane* the Daughter of *James Long* of *Dracot* in *Wiltſhire*, Eſq; Sir *Thomas Jenner*, one of the Juſtices of the Common Pleas in Queen *ANNE's* Reign, with his Lady and three Sons.

Richmond, anciently call'd *Shene* or *Shine*, from the Beauty of it. It was a Seat of our Kings, and for the wholeſomeneſs of the Air, was chiefly made Uſe of as a Nurſery for our Princes and Princeſſes when they were Children. In this Palace it was, that King *Edward* III. dy'd of Grief for the Loſs of his warlike Son, *Edward*, ſirnam'd *The Black Prince*, the Darling of his Affections, and Terror of his Enemies. Here alſo dy'd the beautiful *Anne*, the entirely beloved Queen of King *Richard* II. Daughter of the Emperor *Charles* IV. and Siſter to *Wenciſlaus* King of *Bohemia*, and afterwards Emperor. Her Death wrought ſo immoderately upon the King, that for Grief he cauſed the Palace to be demoliſh'd, and laid level with the Ground, but King *Henry* V. in ſome Meaſure reſtor'd it, by erecting ſeveral new Buildings, and on the North-Part of the Palace in the adjoining Village founded a Monaſtery of *Carthuſians*, which he call'd *Bethlehem*. About the Year 1500, in the Reign of K. *Henry* VII. this Royal Seat was quite deſtroyed by an accidental Fire; but ſoon after, like a Phœnix, ſprung out of its own Aſhes with greater Beauty, by the Care and at the Expence of the ſame King, who cauſed it to be rebuilt after the moſt exquiſite Way of Architecture of that Age, and gave it the Name of *Richmond* from that Country, of which he had been Earl when he was a private Perſon. He had ſcarce compleated his Work here, but he dy'd, and left his Throne to King *Henry* VIII. Here alſo it was that Queen *Elizabeth*, ninety Years after, reſign'd her magnanimous Soul to the Almighty.

Other Things memorable of this Place are, (1.) A delightful Park belonging to the King, incloſed chiefly for the Diverſion of Hunting; adjoyning to which ſtands *Ham* and *Peterſham* abovemention'd. (2.) That the Tide of the *Thames* riſes as far as this Place, about 60 *Italian* Miles from the Mouth, which, 'tis ſaid, it doth not in any other River in *Europe*. (3.) An Alms-houſe built upon the Hill above the Town by Dr. *Brian Duppa*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, in the Performance of a Vow made in the Time of his Majeſty King *Charles* II's Exile, as is mention'd in the Inſcription over the Gate. It is intended for the Suſtentation of ten poor Widows,

Widows, who are allow'd five Groats a Week a-piece, 20 *s.* yearly to buy Coals, and a Gown once in two Years. The Miniſter and Churchwardens of the Pariſh are the Overſeers of it; and that they may depend entirely upon his Charity and their own Labour, they are not allow'd to have any Help from the Pariſh, and ſo live in a poor Condition. A ſorry Way (ſaith our Author) of performing Vows! But this Cenſure might have been ſpared, if the ſolid Piety of the Biſhop had been conſider'd, together with his great Sufferings, and the Time when theſe Alms-houſes were erected, *viz.* when he was newly made Biſhop, had Firſt Fruits to pay, and a Palace to repair to make it fit for his Dwelling; and beſides theſe Things, even common Prudence as well as Goodneſs inſtructs us, not to ſuſtain the Poor otherwiſe than as Poor, in all poſſible Abſtinence and Temperance ſuitable to their Condition, which doubtleſs were the Biſhop's Thoughts, or if he could have ſpared more, he would have given more.

The Church here is a Chapel of Eaſe to *Kingſton*, and hath the following Monuments in it, *viz.* for *Henry* Lord Viſcount *Brouncher*, Cofferer to K. *Charles* II. *Walter Hickman* of *Kew* in this Pariſh, whoſe eldeſt Son *Dixey Hickman* having marry'd *Elizabeth* the Siſter and Heir of *Thomas* Lord *Windſor*, King *Charles* II. created their Son *Thomas Windſor Hickman*, a Baron, by the Title of Lord *Windſor*, and afterwards Earl of *Plymouth*; *Margaret* the Wife of Sir *John Chudleigh*, Knt. Grandaughter of *Henry* Earl of *Rutland*; *Margaret* the Wife of *Thomas Jay*, Eſq; Commiſſary General to King *Charles* I's Army in the Civil Wars of *England*; *Henry Ligon*, Eſq; *Sophia* the Relict of Sir *Richard Chaworth*, Knt. Daughter of the Earl of *Lindſey*, &c. *Robert Cotton*, Gent. Groom to the Privy Chamber of Queen *Mary* I. and Queen *Elizabeth* ſeveral Years; the Lady *Dorothy* Wife of Sir *George Wright*, Knt. *Matthias Pringham*, Eſq; Sir *Richard Chaworth*, deſcended of the *Cadurci*, who came in with the Conqueror; *Mark Anthony Benoit*, a *French-man*, who had travell'd with Sir *Henry Capell*, and lived with him at *Kew* when he dy'd; *Matthew Moody* and *Margaret* his Wife, with *Samuel* and *Keturah* their Granchildren; *John Bentley* and *Eleanor* his Wife, with four of their Sons; *Martha* the Widow of Sir *Edward Wingfield*, with four Sons and three Daughters; *Simon Bardolph*, Gent. *George Mawhood* and *Anne* his Wife, only Daughter of Mr. *Bardolph*; *William Stobart* and *Elizabeth* his Wife, eldeſt Daughter of *G. Mawhood*, with eight of their Sons, and three of their Grandchildren; *Jane* the Daughter of *John Everſen* of *London*, Merchant; *Robert Lewes*, a *Welſhman*, Eſq; *Richard Brawn*, Eſq; Grandſon of Sir *Hugh Brawn* of *Newington-Buts*, Knt. *Chriſtopher Peachman*, Gent. and his Wife; *Clement Kinnerſley*, Eſq; Yeoman of the Wardrobe of Beds to King *Charles* I. and II. with *Dorothy* his Wife, and two Sons; *John Spiller*, Gent. Agent to the *Eaſt-India* Company at *Surat*, &c. 25 Years; *Jane* the Wife of Sir *Edward Ormsby*, Knt. Dame *Martha* firſt Wife of Sir *Edward Cropley*, Bart. and then of Sir *Edmund Bowyer* of *Camberwell* in this County; Lady *Katharine* Wife of *Richard Brett*, Eſq; and Daughter of *Roger* Earl of *Orrery*; *William Hall* Gentleman of King *William*'s private Muſick, and *Mary* his Wife; Sir *Richard Chaworth*, Knt. and *Edward* Son of *Robert* Earl of *Lindſey*.

Talworth, a Manor belonging to *Edmund* of *Woodſtock* Earl of *Kent*, and Brother of King *Edward* II. who was in Poſſeſſion of it 1 *Edw.* 3. having for his good Services againſt the *Scots* that Year, this Lordſhip and many other Eſtates granted him by that Prince; but practiſing with divers others for the Reſtitution of his Brother *Edward* to the Throne, he was condemn'd to Death, and at length executed by a condemn'd Malefactor out of the *Marſhalſea* to ſave his own Life, every Body elſe (ſo well was he loved) refuſing to do it. This Manor, with two or three other Manors, were 4 *Edw.* 3. given to *Bartholomew* Lord *Bergherſt* for Life, which ſoon ending, they with ſome other of his Eſtates, after his Death, paſ-

ſed to his Sons *Edmund* and *John* ſucceſſively; but both dying without Iſſue, *Joan* his Siſter, the Wife of Sir *Thomas Holland*, Knt. was his Heir, and inherited this Lordſhip, and many other of his Lands, all which ſhe carry'd into his Family, and left to their Son and Heir *Thomas*, who alſo bore the Title of Earl of *Kent*, and dy'd in Poſſeſſion of it 20 *Rich.* 2. Which is all we can find of this Town, which concludes our Hiſtory of this Hundred, and ſo we go on to

XI. *The* HUNDRED *of* REYGATE.

This Hundred on the Eaſt is bounded with the Hundred of *Tanridge*, on the South by the County of *Suſſex*, on the Weſt by the Hundreds of *Darking* and *Copthorn*, and on the North by the Hundred of *Croydon*. The Fee of this Hundred is in the Crown, and the Government in the High-Sheriff and his Officers. There are two Market Towns in it.

Gatton, which is a Borough, and ſends two Burgeſſes to Parliament, which are always put in by the Lord of the Manor, and returned by the Conſtable, but they never had this Privilege 'till 29 *Hen.* 6. and ſo are a late Borough. It is placed in our Books as a Market-Town, but we can't find the Day of the Week when the Market is kept, nor any Fairs in it. 'Tis a ſmall inconſiderable Place at preſent, and 'tis probable they have been diſuſed Time out of Mind. But however that be, we have good Grounds to believe it well known to the *Romans*, of whoſe Coins, and other Antiquities, there have at Times been diſcover'd great Remains; and where the Manor-Houſe now ſtands there was anciently a Caſtle. The People have a Tradition here, That the Women of this Place committed upon the *Danes*, who came to plunder their Town, a very great Slaughter, which was afterward revenged upon them with the utter Deſtruction of it; and that the Town was rebuilt in a different Place, and much leſs than it was before; yet as an Argument of its former Greatneſs, it hath the Privilege of ſending Burgeſſes to Parliament. At the Conqueſt, *Leofwine* the 6th Son of *Godwin*, Earl of *Kent*, was the Lord of this Manor, as appears by *Domeſday* Book; but in later Times it was the Demeſne of the Family of *Copleys*, who ſold it about the Middle of the laſt Century to *Thomas Turgis*, Eſq; who by his Will left it to *William Newland*, Eſq; eldeſt Son to Sir *George Newland*, Knt. who is the preſent Lord of this Manor. Mr. *Turgis* lies bury'd in S. *Dionis Back-Church*, *London*.

The Living here is a Rectory, in value about 100 *l. per Annum*, in the Patronage of *William Newland*, Eſq; The Pariſh-Church ſtands near Mr. *Newland's* Seat, and is very ſmall. The Monuments in it are chiefly thoſe for the Family of *Copleys*, as *William Copley* and *Margaret* his Wife; another *William Copley* and *Magdalene* his Wife; three *John Copleys*, and *John Walker*. The other Market Town of this Hundred is

Reygate, or *Rhie-gate*, which ſignifyeth the Courſe or Channel of a ſmall River. It is ſituate in a pleaſant Valley, running out a great Way Eaſtward, call'd *Holmeſdale*, probably from Holm-Trees which abound very much through all that Tract. The Inhabitants of it becauſe they once or twice defeated the plundering *Danes*, have a Rhyme which they uſe much in their own Commendation, *viz.*

The Valley of Holmſtall,
Was never won, nor ever ſhall.

The Earls of *Warren* in *Normandy* before the Conqueſt, and of *Surrey* in King *William Rufus's* Reign, held this Town by Barony from the firſt Entrance of the *Normans* into *England*, and in their Succeſſions were great Benefactors to it; for *John* Earl of *Warren*, 6 *Edw.* 2. 1313, procur'd of that Prince a Charter for a weekly Market on *Tueſday*; and becauſe he had no Iſſue by his Wife, did 9 *Edw.* 2. by a ſpecial Grant, make over this Manor and Caſtle, with the reſt of his Inheritance, to that King, who return'd moſt of it to him the next Year to be enjoy'd for his Life. He dy'd without Iſſue in Poſſeſſion of this Manor, and left his Siſter *Alice*, Wife to *Edmund* Earl of

Arundel, his next Heir by Blood; she carry'd this Manor and other Estates into his Family, wherein it continu'd some Successions, 'till *Richard Fitz-alan*, Earl of *Arundel*, who was beheaded for Treason, *Anno* 1398, being then in Possession of this Lordship, Castle, Town, Park, Warren and Chases, forfeited them to King *Richard* II. How they were disposed of afterwards, we have no perfect Account, yet his Son *Thomas* being restored in Blood, 1 *Hen.* 4. is found to have dy'd possessed of them, and other his Paternal Estates, leaving them to his Sisters and next Heirs, who being marry'd into divers Families, this Castle is found in 1476, to be one third Part of it in the Possession of *Edward Nevil* Lord *Bergavenny*; and in 1491 *William* Marques of *Berkley* dy'd seiz'd of a fourth Part of this Manour without Issue; and though his Brother *Maurice* was his next Heir, and was then living, he, for some Disgust taken up against him, gave this, and divers other Estates, to *Thomas* Earl of *Derby*, from whom *Maurice*, by the help of Friends, recovered them by long Suits of Law in 1518. The Posterity of this *Maurice* continu'd to the Death of K. *Charles* I. and 'tis probable, were successively Lords of this Manor and Castle, for we find no other in Possession of it, 'till in the Time of the Rebellion it was in the Possession of the Lord *Monson*, who for Treason, and his Concurrence with others in sentencing that Prince to Death, he forfeited this Lordship and his other Estates to the Crown, at the Restoration of K. *Charles* II. who granted it to his Brother his Royal Highness *James* Duke of *York*, in whose Hands it remained, as his private Estate, 'till the memorable Year 1688.

After King *James*'s Recess, it came into the Hands of *John* Lord *Somers*; but whether he purchased it, or it was given him in respect to his Merit, we know not. Upon his Death it came to *James Cox*, Esq; at that Time one of the Burgesses for this Corporation.

The Castle of this Place was built in the *Saxon* Times, tho' common Tradition hath long attributed it to one of the *Warrens*, Earl of *Surrey*. It is now much ruinated, but there are remaining many of the Works under Ground, tho' very imperfect, as a Vault or Cave leading to a Door, that opens into the Graffe, or dry Ditch, the Water Cave which goes under the Moat, and is full of Water, *&c.* In the Wars between King *John* and his Barons, headed by *Lewis* the Dauphin against him, this Castle held out for the King, 'till the Soldiers he had entertain'd from *Flanders* deserted him, and went some to *Lewes* and some Home, the *Poictorins* only excepted, which so weakened him and his Party, that *Lewes* being increased in Power left *London*, and marching towards *Winchster*, won the Castle here, and divers others in his Way to that City, which also yielded to him.

Here are two Markets kept, one upon *Tuesday* weekly, granted as is above-mention'd, the other monthly upon the last *Wednesday* in every Month, granted by King *Charles* II's Charter, *Anno* 1673, and a Fair yearly on *Wednesday* in *Easter*-Week. The Market-house here was formerly a Chapel, dedicated to *Thomas a Becket*, whom the Church of that Time sainted, as a Martyr, being wrongfully slain (as no doubt he was) in his own Cathedral Church at *Canterbury*, for opposing the Royal Authority, and defending the Rights of the Clergy. His Name is kept up in our Kalendar, and our Quarter-Sessions all over *England* for *Midsummer* Quarter are kept the Week after his Feast, *July* 7. Two other Chapels are also alienated from Sacred Uses for which they were erected, and converted the one into a Mercer's Shop, and the other into a Barn; the first was dedicated to S. *Lawrence*, and the other to the Holy Cross. This Town sends Members to Parliament, and hath so done from the first Constitution of that Privilege, 26 *Edw.* 1.

Under the Hill adjoining to this Town on the South-Side is a great House, which was formerly a Priory of Black-Canons, erected by *William Warren* Earl of *Surrey*, (of which we shall speak more fully in our Ecclesiastical History of this County) and at the Dissolution of the Monasteries was given to *Charles Howard* the first Earl

of *Nottingham* of that Houſe; who leaving it to his Son *William*, who had only one Daughter and Heir *Elizabeth*, ſhe carry'd it by Marriage to *John* Earl of *Peterborough*, by whoſe Truſtees it was ſold to pay Debts to Sir *John Parſons*, Knt. Alderman, and about that Time, Lord Mayor of the City of *London*, upon whoſe Death it is come by Will to his ſecond Son *Humphrey Parſons*, now Alderman of *Portſoken*-Ward.

In this Pariſh alſo is an Houſe call'd *Flankford*, an handſome Seat, lately in the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Cyril Wyche*, Knt. one of the Six Clerks in Chancery ſome Time ſince. It is adorn'd with a ſpacious Garden, and a Park well ſtock'd with Deer, wherein are four Ponds on a Row, from which iſſue out Water in ſuch Plenty as to drive a Mill. This Sir *Cyril Wyche*, who was afterwards Secretary of State in *Ireland*, was born at *Conſtantinople* during his Father's Embaſſy there to the *Ottoman* Court; and having had for one of his Godfathers at his Baptiſm the famous Patriarch *Cyril*, who was baſely murder'd by the *Jeſuits*, had his Name impoſed on him. He marry'd *Mary*, one of the Daughters of *George Evelyn*, Eſq; of *Wotton* in this County. The River *Mole* runs on the South Side of this Park, and driveth a Sidlunt Mill. This Seat and Eſtate belonged formerly to the Family of *Bludders*, whoſe Pedigree Mr. *Aubrey* hath annex'd to his Hiſtory of this Town; as alſo of the Family of *Poynk*, who ſome Ages ſince inhabited this Pariſh.

The Living here is a Vicarage, and the impropriate great Tythes of the Pariſh are in the Hands of *Roger James*, Eſq; whoſe Houſe ſtands at the Eaſt End of the Town. They formerly belong'd to the Monaſtery of S. *Mary Overy's* in *Southwark*, and were purchaſed of the Crown at the Diſſolution of the Abbies. The Church ſtands upon a riſing Ground, and is built of Free-Stone, being dedicated to S. *Mary Magdalene*. In the Church and Chancel of it are theſe Monuments, *viz.* In a fair large Vault under the Chancel, for many of the Family of *Howards*, Earls of *Nottingham* and Lords *Effingham*, and their Ladies; alſo for Sir *Edward Thurland*, Knt. and *Elizabeth* his Wife; *Elizabeth* the Wife of *Edward Thurland*, Gent. one of the Siſters and Coheirs of *Richard Elyot*, Eſq; *Katharine Elyot*, Daughter of *Richard Elyot*, and *Rathel* his Wife, Daughter of *Matthew Poyntz*, Eſq; Sir *Thomas Bludder* of *Flankford-Houſe* in this Pariſh, his Son of the ſame Name and Title, with his Wife *Mary*, and *Chriſtopher* their Son; *Anne Worley*; *Katharine* the Wife of *Edward Burd*, Gent. *John James*, Eſq; Brother to Sir *Roger James* of this Town, Knt. Mr. *Peter Hughs*; *Edward Trapps*, Eſq; *Sarah* the Wife of Capt. *Lawrence Prince*; *Anthony* and *John*, Twin-Sons of Mr. *Haerſtricht James*, who dy'd within one Day of each other; *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Henry Hildyard*, Eſq; *Henry Drake*, Eſq; *Francis Carew*, Gent. with his two Sons, one Daughter, and two Siſters; *James Parker* of *Frenches* in *Rigate*, Gent. *John Parker*, and *Anne* his Wife; *Anthony Gilmin*, and his Wife; Sir *Edward Thurland*, a Baron of the Exchequer; *Richard Elyot*, Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace in this County, and *Richard* his Son, a Servant to *Henry* Prince of *Wales*; *Benjamin Bonwick*, Eſq; and *Mary* his Wife; *Richard Devon*, Citizen and Cooper of *London*, and *Jane* his Wife.

Over the Veſtry Door on a Braſs Plate in this Church, is this Inſcription, in the ancient *Engliſh* Letter:

Be it remembered, That in the Year 1513, John Skinner, **Gent. as well with Ten Pounds given for the Soul of** Richard Knight, **Forty Shillings for the Soul of** William Laker, **Eſq; with Eighteen Shillings and Six-pence for the Soul of** Alice Holmeden, **as alſo with Thirteen Shillings and Four-pence for the Soul of** George Longeville, **left to be diſpoſed of by the aforeſaid** John Skinner, **as with an Hundred, and Three Shillings and Four-pence of his own Money for the Souls of his own Parents, hath for the Honour of God cauſed this Porch to be built. Of whoſe Souls God have Mercy.**

Sir *John Parſons*, Knt. then Lord Mayor of *London*, gave *Anno* 1707, a Branch of 16 Braſs Sockets to be hung up in this Church, as is repreſented upon it by an Inſcription in large Gold Capital Letters.

Andrew Cade, Eſq; Alderman of *London*, who lies buried in *Beachworth* Church, gave to the Poor of this Town 5 *l.* a Year for ever, to be given to them in Bread.

Beachworth, commonly called *Eaſt Betchworth*, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of two Brothers, *George* and *Francis Freman*, who are, or lately were in Poſſeſſion of it. Of the more ancient Lords we have no Account, but ſuppoſe they were the ſame that held the Caſtle, of which we have ſpoken above under the Town of *Darking*. 'Tis probable Sir *Adam Brown* of this Place was Lord of it before the *Fremans*.

The Living here is a Vicarage, and the improriate Tithes, together with the Patronage of the Vicarage was given to the Dean and Chapter of the Collegiate Church of *Windſor*, (according to the Deſign of King *Henry* VIII.) by King *Edward* VI. in 1546. In the Church are theſe Monuments, *viz.* for *Andrew Cade*, Eſq; Alderman of *London*, who gave 5 *l.* a Year for ever to the Poor of this Pariſh, to buy Bread for them; *William Wardyſworth*, Vicar of this Pariſh; *John Morſted*, and *Eleanor* his Wife, which laſt three are ancient; *Gabriel Wright* of *Brocham*, Eſq; *John* the only Son, and *Suſanna* the Wife of *John Woodman*; *Winifrid Woodman*, Relict of *William Woodman* of *More-Place* in this Pariſh, Gent. *Richard Powleſden* of *Brockham*, Yeoman; *Peter* the Son, and *Magdalen* the Relict of *Andrew Cade*, Eſq; *John Benſon*, Vicar of this Place; *William Freeman*, Gent. and *Mary* his Wife, he was the Son of *Martin Freeman* of this Pariſh, Eſq; *Stephen Harvey*, Eſq; and *Dorothy* his Wife, and with them *Oliver Conniers*, Eſq; her only Brother; Sir *George Freeman*; *William Partridge*, Vicar of this Church, and *Richard Bromhall*, Eſq;

Henry Smith, Eſq; the great Benefactor to this County ſo often mention'd in this Work, gave 10 *l. per Annum* to the Poor of this Pariſh for ever.

Becheſworth Weſt. Reginald Lord *Cobham* of *Sterebburh Caſtle* died poſſeſſed of a third Part of this Manor, *July* 6, 1403, and left it to his Son *Reginald*.

Buckland, or *Bockland*, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of Sir *John Fitz-alan*, otherwiſe Sir *John Arundel*, Grandſon of *Richard Fitz-alan*, Earl of *Arundel*. He being ſent over into *France* with a good Body of Forces to aid the Duke of *Brittany*, did much Miſchief in his Country, not ſparing the Nuns, but robbing the Altars of their Chalices, was there excommunicated for theſe Prophanations, and as he returned home periſhed in a Shipwreck, being then in Poſſeſſion of this Manor, and divers other Lands 3 *Rich.* 2. leaving his Son *John* his Heir; and *Eleanor* his Wife ſurviving him, who marrying to *Reginald* Lord *Cobham*, brought one third Part of this Manor to him, who died ſeized of it, 4 *Hen.* 4.

The Living here is a Rectory, and in the Church and Chancel are theſe Monuments, *viz.* for *Peter Briaulx*, D. D. Rector of this Pariſh, and Mrs. *Sarah Plaidell*, his Wife's Mother; *Oren-Amarya Conſtantine*, Daughter of Mr. *Conſtantine* of *London*; Mr. *Moor Briſtow*, Son of Mr. *Robert Briſtow*, and Mrs. *Suſanna Moor*, Wife of Mr. *Thomas Moor*, and in the Church-yard on a ſmall Burial-Place is written, *Anne Woodman*; on the Top of the North Window are the Pictures of S. *Peter* and S. *Paul*, and lower that of our Saviour, with theſe Words under them, *Orate pro Animâ, Adam* ——— and in another Window, ——— *Comitis Arundel*, and over *Orate*, a Knight kneeling: Under the Steeple is the Figure of the Virgin *Mary*, with *Jeſus* in her Arms.

Burſtow the Lordſhip of *Stephen Fitz-Hamon*, who having ſeated himſelf in this Village, aſſumed the Name, as the Cuſtom of thoſe Times was, of his Mannor, and was called by the Name of *Stephen de Burſtow* about the Times of *Richard* I. from him are deſcended the Knightly Family of the *Burſtows* of this County, and the Family of *Byſhe's*, as Sir *Edward* by the

the Herald at Arms, in his Notes upon *lib.* 4. *Nicolai Uptons de Officio Militari*, tells us. Here was kept a petty Fair on S. *Bartholomew's Day*, about 50 Years ſince, but is now utterly diſuſed.

The Living is a Rectory, but a Peculiar, as to the Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction, and the Patronage is wholly in the Crown, Mr. *Flamſted*, the famous Royal Aſtronomy Profeſſor at *Greenwich Park* in *Kent*, was lately Rector of it. In the Chancel of this Church there is but one Monument of Note, *viz.* for Dr. *Ralph Cooke*, Rector of this Place, and *Gabriel Fenchurch*, *London*, and *Suſanna* his Wife; there is another Graveſtone, but the Inſcription was carry'd away by Sir *Edward Byſhe*. In this Pariſh dwelt a Family of *Tirrels* of Note.

New-Chapel is a ſmall Hamlet in this Pariſh, ſtanding near a large Common, where the Chapel, from whence it takes its Name anciently ſtood in the ſame Place, where now is an Houſe with *Gothick* Windows. By the Common-Side is a good Houſe of Free-ſtone, lately belonging to Sir *Edward Byſhe*, *Clarencieux* King at Arms, erected by *Edward Byſhe*, his Father, a Counſellor at Law in *Lincoln's-Inn*, and a great Practiſer in the Court of *Wards*, where he got an Eſtate.

Charlewood, the Lordſhip of *John de Benſted*, 32 *Edw.* 1. when he obtained of that Prince a Charter of Free Warren for it, and ſome other of his Eſtates: How or when it paſſed from his Family, we know not; 'tis probable ſome of that Family gave it to the Monks of *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*, whom we obſerve Poſſeſſors of it before the Diſſolution; after which, the Family of *Sanders* appear to us to be the next Owners of it, and of their Heirs it was bought by Sir *William Throckmorton*, Knt. Marſhall ſoon after, *Anno* 1600. It continued many Years in the Poſſeſſion of his Family, who alſo were the Patrons of the Church. The preſent Lord of this Manor is *Robert Wiſe*, an eminent Gardiner, who had the Chief Care of the King's Gardens at *Kenſington*. Within this Pariſh is a Bridge called *Kilman Bridge*, vulgarly pronounced *Kilberham Bridge*, ſo called from a great Slaughter committed on, or near this Bridge upon the *Daniſh* Plunderers by the Inhabitants of this County and *Suſſex*, who fell upon the Rear of their Forces, and gave them an entire Defeat.

The Church here is a Rectory; but as to the Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction, though it be in the Dioceſe of *Wincheſter*, 'tis a Peculiar belonging to the See of *Canterbury*. The Monuments found in this Church are, 1. Ancient for ſeveral of the *Sanders* Family, *viz.* *Thomas Sanders* and *Joan* his Wife; *William Sanders*, and *Joan* his Wife; *John Sanders*; *Richard Sanders*, and *Agnes* his Wife, and *James* their Son; *William Jordan* of *Gatewick* in this Pariſh, and *Katharine* his Wife; *Nicholas Sanders*, and *Alice* his Wife. 2. Modern, *Henry Johnſon*, and *Frances* his Wife; *Margaret*, the Daughter of *William Jordan* of *Gatewick*, Eſq; *Thomas Jordan*, Eſq; and *Nicholas Feal*, Jun.

Chipſted, a ſmall Village ſtanding at the utmoſt Northern Point of the Hundred, whoſe preſent Lord is Mr. *Moor* of *Suſſex*.

The Living is a Rectory worth about 150 *l.* a Year, in the Patronage of the ſaid Mr. *Moor*. The Church, which ſeems to be very ancient, is dedicated to St. *Margaret*, and hath in the Steeple (which was repaired in 1631) five Bells, which were new caſt, and hung about 1660. In it are theſe Monuments; for *Lucy* the Daughter of *Lactantius Roper* of *London*; *John Hampden*, D. D. and Rector of it; *Alice* the eldeſt Daughter of Dr. *Hooker*, Dean of *Sarum*; *Anne* the Wife of *Thomas Pitt*, Gent. and Mother of the Wife of *John Pigeon* of this Pariſh, Gent. and *John* their Son; *Chriſtopher Shaw*, Citizen of *London*; *Althamea*, the Daughter of Sir *John Thompſon* of *Gatton*, Knt. *Anthony Stephans*, Eſq; *Margaret* his Wife, and *John* their only Son; *Joſeph Gibbons*, Citizen of *London*, and *Mercy* his Wife, and *Matthew Atkinſon* of *London*, Goldſmith, beſides ſome broken Tombs without Inſcriptions.

Colley, a ſmall Manor belonging to the *Fitz-alans*, Earls of *Arundel*, of which a third

a third Part was poſſeſs'd for ſome Time by *Reginald* Lord *Cobham*, in Right of *Eleanor* the Widow of Sir *John Fitz-alan*, commonly called *Arundel*, whom he marry'd; he died poſſeſſed of it, as he did of *Bockland*.

Horley, or *Hurle*, a ſmall Village, in which *Bartholomew* Lord *Burgherſh* had certain Lands, of which he died poſſeſſed, 29 *Edw.* 3. and left them to his Son and Heir of the ſame Name, whoſe Poſterity held them with other Eſtates ſome Deſcents, and then by the Heir General they paſſed to *Edward Deſpenſer* and his Family.

In this Pariſh is a very large Common, called *Thunderfield*, where are to be ſeen ſome Ruins of a large Caſtle, called *Thunderfield Caſtle*; it was encompaſſed with a double Moat, which encloſed near two Acres of Land: It ſeems to have been a circular Building, but is now overgrown with a Coppice of Wood and Thorns, by Reaſon of which the Foundation is hardly traced out.

The Living is a Vicarage, and the Rectory and impropriate Tithes of the Pariſh are the Poſſeſſions of *Chriſt-Church Hoſpital* in *London*, whoſe Preſident, Treaſurer and Governors are the Patrons, and on that Account have been generous Benefactors to the Church by giving a Communion Table, and Rails with Wainſcoting about it well painted, and adorned in the Year 1710. In the Chancel of this Church is a Tomb for *William Brown*, Vicar of it, and *Margaret* his firſt Wife, and *Magdalen* his ſecond Wife, and *Mary* his Daughter, with the Names of his Children and Grandchildren, which are near twenty; *Edward Briſtow*, Gent.

Leigh, a ſmall Village, whoſe Lord we are not informed of, nor any thing Memorable in it.

The Living is a Rectory, and in the Church are theſe Monumental Inſcriptions, *viz.* for *Suſan*, the Daughter of *John Arden*, Eſq; and *Elizabeth* his Wife, and *Thomas Joles*; and *Bridget* and *Suſan*, the Daughters of *John Arden*, Eſq;

Weſtham, a Village, of which Sir *Edward Southcot*, commonly called *Circuit*, Bart. and *Paul Dominique*, Eſq; are Joint Lords, but Mr. *Dominique* bought his Part of Mr. *Hedges*. The ancient Lords we have no Diſcovery of in our Reading, but find, that it belonged before the Suppreſſion of the Abbeys, to the Priory of *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*, but by whom given is not known.

The Living is a Rectory in Value about 200 *l.* a Year in the Gift of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. The Church is an handſome Building, and hath a good Ring of Bells in a Stone Tower at the Weſt End. The Chancel belongs to the Family of *Weſſels*, and in it are theſe Tombs, 1. Ancient, for *Peter*, and *Richard*, Sons of *Nicholas Beſt*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, of *Alderſted* in this Pariſh; *John Newdigate*, Eſq; *John Elmebrigge*, *Anne* and *Iſabel* his Wives, out of whoſe Mouths come theſe Words, *Sancta Anna* out of the Man's, *Mater Salvationis* out of the firſt Wife's, and *Sancta Trinitas* out of the Laſt's; *Thomas Elmebrigge*, Son and Heir of *Thomas Elmebrigge*, and *Joan* his Wife; *Robert de Sacra* in *Saxon* Letters, and *John Ballard* and *Margaret* his Wife. 2. Modern, for *John Harris*, B. D. Prebendary of *Hereford*, and Rector this Pariſh, and *Barbara* his Daughter; *Norwich Spackman*, born in the City of *Worceſter*, and Son of *Thomas Spackman*, M. D. Rector of this Pariſh. The Windows of this Church have been very fine, as appears from the Remains of the Figures of S. *Katharine*, S. *Paul*, S. *George*, S. *John Baptiſt*, with ſome Rays of Glory and Angels. And in the Chancel the Arms of the *Weſſels*.

Newdigate, the moſt ancient Lords of this Town were the Family of the *Newdigates*, who took their Name from it. They were ſettled here in the Reign of King *Henry* I. as appears by ſeveral Deeds in the Poſſeſſion of Dr. *Budgen*, whoſe Anceſtors purchaſed this Manor, and their other Eſtates in and about this Pariſh, near 500 *l.* a Year Value in the Beginning of the laſt Century. But it ſeems that this Manor was ſome Way alienated from the *Newdigates* in King *Richard* II's Reign, for *Baldwin Frevil* died poſſeſſed of it in 1401, and left it

to

to his Son *Baldwin*, who dying in his Minority, left his three Sisters, *Elizabeth*, *Margaret* and *Joyce* his Heirs, which last being marry'd to *Roger Aſton*, Eſq; had this Manor for her Part, and brought it into his Family, yet came again into their Family; for *William Steper* marrying *Mary* the Heireſs of the *Newdigates*, made himſelf Maſter of this Lordſhip and her other Eſtates, which 'tis probable he ſold to Dr. *Budgen*'s Anceſtors, who is now Lord of it, and hath ſome Deeds belonging to it, ſigned by one of the *Sanders*'s of *Charlewood* above 300 Years ago, and ſeveral Wills of older Date. There is ſtill remaining a younger Branch of the Family of *Newdigate* at *Harefield* in *Middleſex*. In theſe Parts the Inhabitants, inſtead of yoking their Piggs, thruſt Scewers two or three Inches long through their Noſes, which hinders their creeping through Hedges, and rooting, as effectually as yoking, and hinders not their Thriving by breaking their Reſt as that does.

The Living here is a Rectory, and in the Church are theſe Monuments, *viz.* for *Joan*, the Wife of *Henry Smalipiece*; *Thomas Budgen*, and *Jane* the Wife of *George Sheer*, Parſon of this Pariſh, who hath charged a Piece of Land with 10*l.* a Year for ever, to maintain a Scholar in *Trinity College* in *Cambridge* four Years, to be elected by the Incumbents of *Ockley*, *Darking*, *Newdigate*, and *Ruſher* in *Suſſex*, out of one of their Pariſhes; and if none can be found there, then any proper Perſon within 15 Miles round either of the ſaid Towns.

Nutfield, *Nuffield*, i. e. *North-field*, whoſe Lord at preſent is *Joſeph Cook*, Eſq; *George Evelyn*, a Kinſman of *John Evelyn*'s, and Son of Sir *John Evelyn* of *Godſtone* in this County, Knt. hath a Seat, and a conſiderable Eſtate in this Place.

The Living is a Rectory of about 80*l.* *per Annum*, and Mr. *Cooke* the Lord of the Manor is the Patron. In the Church are theſe Monuments for the Dead, 1. Ancient, for *William Groſton*, Miniſter of this Place, and *Joan* his Wife. 2. Modern, *Charles*, the Son of *Anthony Gilmin* of *Reygate*, Gent. *Elizabeth* Wife of *Anthony Boys*, Gent. *John Cooper*, Gent. *Thomas Whitfield*, Eſq; and —— his Wife; *Edmund Molyneux*, *Robert* and *John Clement*, two Brethren, and Yeomen; *Ralph Whitfield*, Rector of this Church, and *Sarah* his Wife; theſe two lie in the Churchyard, for, though his Father and Mother lie buried in the Church, he would not, becauſe (as he ſaid) the Church is appointed for the Uſe of the Living, and the Yard for the Dead. Theſe are all the Villages in which we find any Thing remarkable in this Hundred, and ſo we go on to,

XII. *The* HUNDRED *of* TANRIDGE.

This Hundred ſituate on the Eaſtern Borders of the County, is bounded on that Side by the County of *Kent*, on the South by the County of *Suſſex*, on the Weſt with the Hundreds of *Reygate* and *Croydon*, and on the North is terminated in an Angle, lying between the ſaid Hundred of *Croydon* and the ſaid County of *Kent*. The Fee of this Hundred is in the Crown, which appoints the High Sheriff and his Officers to govern it. There is no Market Town in it, but we prefer before the reſt of the Villages.

Bletchingley, or *Blechingleigh*, becauſe it is an ancient Borough Town. The moſt ancient Lords of this Town were the Earls of *Clare*, for *Roger*, Earl of *Clare*, 12 *Hen.* 3. gave the Church of this Place to the Monks of *Lewes* in *Suſſex*, but the Caſtle and Manor ſtill continued in his Family, for *Gilbert* Earl of *Clare* and *Glouceſter* died poſſeſſed of them, 17 *Edw.* 1. This Earl had before joined with *Simon Montfort* Earl of *Leiceſter* in his Rebellion againſt K. *Henry* III. in which this Town and Caſtle was almoſt totally demoliſhed by the Forces of King *Henry* III. when they routed the *Londoners* at *Lewes*, and perſued them, as far as *Croydon*; but being not ſo well rewarded as he expected by *Montfort*, (who having taken the King and Prince *Edward* Priſoners, he grew above all Addreſs and Controul) revolted from him, and was inſtrumental in procuring the Eſcape of the Prince, who ſoon reduced

duced the Barons to their Obedience, and releaſed the King out of their Hands, by the Battle at *Eveſham*. From this Time this Earl became in Favour, and having his Honour and Eſtate reſtored to him, died in Poſſeſſion of them, and left them to his Poſterity, of which *Gilbert* his eldeſt Son inherited this Caſtle and Manor. He left no Iſſue, and ſo his great Eſtate was divided between his three Siſters, *Eleanor*, *Margaret*, and *Elizabeth*; but this Manor was aſſigned to his Lady *Maud* for her Dowry, and ſo did not come into the Poſſeſſion of the Heir *Margaret*, to whom upon the Partition it fell, 'till after her Death. *Margaret* marry'd to *Hugh de Audley*, and carry'd this Caſtle and Manor, with other Eſtates into his Family, in which it continued divers Succeſſions, 'till by the Heir General it paſſed by Marriage in the Year 1637 to Sir *William Howard*, Knight of the *Bath*, Son of *Thomas*, Earl of *Arundel* and *Surrey*, in whoſe Family it continued ſome Time, *Charles Howard* Baron of *Effingham*, Earl of *Nottingham*, and Lord High Admiral of *England*, dying in Poſſeſſion of it. It is now in the Hands of the Earl of *Peterborough*, in Right of his Mother *Elizabeth*, Daughter and only Child of *William* Lord *Howard*, eldeſt Son of the ſaid Earl. Sir *Robert Clayton*, Knt. and Alderman of *London*, bought it of the Earl of *Peterborough*, and 'tis now, or late was the Lordſhip and Eſtate of his Nephew and Heir *William Clayton* of *Marden*, Eſq; who has his Seat here, called *Blechingley Place*, and is Burgeſs in Parliament for the Borough, which hath enjoy'd that Privilege of ſending Members to Parliament from the Original of that Conſtitution, 26 *Edw.* 1.

The Caſtle, though long ſince demoliſhed, as is above ſhewed, yet hath ſome Ruins of it ſtill viſible, but overgrown with a Coppice, *viz.* ſome great Graſts, and one Piece of a Wall five Foot thick, from which there is a Proſpect into *Kent*, Eaſtward, into the Wealds of this County and *Suſſex* Southward, and into *Hampſhire* Weſtward.

In this Pariſh are three leſſer Manors, *viz.* The Manor of *Haxtell*, the Manor-houſe of which did ſtand upon the Top of the adjoining Hill. The People have a Tradition, that a certain Duke of *Buckingham* was arreſted by a Royal Precept in this Houſe. 2. The Manor of *Pendhill* belonging to *George Holman*, Eſq; 3. The Manor of *Gaſſon* belonging to Sir *William Hayward*, where the Spring of the River *Medway* riſes, which may by a ſmall Force be turned into the *Thames*. It drives a Mill on the Weſt-ſide of *Godſtone*, within half a Mile of the Head.

In this Town there is, 1. An Hoſpital, or Alms-houſe for ten poor People, moſt of it built at the Charge of the Pariſh in 1668, one third Part being added at the Expence of Mr. *William Hampton*, late Rector of this Church. 2. A Free-School, endowed by Mr. *John Evans*, Gent. of *London*, with 20 *l. per Annum*, to teach 20 of the pooreſt Children of the Pariſh, but Mr. *Boſtick* gave the Houſe, and the Waſte adjoining to it.

The Living here is a Rectory in the Patronage of Mr. *Clayton*. The Church is a fair Edifice with a large ſquare Tower at the Weſt End, in which are five large Bells, and above it was an high Shaft or Spire 40 Feet above the Battlements; but this laſt and all the Timber-work computed at 200 Load was conſumed by Lightning in 1606, and all the Bells melted. In the Church and Chancel are theſe Monuments, 1. Ancient, for *Thomas Ward*, and *Joan* his Wife, Sir *Thomas Cawarden*, Bowbender to K. *Henry* VIII. 2. Modern, Sir *Robert Clayton* in a magnificent Tomb in full Length, and in his Lord Mayor's Habit, and *Martha* his Lady; *Jane* the Wife of *Richard Lawford*, M. D. and *Jana Theobalda*, their Daughter; *Robert Holman* of *Pendhill*, Eſq; and *Jeffrey* his Brother; *Tho. Clayton*, Gent. *Mary* the Daughter of *Nathaniel* and *Mary Harris*; *Barbara Langton*; *John Glid* of *Pendil*, Eſq; a Burgeſs for this Town, 1 *W.* 3. & M. 2. *Nathaniel Harris*, Rector of this Town; *Richard Glid*, Eſq; Treaſurer of *Chriſt-Church Hoſpital*, with *Elizabeth* his Wife, ſome of his Children, and divers of his Grand-children; Mr. *Ralph Drake*, and *Martha* his Wife, beſides other

other Stones without any Inſcriptions to ſhew on whom they lie.

Chelſham, an Hamlet to the Pariſh of *Warlingham*, the Manor of *George Atwood* of *Sanderſted*, Eſq; On the Top of an Hill call'd *Bottle* in this Hamlet, are the Remains of a *Roman* Camp in the Road from *Croydon* into *Kent*; the Rampart or Work is oblong, and ſingle. In *Shalſden-Lane*, which leads from *Croydon* to this Camp, is a Rock, or Quarry of Chalk. Hazels thrive much hereabouts.

The Church is a Chapelry annexed to the Vicarage of *Warlingham*, of which Mr. *George Atwood* abovemention'd is the Patron. The Chapel lies low, encompaſſed with a Wood, and hath two Bells in its low Steeple, but hath neither Monument, Grave-Stone, or any Remembrance of any Perſon bury'd in it. The Parſonage-Houſe ſtands on an Eminence, from which there is a View of *London* and *Kent*.

Crowherſt, a Village, whoſe Manor-Houſe, call'd *Crowherſt-Place*, was the Seat of old of the Family of *Gainsford*, a Name of great Antiquity, and no leſs Eſteem in this and other Parts of *England*. One of that Family hath a Draught of a Monument for one of his Anceſtors interr'd in the Abby of S. *Edmundsbury* in 1049. The Houſe is built of Timber after the old Faſhion, and is moated round. The Hall is open to the Roof, and the Windows have been full of Eſcutcheons. The laſt Heir Male of the *Gainsfords* dy'd about 50 Years ſince, and left it to his Siſter, who marrying one Mr. *Chriſtmaſs*, carry'd it, and the other Eſtates to which ſhe was Heireſs, into his Family. He enjoy'd it in Right of his Wife, and left it to his Son, then about 22 Years old, but mortgaged. He dy'd ſoon after of the Small-Pox in 1716, and it is now upon Sale, if not ſold, to pay off the Mortgage. The Eſtate is about 400 *l.* a Year. A little below this Manor-Houſe is a Spring, in a Grove of Ewe-Trees, within the Manor of *Weſthall*, of an extraordinary Nature, of which we ſhall ſpeak more largely in our Natural Hiſtory.

Over againſt the Church here is the Houſe of one Mr. *Angel*, whoſe Family originally was of *Glouceſterſhire*, from whence it was tranſplanted hither by his Grandfather. It had a Park about it in Mr. *Cambden*'s Time, which is now diſparked.

The Living here is a Vicarage, or Curacy, to which the Impropriator pays annually 16 *l.* and the Patron is Mr. *Angel* of *Berkſhire*. The Church is ſituate upon a riſing Ground, in a woody Country, and has theſe Monuments in it, *viz.* (1.) Ancient, for *John Gainsford*, Eſq; and *Anne* his Wife; *John Gainsford*, ſen. Eſq; and *Anne* his Wife; *John Harling*, and *Agnes* and *Thomaſin* his Wives; *Thomas* and *Reginald*, the Sons of *John Gainsford* and *Margaret* his Wife. (2.) Modern, for *William Angel* of *Crowhurſt*, Eſq; and *John Angel* of the ſame; *Anne* (*Lorſt*) FORSTR Daughter and Heir of *Thomas Gainsford*, Eſq; *Juſtinian Angel*, Gent. Son of *John Angel*, Eſq; *Richard Cholmley*, Cup-bearer to King *James* I. and King *Charles* I. *Thomaſin* the Wife of *Richard Marriot* of S. *Clement-Danes* in *Middleſex*, Eſq; and *Elizabeth* her only Daughter; *Nicholas Gainsford* of *Crowhurſt-Place*, and *Margaret* his Wife; *Elizabeth* Wife of *Eraſmus Gainsford*, Eſq; and ſoon after the ſaid *Eraſmus*, and his Brother *John*.

Farley, call'd alſo *Earley*, the Eſtate and Demeſne of *Merton* College, *Oxford*, who hold the Courts here. Mr. *Smith* has given a yearly Rent of 20 *s.* to the Poor of this Place.

The Living is a Rectory, in the Patronage of *Merton* College aforeſaid, and in the Church are theſe Monuments, *viz.* (1.) Ancient, for *John Brock*, Citizen and Sheriff of *London*, and *Anne* his Wife. (2.) Modern, for *Samuel Bernard*, D. D. and *Elizabeth* his Wife, who lived a Widow 48 Years, and *Anthony Fowle*.

Godſtone, ſo call'd from the excellent Stone Quarries found in the Place. It was formerly call'd *Walkamſted*, *Walkeneſted*, and *Walkeſted*. The Manor of this Place was the Eſtate of *Roger de St. John*, who obtain'd a Licenſe of K. *Henry* VII. to fortify his Houſe at *Lageham* near this

Place, and to keep it to himſelf and his Heirs, as long as he continued Loyal, which was but a ſmall Time, for he joined with *Simon Montfort*, Earl of *Leiceſter*, ſoon after; and after the Battle of *Lewes* was choſen One of the Nine, who as a Council of State were to govern the Kingdom, while the King was kept Priſoner: To him ſucceeded his Son *John*, who ſerved the Kings *Edward* I. and II. in their Wars againſt *Scotland*, and dy'd ſeiz'd of this Manor, and the Tenement call'd *Lageham*. They continued in his Family ſome Succeſſions, 'till *Roger de St. John*, in the Year 1350, releaſed all his Right and Title to them to Sir *Nicholas Lovaine*, Knt. and *Margaret* his Wife. The Manor hath for ſome Time been in the Family and Name of *Evelyn*, of whom Sir *John Evelyn*'s Father, the Purchaſer of it, was in his Time the only Maker of Gunpowder in *England*; and when Sir *John* came to it himſelf, he built an Houſe upon it, which coſt him 9000 *l.* His Son Sir *John* was a very extravagant Man, and becauſe his Brother *George*, who for want of Male Iſſue was to be his next Heir, would not ſupply him with Money to gratify his Debaucheries, he gave away 500 *l.* a Year of the Eſtate to his Miſtreſs, and but 500 *l.* to his Daughter and Heir by his Wife, the Daughter of Judge *Glynn*; and after his Death the entailed Eſtate and this Lordſhip came to his Brother *George Evelyn*, Eſq; one of the Burgeſſes in Parliament for the Borough of *Blechingley*, formerly, if not now. Some Part of this Village lies in the great Road to *Suſſex*, but the other Part and the Church ſtand upon an Eminence about half a Mile higher.

The Living here is a Vicarage, and in the Church and Chancel are Monuments for Sir *John Evelyn* and Dame *Thomaſin* his Wife; *George Holman* jun. Citizen and Grocer of *London*, but born in this Place, and *Suſan* his Wife; *George* the eldeſt Son and Heir, and *Richard* the third Son of *John Evelyn*, Eſq; and *Thomaſin Evelyn* his ſecond Daughter; and *Thomas Packenham*, Vicar of this Pariſh.

Hourne, or *Horne*, a Village, in which *Bartholomew* Lord *Bergherſh* had at his Death, which happen'd upon the Feaſt of *S. Peter ad Vincula*, *Aug.* 1, 29 *Edw.* 3. certain Lands, but whether he was Lord of the Manor, we are not certain.

The Living is a Vicarage, and the Church ſmall, ſtanding in a loneſome Place, but in it are theſe Monuments, all Modern, *viz.* for *John Goodwine*, Eſq; *Thomas Wallop*, Eſq; Son of *Richard*, and Grandſon of Sir *Oliver Wallop*, Knt. *Ralph Hope* of *Horn-Court*, Gent. and his Son of the ſame Name, with *Elizabeth* his Wife.

Katheram, or *Caterham*, a ſmall Pariſh, in which are many pleaſant Valleys, tho' little ones, but producing plentifully wild Thyme, ſweet Marjoram, good Paſture, and Beeches. Upon the Top of an Hill in this Place, call'd *War-Coppice*, is a Camp, or Fortification, ſaid to have been made by the *Danes*.

The Church hath nothing in it worthy our Notice, ſave that ſtanding on a riſing Ground, it affords a fine North-Eaſt View towards *Kent*.

Lagham, a Village now, but a conſiderable Place in ancient Times; for in the Reign of King *Edward* I. it had its Parliamentary Barons call'd *St. John* of *Lagham*, whoſe Eſtate went at laſt by a Daughter and Heir to *J. Leodiard*. *Roger de St. John* fortify'd his Seat here by the Licenſe of King *Henry* III. and left it his Son *John*; but his Grandſon *Roger* releaſed all his Right in this Manor to Sir *Nicholas Lovaine*, and *Margaret* his Wife, from whom the ſaid Eſtate muſt paſs to *J. Leodiard*, as *Cambden* ſays, it reſted in.

Limpsfield, ſometimes call'd *Lymesfield*, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of the Family of *Greſham*, who are now Lords of it, Sir *Charles Greſham*, Bart. being the preſent Lord. We find, that there was once a Family of *Heaths* ſettled in this Pariſh for ſome Deſcents, of whom *John Heath*, a Counſellor, was the firſt, and many of his Poſterity were of the ſame Profeſſion, *Robert Heath* his Grandſon was one of the moſt eminent, being a Juſtice of Peace, and Recorder of the City of *London*. It appears

appears alſo in the Pariſh Regiſter, that ſome of the Name of *Hamden* and *Wignall* were Inhabitants of this Pariſh, but in what Condition it doth not appear; as alſo, that there were anciently in this Pariſh three Hamlets, call'd, *Charte*, *Gildable*, and *Stafford-wood*.

The Living is a Rectory, in the Patronage of Sir *Charles Greſham*, and in the Church are theſe Monuments, all Modern, *viz.* for Lady *Martha*, Relict of Sir *Edward Greſham*, Bart. and Daughter of Sir *John Maynard*, Knt. Serjeant at Law; *George Elyot*, Eſq; Groom of the Privy-Chamber to King *Charles* I's Queen *Mary*; *Henry* the Son of *Henry Wight*, Eſq; The Table of Benefactors in this Church amounts to about 135 *l.* in Money, and 40 *s.* a Year given by one Mr. *Henry Smith* for ever.

Lingfield, or *Lyngefelde*, a Village, ſituate in the Weald of *Surrey*, which, like the Wealds of *Suſſex* and *Kent*, is a rich, deep, and incloſ'd Country, abounding with Loam and Clay, and what is rare, not Nitrous. The Lordſhip was, in the Reign of King *Edward* III. the Eſtate of *Reginald* Lord *Cobham*, for which, and ſome others of his Lands, he obtained of that Prince a Charter of Free-Warren, *Reg.* 14. and left it ſo priviledged to his Son and Heir *Reginald*, at his Death, which happen'd in the 43d Year of that King; but *Joan* his Lady had this Lordſhip, and ſome other of his Eſtates in Dowry, 'till her Death, which happen'd the ſame Year. She by her Teſtament dated *Octob.* 2, 1468, gave to this Church a Frontore, with the Arms of *Berkley* and *Cobham*, ſtanding on White and Purple. Both theſe Lords were interr'd in this Church, the Son at the Head of his Father's Tomb, but there doth appear but ſmall Footſteps of either of their Monuments. The Lordſhip of late Years hath belong'd to the *Howards* Barons of *Effingham*, of whom *Thomas*, the laſt Baron, is lately deceas'd without Iſſue Male, and ſo the Honour is paſſed to his Brother, but whether with this Manor, we know not.

Near the Church of this Place is a School-houſe, with a convenient Dwelling for a Maſter, but is not endow'd with any yearly Stipend for him.

Here are kept two Fairs yearly, *viz.* on *May* Day, and S. *Peter's* Day *June* 29, this laſt for Cows and Heifers, but no fat Cattle; neither of them very conſiderable.

There was anciently a Family named *Sands* reſident in this Place, of whom the *Sands* of *Throwley*, ſeveral of them Knights, are deſcended.

The Living here is a Curacy, in the Patronage of the late Lord *Effingham*, and the Church is a fine well-built Church, erected about the Reign of K. *Henry* VI. and then dedicated to S. *Peter*. In it and the Chancel are theſe Monuments for the Dead. (1.) Ancient, for *Iſabel* the Wife of *Reginald Cobham* of *Gatewick*, Eſq; *Reginald* Lord *Cobham* of *Steresburgh*; *Eleanor* the Wife of Sir *Reginald Cobham*, *Reginald* Lord *Cobham* —— Founder —— the reſt defac'd; *John Hedreſham*; *John Sweetcock*, *John Knoll*, and *John Wyche*, Maſters of the College here (of which in our Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory); *James de Velito*, a Prieſt of the College; *Joan* the Wife of *William Gainsford*; *John Gainsford*, and ——— (2.) Modern, for *George Turner* jun. of *New-Place* in this Pariſh, Eſq; *William Widnell*, Gent. *Francis* Lord *Howard* Baron of *Effingham*, Governor of *Virginia* in King *Charles* II's Reign, and *Philadelphia* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Pelham* of *Laughton* in *Suſſex*, and *Charles* and *Philadelphia*, their Son and Daughter; Sir *Charles* the Son of Sir *Francis Howard* of *Bakeham the Great*, in this County; *George Turner* ſen. of *New-Place*.

On the Screen between the Church and Chancel, are the Names of theſe Benefactors to the Poor of this Pariſh, *viz.*

William Saxby, Gent. who by his Laſt Will gave to the Pariſh 10 *l.* 10 *s.* a Year for ever, to be paid out of a Farm in this Pariſh, call'd *Darry-Farm*, to be laid out for ten Coats, or Gowns, for ten poor People of this Pariſh, which are to be delivered to each of them, with One Shilling in Money, yearly upon *Good-Friday*,

according to the Diſcretion of the Miniſter and Churchwardens for the Time being, the Poor at the ſame Time receiving the Sacrament.

Henry Smith, Eſq; ſo often mention'd before, did, among his immenſe charitable Gifts to the Towns of this County, give by his Will to the Poor of this Pariſh 10 *l.* a Year for ever, to be paid out of his Manor of *Worth* in *Suſſex*.

John Hole alſo gave to the Poor of this Pariſh 2 *l.* 8 *s.* a Year for ever, out of a Burgage-hold in *Eaſt-Grinſted* in *Suſſex*; both theſe are to be diſtributed to the Poor by the Miniſter and Churchwardens.

In the Churchyard are ſome Monuments for *George Saxby* ſen. two Sons and two Daughters of *William Saxby*, Eſq; and *Frances* Relict of Sir *Charles Howard* of *Eaſtwick* in *Great Bockham*. The College ſtood near the Churchyard.

Oxſted, *Ockſted*, and *Okeſted*, an Hamlet of the Pariſh of *Stoke-Dabernon*, of whoſe Manor *Reginald* Lord *Cobham* of *Steresburgh* was Lord: He was a great Stateſman in his Time, and was not only an Embaſſador to *Rome* and *France*, but Admiral of the King's Navy, and in the Wars of *France* attended the Black Prince at the Battle of *Poictiers*, in which the *Engliſh* obtain'd ſo glorious a Victory, 30 *Edw.* 3. The War with *France* ſtill continuing, he was again ſent thither, and 35 *Edw.* 3. dy'd of the Plague there, *Octob.* 5. being ſeiz'd of this Manor, and divers other Eſtates. His Lady *Joan*, the Daughter of Sir *Maurice Berkley*, ſurvived him, and had this Lordſhip and ſome others appointed her for her Dowry, which at her Death, which happen'd *Anno* 1369, deſcended to her Son *Reginald* Lord *Cobham*, being then juſt of Age. He enjoy'd it above 30 Years, and dy'd 4 *Hen.* 4. 1402, and left it to his Son *Reginald*, and his Poſterity. The Family of the *Hoskins* are now Lords of this Manor, but intermediate Lords from the Lords *Cobham* to them we have no Information of.

The Living here is a Rectory, in the Patronage of Mr. *Hoskins*, Lord of the Manor. The Church, which hath an handſome Spire, ſtands at ſome Diſtance from the Town, and hath in it theſe Monuments. (1.) Ancient, for *John Yuge*, Rector of this Church, and *Joan Haſelden*. (2.) Modern, for *John Hoskins*, 4th Son of Sir *Thomas Hoskins*, Knt. *Thomas Hoskins* 2d Son of the ſame Knight, of whom it is remark'd upon the Grave-Stone, that the laſt Words he ſaid were, *And lead us not into Temptation, but deliver us from Evil*; and *Thomas* his 5th Son, born after the Death of the former *Thomas*; *Joan* the firſt Wife of *Ralph Rand*, Rector of this Church, and *Mary* his 2d Wife; *Ralph Rand*, the Husband of them both, entitled on his Tomb, *A Theological Phyſician, and vigilant Paſtor*; *George* the only Son of *George Bond* of *Ogbourn S. George* in *Wiltſhire*, Eſq; by *Elizabeth Hoskins* of this Pariſh; Dame *Anne* the Wife of Sir *William Hoskins*, and *Anne* the Wife of *Charles Hoskins*, Eſq; Son of Sir *Thomas Hoskins*, who is interr'd near her; Sir *William Hoskins*, Knt. eldeſt Son of Sir *Charles*; *Philippa* the Lady of Sir *John Rouſe*, Bart. *John* the Son of *John Hoskins*, a younger Son of Sir *Charles Hoskins*, and *Katharine* his Wife; *John Alderſey*, Haberdaſher, of *London*; *Dorothy* Lady *Capel*, but Wife firſt to Sir *Thomas Hoskins*, Knt. and afterward to Sir *Henry Capel* of *Hadham* in *Hertfordſhire*; *Thomas Cauſton*, Gent. which Family hath lived here in good Faſhion ever ſince the Reformation; *Edmund Hoskins* Son of *Charles Hoskins*, Eſq; and *Thomas Davil*, and *Mary* his Wife.

Starburgh, *Sterborough*, and *Steresburgh*, formerly call'd *Pringham*, and *Prinkham*, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *Reginald* Lord *Cobham* of this Place. He was deſcended of *John* Lord *Cobham* and *Couling*, by his ſecond Wife *Joan* the Daughter of *Hugh de Nevil*; and being a great Warrior, in King *Edward* III's Reign, who delighted chiefly in ſuch Men, was much in Favour with that Prince, who gave him ſeveral Eſtates, and among other Privileges, gave him a Licenſe to make a Caſtle of his Houſe at *Pringham*, which he named *Starburgh-Caſtle*, and furniſh'd it with the Arms in Uſe at that Time. He dy'd

dy'd of the Peſtilence, 35 *Edw.* 3. leaving this Manor, and his other Eſtates, to his Son *Reginald*, but the Arms and Ammunition of the Caſtle to *Joan* his Wife, who at her Death, which happen'd 43 *Edw.* 3. bequeath'd them, with her Diamond Ring, to her Son *Reginald*, who dy'd in Poſſeſſion of the ſaid Lordſhip and Caſtle, 4 *Hen.* 4. and left it to his Son *Reginald*. He left all the Houſhold Goods within this Caſtle to *Anne* his ſecond Wife for Life, allowing her the Uſe of the Furniture of his Chapel in the Caſtle for the ſame Term; and after her Death gave them to the Maſter of the Collegiate Church of S. *Peter* at *Wingfield*, then by him newly founded, and the Prieſts thereof, and their Succeſſors for ever. The Manor however and Caſtle continued ſeveral Succeſſions in the Family of *Cobham*, 'till *Thomas*, the laſt Lord *Cobham*, leaving only one Daughter and Heir *Anne*, who marry'd to *Edward Burgh*, a Perſon deſcended from the *Piercy*'s Earls of *Athol*, and thereby tranſlated this Lordſhip and Eſtate to his Family, whoſe Son *Thomas* reſided at this Caſtle, and was created by King *Henry* VII. *Reg.* 3. Baron *Burgh*. His Poſterity, *William*, and *Thomas*, who was Governor of *Briel*, and a great Encourager of Learning, enjoy'd it in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign; but the Manor is now in the Tenure of Mr. *Saxby*; but the Caſtle was demoliſh'd ſoon after K. *Charles* I's Death, becauſe 'tis probable, it had been a Garriſon for the King; yet there are theſe Remains of it, *viz.* a Wet-Graff, or Moat, with which it was ſurrounded, and one of the four Corner Towers. The Ground about it is rich.

Tanridge, *Tanrigge*, or *Tanregge*, now a ſmall Village, but ſurely once the moſt conſiderable Place in the Hundred, becauſe it gives Name to it. The Lordſhip, with the Impropriate Tythes, and ſome other Eſtates in this Town, were not long ſince the Poſſeſſions of *Francis Boſtock Fuller*, Eſq; who, at his Death, bequeathed his beſt Lands, to the Value of about 400 *l.* *per Annum*, to his Grandſon *Edward Fuller*, and the Site of the Priory and Great Tythes to his four Daughters, *Mary* marry'd to Mr. *Cauſton* of *Oxted*, *Elizabeth*, *Anne*, and *Lætitia*. Mr. *Edward Fuller* hath ſince ſold his Part to *William Clayton* of *Marden*, Eſq; and the Siſters have joined together and ſold their Priory Lands to the ſame Purchaſer, but reſerved to themſelves the Impropriate Tythes, out of which they pay a yearly Penſion of 16 *l.* to the Vicar, and elect one of the Churchwardens annually; the reſt is divided equally between the Siſters, ſaving that *Elizabeth* hath above her Share the Tythes of the Hall, leaſed out at 35 *l.* a Year. In this Pariſh is a fair Brick Houſe, belonging to Sir *William Haward*, a learned Gentleman, and a great Antiquary. At *Underſnow*, an Houſe in this Place, is the Sheriff's Torn kept for this County. From hence to *Croydon* the Country is hilly and barren, full of Warrens, but the Air is exceeding ſweet and wholeſome.

The Church here is a Vicarage, and in the Church are only two Monuments, *viz.* for *Francis Boſtock Fuller*, Serjeant at Law, and *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of Auditor *Tooke*, and *Dorothy* his Daughter, the Wife of *Anthony Parſons*, one of the Auditors of the Exchequer, an *Oxfordſhire* Man.

Tatesfield, a ſmall Village, not long ſince the Lordſhip and Eſtate of Sir *Charles Greſham* of *Titſey*, Bart. but now the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Iſaac Chard*, Knt. who bought it of him, with other Lands in *Weſtram* in *Kent*, of the yearly value of 300 *l.*

The Living is a Rectory, in the Patronage of Sir *Charles Greſham*, worth about 70 *l.* a Year. In the Church is only one Monument for *John Corbett* of S. *Saviour*'s *Southwark*, and *Alice* his Wife, ſet up by his Son of the ſame Name.

Titſey, or *Tyteſhey*, is a Village ſituate under an Hill, and was formerly the Lordſhip and Eſtate *Gilbert de Clare* Earl of *Glouceſter* and *Hertford*, who dying without Iſſue Male, his Lady *Maud*, who ſurvived him, had it for her Dowry for Life, and after her Deceaſe falling to his Siſters, and after them to the Crown, it was granted by King *Henry* VIII. to *John* Lord

Lord *Berners* (Grandſon of Sir *John Bourchier*, Knight of the Garter) *Anno* 1527, with the Chancellorſhip of the Exchequer for Life, for attending the Lady *Mary* his Siſter into *France*, to be marry'd to *Lewis* XII. and other Services. He dy'd in 1532, and was interr'd in the Church of *Notre Dame* at *Callis*, leaving a large Eſtate to his Daughter *Joan*, who marry'd *Edmund Knyvet* of *Aſhwellthorp* in *Norfolk*, Eſq; and brought it, with other Eſtates, into his Family; but they continued not long in it, for this Manor, with ſome others, was ſold to the *Greſhams*, who are, or lately were Lords of it, and have a fair, large Seat, or Manſion-Houſe near the Church: They are related to Sir *Thomas Greſham*, who founded the *Royal Exchange*, *London*.

In this Pariſh, in one of the Fields of Mr. *Hatton*, was not long ſince found a Copper Coin of *Conſtantine the Great* of the *Medii Medulli*.

This Living is a Rectory, in the Patronage of Sir *Charles Greſham*, and in the Church are theſe Monuments, *viz.* Ancient, for *William Greſham*, Sir *John Greſham*, Knt's Son and Heir. Modern, for Sir *John Greſham*, Knt. and Dame *Elizabeth* his Wife; *Anne* the Wife of *John Wright*, Linnen-draper of *London*, and Daughter of the Reverend and Pious Mr. *Holbrooke*; *John Holbrooke*, late Rector of this Pariſh about 30 Years. In the Middle of the Chancel is a large Grave-Stone without any Inſcription.

Warlingham, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *Hugh Stafford* Lord *Bourchier*, who dy'd poſſeſſed of it, 9 *Hen.* 5. but leaving no Heirs, it paſſed to the Crown (as we ſuppoſe, but for what Reaſon we find not) for King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 6. having made *John* Lord *Berners* Chancellor of the Exchequer for Life, and *Reg.* 19. ſent him with the Lady *Mary* his Siſter into *France*, to be marry'd to *Lewis* XII. granted him the Inheritance of this, and ſome other Manors, with all their Knights Fees and Advowſons; but he leaving no Heir Male, *Joan* his Daughter and Heir, carry'd them by Marriage to *Edmund Knivet* of *Aſhwellthorp* in *Norfolk*, from whoſe Family, by ſome intermediate Owners, as the *Greſhams*, &c. it is paſſed to the *Atwoods* of *Sanderſted*, in whoſe Poſſeſſion it is, or late was.

This generous and worthy Family of the *Atwoods* have been ſingular Benefactors to the Church and Clergy, and particularly to this Vicarage, and *Chelſham* the Chapelry thereunto belonging. For Mr. *Herman Atwood* in the Year 1675, conſidering the ſmall Revenues and annual Profits of this Vicarage, did then by his Deed freely ſettle and convey all Manner of Tythes of Corn and Grain whatſoever of all the Lands and Tenements lying and being in *Warlingham* and *Chelſham*, or either of them, heretofore belonging to the Impropriate Rectories of both, together with an Annuity of 10 *l.* to be iſſued out of the Manor of *Warlingham* in Satisfaction for the Tythes thereof, excepted in the Settlement; as alſo 10 *l.* a Year out of the Manor of *Chelſham-Court*, upon the Account of the like Exception, upon certain Truſtees, for the Benefit of the Vicar of the Church, and Curate of the Chapelry, and their Succeſſors for ever.

The Parſonage-Houſe was rebuilt by Mr. *Atwood* in 1674, and on the Common near it there ſtands an Alms-houſe, built by the Family of *Atwoods*, for the Maintenance of four aged Widows, or Widowers, with 20 *l.* a Year, which is paid them every Month, and the Houſe is kept in Repair by the Heirs of the ſame Family. The Middle Part of it is appointed for a Dwelling of the Curate, who is to teach the poor Children of the Pariſh, and read Prayers in the Liturgy of the Church of *England*, as often as the Vicar or his Truſtees think fit. Between this Place, and the Road from *Croydon* to *Coulſdon*, is an old great Bar, and in the Road are two more, which is a probable Sign that anciently there was a Wood on each Side of it, though now there is but one in all. In the Wood is a double Ditch and Rampart barricado'd. See *Chelſham* above.

In the Church here, which is a Vicarage, endowed as above, there is nothing worthy

worthy of the leaſt Notice. Mr. *Atwood* being bury'd at *Sanderſted* in *Croydon* Hundred.

Woldingham, or *Wooldingham*, is a very inconſiderable Village, and has nothing in it worthy any Remark, ſaving that ſome few Years ſince there was found in the Pariſh a ſmall Copper Coin of the Emperor *Conſtantine the Great*, thrown out of a Rabbit's Burrow in the Field of one Mr. *Haywood* of this Place.

The Church is very old, and hath nothing worth our Notice in it. Theſe are all the Places which have any Thing memorable in this Hundred, as far as we can diſcover; and therefore we proceed to the next, and laſt Hundred of this County, *viz.*

XIII. *The* HUNDRED *of* WOKING.

This Hundred lies on the Weſtern-Side of the County, and is bounded on the Eaſt with the Hundreds of *Emley-Bridge* and *Copthorn*, on the South with the Hundreds of *Blackheath* and *Godalming*, on the Weſt with Part of *Hampſhire* and *Berkſhire*, and on the North with the Hundred of *Chertſey*. The Fee of it is in the Crown, and the Government in the High-Sheriff and his Officers. In it are two Market-Towns, of which the moſt conſiderable is

Guildford, call'd by the *Saxons* Gyldeforo, and in ſome Copies *Gegldford*; derived, as ſome think, from the finding of Gold dropp'd into the Ford, and therefore properly call'd *Goldford*; but Dr. *Gale* was of Opinion, that *Guilford* is *quaſi Gavelford*, becauſe a little Iſland, or Heap of Sand, doth there divide the Stream of the River *Wey* into two Branches. In the *Saxon* Times it was a Royal Vill, given by King *Alfred* in his Laſt Will to his Nephew *Ethelwald*. At that Time the Kings had an Houſe here, which is now quite deſtroy'd, and not far from the River there are the ruinous Walls of an old Caſtle, which hath been pretty large. In the Middle of the Town is a Church, the Eaſt of it being arched with Stone, proves it to have been very ancient. The King had here 75 Houſes, in which 175 Men dwelt.

But this Place is famous in our Hiſtories for nothing more, than for the Treachery and barbarous Cruelty of *Godwin* Earl of *Kent* committed here, *Anno* 1036, the Year after the Death of *Canutus* the *Daniſh* King, who had uſurped the *Engliſh* Throne. *Alfred* the only Son of King *Ethelred*, the right Heir of the Crown in the *Saxon* Line, having remained in *Normandy* many Years with his Uncle *Richard* Duke of *Normandy*, came with 25 Ships full of ſtout Soldiers to claim and recover his rightful Inheritance; he landed at *Sandwich* in *Kent*, and advancing to *Canterbury*, was there met by Earl *Godwin*, who gave him the moſt ſolemn Aſſurances of his Fidelity, which much encourag'd him in his Enterprize. From *Canterbury* he marched to this Place, where he was no ſooner come, but Earl *Godwin*, from whom he could ſuſpect no ſuch Treachery, fell upon him in the Night, when *Alfred* and his Men were aſleep in their Beds, and defenceleſs, with a Multitude of armed Men, and having bound their Hands behind them, cauſed them all to be beheaded, except every tenth Man, (they were in all 600) and not being therewith content, decimated the Survivers, ſo that few were left alive. *Alfred* himſelf was hitherto ſpared, but being bound, was carry'd by Earl *Godwin* to King *Harold*, who ſeeing him, ordered, That he ſhould be ſent to a Priſon in the Iſle of *Ely*, and his Eyes be put out; which accordingly being perform'd, he dy'd ſoon after with Grief and hard Uſage.

Mr. *Blount*, in his Account of ancient Tenures gives us an Inſtance of ſome Lands in this Place, called *Guildford* held thus, *Anno* 1234, and 1254, *viz.* *Robert Teſtard* holdeth certain Lands in the Village of *Guilford* by Serjanty of keeping Meretrices (which are interpreted Landreſſes) in the King's Court, rented at 25*s.* a Year; and afterwards, that *Thomas de la Puille* did hold certain Lands is *Guilford*, of the Gift of *Richard Teſtard*, by whom he was wont to keep the Waſhers,

Waſhers, or Landreſſes of the King's Court, and on that Account he pays 25*s.* into the Exchequer.

The pleaſant Situation of this Place invited many of our Kings, while they had a Palace here, to paſs the Feſtival Times in Jollity and Feaſting at it, *viz.* King *Henry* II. *Anno* 1187, *Reg.* 33. kept his *Chriſtmas* in this Place, ſoon after which Cardinal *Octovianus* and *Hugh Novant* came to him, as Legates from Pope *Urban* to crown *John* the King's Son King of *Ireland*; alſo in the Year 1201, King *John* kept his *Chriſtmas* in his Palace here; and that his Court might appear with the greater Splendor, gave his Attendants and Servants many fine Suits of Aparel and Liveries; which, when the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* endeavour'd to equal, if not outvie, the King was much diſpleaſed with him, though he concealed it for the preſent; alſo in the Year 1339, King *Edward* III. held his *Chriſtmas* here, and within the Octaves of the ſame Feaſt ſent the Earls of *Saliſbury*, *Glouceſter*, *Darby* and *Angus*, with the Lords *Piercy*, *Nevill* and *Stafford*, to beſiege the Caſtle of *Dunbar*, but with no Succeſs.

Anno 1258, 42 *Hen.* 3. *John Fitz-John Fitz-Jeffery*, a great Man in his Time, and much in Favour with his Prince, happened to die near this Town; which when the King, who was then at St. *Albans*, heard, he cauſed Maſs to be celebrated for his Soul by the whole Convent there, and forthwith ſent his Precept to his Treaſurer *John de Crakhill*, to provide a Cloth of Gold to lay over his Corps, when it was carry'd through *London*.

Anno 1267, 51 *Hen.* 3. *William Aguillon*, who was high Sheriff that Year for the Counties of *Surrey* and *Suſſex*, was made made Governor of the Caſtle here.

In 1491, *William*, Marqueſs of *Berkley*, had the fourth Part of the Moiety of the Toll of this Town at his Death, which with many other Eſtates and Manors, he left (having firſt for ſome Diſtaſte againſt his Brother *Maurice*, who was his right Heir) the greateſt Part of them to his Sovereign K. *Henry* VII. and the reſt to *Thomas Stanley*, Earl of *Darby*, except ſome ſmall Part of his Lands to *Richard Willoughby*, which after his Death, *Maurice* his Brother would not acquieſce in, but having the Help and Aſſiſtance of *Thomas* Earl of *Surrey*, and ſome other of his Friends did by long Suits in Law recover the Part of the Toll here and divers other Eſtates as well out of the King's Hands as the Earl of *Darby*'s, and left them to be enjoy'd quietly by their Poſterity, *Maurice* his Son and his Heirs, *&c.*

The Town is governed by a Corporation, conſiſting of a Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and other inferior Officers, as is uſual in ſuch Bodies. It hath the Privilege of ſending two Burgeſſes to Parliament, and hath enjoy'd it from the Original of that Conſtitution, 26 *Edw.* 1. The Market, though furniſhed with all Neceſſaries for Life almoſt, yet is chiefly famous for Corn: It is kept weekly on *Saturdays*, and the Fairs three Times a Year, *viz.* on *Good Friday*, St. *George's Day*, *April* 23, and S. *Martin's Day*, *Nov.* 11. This Town has always been famous for good Inns, and excellent Accommodations for Paſſengers, the beſt perhaps in *England*, the *Red Lion* particularly (as 'tis ſaid) can make 50 Beds, and *White Hart*, though it be not quite ſo big, hath more noble Rooms. The Aſſizes for this County are often kept there. The Manufacture of this Place was formerly the Cloathing-Trade, by which many conſiderable Eſtates, as well here, as in other Places of *England* have been raiſed.

Here is a School founded by King *Edward* VI. where have been educated ſeveral excellent Scholars, who as they had, ſo they well deſerved the many great Preferments in Church and State, which were heaped upon them, *viz.* *Henry Cotton*, Biſhop of *Saliſbury*, and *William Cotton*, Biſhop of *Exeter*, *George Abbot*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and *Robert Abbot* Biſhop of *Sarum*, who had at the ſame Time a Brother, Sir *Maurice Abbot* a Woollen-Draper Lord Mayor of *London*, in 1638, and *John Parkhurſt*, Biſhop of *Norwich*, whoſe Brother was alſo Lord Mayor of *London* in 1634, and born likewiſe

wiſe in this Town. The Fabrick of the School is good and convenient, the Stipend allotted to the Schoolmaſter is 40 *l.* *per Annum*, and to the Uſher 15 *l.* a Year. Biſhop *Parkhurſt* towards the Building of this School gave 200 *l.* and left all his *Latin* Books to the Library. One Mr. *Hammond* alſo was a great Benefactor to this Free-School, as he was alſo to *Baliol College* in *Oxford*.

Almoſt over againſt *Trinity Church* ſtands an handſome Alms-houſe, built of Brick in a quadrangular Form. At its Entrance is a noble Tower with 4 ſmall Turrets over the Gate. It was founded by *George Abbot*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who endowed it with Lands to the Value of 300 *l.* *per Annum*, 100 of which he ordered to be employ'd towards ſetting the Poor on Work, and the other 200 *l.* *per Annum* for the Maintenance of a Maſter, 12 Brethren and 8 Siſters, who are to wear blue Coaths, and Gowns of the ſame Colour, and to have 2 *s.* and 6 *d.* a Week paid them for their Maintenance. It hath a Chapel with a lofty Roof and two good Windows of painted Glaſs, being the Figures of *Jacob* and his Children and three Angels holding Scrols in their Hand with theſe Words on them,

Do Pauperibus, Reddo Deo. Quid retribuam Domino?
Hic ſic Orig. Votare ſolvum.

At the upper End of a fair Dining-Room is the Archbiſhop's Picture, and near him Sir *Nicholas Kemp's*, who laid the firſt Stone of this Building, and gave then 100 *l.* towards the carrying it on, and 500 *l.* more at his Death. The Archbiſhop's Birth Day, *Octob.* 29, is annually commemorated in this Hoſpital, and the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* for the Time being is Viſitor of it.

That he was a pious Man, and a moſt excellent Preacher, as his Lectures on *Jonah* ſhew: *Anthony a Wood* ſays, he was a Perſon pious and grave, learned and exemplary in his Converſation. He was ſtiffly principled in the Doctrines of St. *Auguſtine*, which they who underſtood it not, called *Calviniſm*, and therefore was much diſreliſhed by them, who inclined to the *Arminian* Tenets. He had the Misfortune to kill a Man in *Bramzel Park*, and though 'twas thought, he was deprived of his See for Homicide, yet the true Cauſe is believed by the judicious, to be his Non-compliance with the Court-Politicks; and not licencing Dr. *Sibthorp's* Sermon, which was deſigned to forward them; he wrote ſeveral Books ſet down in *Wood's Athenæ*, and died in 1633, as his Monument in this Church will ſhew.

There are three Churches in this Town, *viz.* one dedicated to the Holy Trinity, another to the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*, and the third to S. *Nicholas*; the two firſt are in the Gift of the Crown, and the laſt of ——— The Church of the Bleſſed Trinity hath always been the chief, and in it we find many Things remarkable, *viz.* Monuments, 1. Ancient, for *Henry Norbrigge* and *Alice* his Wife, the Founders of a Chantry in our Lady's Chapel in this Church; *Nicholas Compton*, Gent. and *Agnes* his Wife; *John Wheler*, and *Joan* his Wife; *John Whyler*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife; *Francis Wynterſhall*; *Robert Wynterſhall*, Eſq; Lord of *Wynterſhall*; *William After* Rector of this Church; *Baldwin Smith* of *London*; *William Hammond*, Eſq; ſome time Mayor of this Town, one of the chief Founders of the Free-School, *&c.* 2. Modern, for Archbiſhop *Abbot*, who died *Aug.* 4, 1633, *Ætat.* 71; Sir *Robert Parkhurſt*, in his Lord Mayor's Habit, with the Regalia of the City of *London*, and at his Feet *Eleanor* his Wife kneeling; and near her *Elizabeth* the Wife of Sir *Robert Parkhurſt*, Jun. *Jaſper Yardley*, Gent. ſecond Maſter of *Trinity-Hoſpital* in this Town, who gave to the three Pariſhes of this Town 20 Nobles apiece for the apparelling, and putting out poor Children, and ſomething to each of the Poor in the Hoſpital, where he was Maſter, as alſo to other Places, *&c.* *Maurice Abbot*, and *Alice* his Wife; *Robert Terry*, Eſq; Alderman of *London*, and four Times Mayor of *Guilford*; *George* the Son of *William Smith* of *Binderton* in

Suſſex, Eſq; *James* the third Son of Sir *Thomas Smyth* of *Hill-Hall* in *Eſſex*, Bart. *Mary* the Wife of *John Johnſon*, Eſq; *John Holland*, Rector of the Pariſh of St. *Mary*; *John Grayl*, Maſter of the Free-School, and *Edmund* his eldeſt Son, and *Elizabeth* his Daughter, the Wife of *Richard Cobden*, Clerk, who alſo lies by her, and *Nicholas Lintot*, *Anne* his Wife, with ſeven of their Children.

A little lower in the Town, at a ſmall Diſtance from the high Street ſtands St. *Mary*'s Church, wherein are only two Monuments, *viz.* for *Rowland Griffith*, Gent. Harbinger to his Royal Highneſs *James* Duke of *York*, in 1664, and *John Martin*, Gent. twice Mayor of *Guilford*, and his Daughter *Jane*, the Wife of *Henry Staples*, Clerk. Theſe two Pariſhes were united by Act of Parliament in the Year 1698-9, according to the Inention and Deſign of Dr. *George Morley*, late Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, who gave 20 *l. per Annum* to them as an Encouragment for the Union of the ſaid Churches, and an Augmentation of the Miniſter's Maintenance thereof, to which, when it was done, Sir *Richard Onſlow* of *Weſt-Clandon* in this County, Bart. (late Lord *Onſlow*) added 200 *l.* to purchaſe Lands for a further Augmentation of the Revenues of the Incumbent; they alſo have a Part in Dr. *Clark*'s Charity.

On the other Side of the Bridge, over the River *Wey* is an old Church dedicated to S. *Nicholas*, in which are ſeveral Monumental Inſcriptions, ſome ancient, as for Mr. *Thomas Calcot*, Miniſter of this Church; one dated 1368, but the Name utterly defaced, and not legible; Mr. *Ralph Lepton*, Prebendary of *Wells*, and Rector of this Church; *Jane* the Wife of *John Cooke*; *Arnold Brocas*, LL. B. Prebendary of *Lincoln* and *Wells*, and Rector of this Place; others modern, as for *Caleb* the Son of *Philip Lovejoy* born in this Pariſh, and educated in the Free-School here, who gave 22 *l. per Annum* Ground-Rents in preſent, which when the Leaſes were expired would yield 70 *l. per Annum* to the Poor of this Pariſh for ever, he died *May* 8, 1603; *Chriſtopher More* of *Lotheſley* in this Pariſh, Knt. the King's Remembrancer in the Exchequer; Sir *Robert Moor*, Knt. one of the Band of Penſioners to the Kings *James* I. and *Charles* I. and his Son Sir *Poinings Moor* of *Lotheſly*, Knt. and his Lady *Elizabeth*.

Lotheſley is a Seat of the ancient Family of *Moors*, ſituate near this Town, and in the Pariſh: It is at preſent a large Houſe, though anciently much more ſpacious, and ſtands in the Middle of a fine Park, well ſtocked with Deer. By the Architecture, it ſeems to have been built about King *Henry* VII's Time. In it is an handſome conſecrated Chapel, and a long Gallery furniſhed with many excellent Pictures. In the Hall alſo is an Armoury of ancient Furniture, as Targets, Cullivers, Pikes, Swords, *&c.* The Wheat that grows in the Lands hereabouts, having a red Stalk is very good, much of the ſame Nature with the *Suſſex* Wheat, ſo famous, and bears as good a Price. A little Way from hence, about a Mile aſunder are two round Knaps or Hillocks called *Robin Hood's Butts*, where it is believed, the Bodies of ſeveral Men ſlain in Battle were interred; for 'tis ſaid, that thoſe 4000 *French*, who landing at *Southampton* laid that Town in Aſhes, and beſieged *Odiham-Caſtle* (in which were but 15 Men, yet by their Valour kept them out a Week) marched from thence towards this Town, near which this whole County in Arms met them, fought and killed ſome, and forced the reſt either to fly, or leave their dead Bodies here, or in the Places adjacent.

This Place hath given a Title to many of our Nobility, *viz.*

Elizabeth, Viſcounteſs of *Keymelmeaky* in *Ireland*, created by King *Charles* II. in the Year 1660, Counteſs of *Guilford* for Life, which being expired,

John Duke of *Lauderdale* in *Scotland* of the ancient Family of *Maitland*, Lords of *Thirleſtane*, deſcended from *James* II. King of *Scotland*, having been inferior to none of his Anceſtors for noble Atchievements, was created by the ſame King *Charles* II. Baron of *Peterſham*, as is aboveſaid, and Earl of *Guilford*. He particularly recommended

commended himſelf to that King's Favour, by raiſing Forces to reſcue his Father from his Impriſonment ſome Time before he was martyred, and afterward marching with him to the Battle of *Worceſter*, where he was taken Priſoner, and his Eſtate being ſeized by the then ruling Powers, he was kept in Cuſtody, and hardly uſed for near nine Years, 'till his Majeſty was reſtored to his Throne. He was raiſed to theſe Honours *Anno* 1674, but leaving no Iſſue Male, this honourable Title was conferred by the ſame King in 1683, upon

Sir *Francis North*, made then Baron of *Guilford*: He was the ſecond Son of *Dudley* Lord *North*, and being bred up to the Law, became ſucceſſivly Sollicitor and Attorney General, then Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common-Pleas; and laſtly, Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*; all which great Poſts he managed with ſo much Learning and Judgment, that he was further dignify'd with this Honour. He died *September* 5, 1685, and left his Eſtate and Honour to

Francis his Son, who is the preſent Lord *Guilford*. He hath by his ſecond Wife, *Alice* one of the Daughters, and Coheirs of Sir *John Brownlow* of *Betton* in *Lincolnſhire*, Bart. and Lord *Tyrconnel* in *Ireland*, two Sons and one Daughter living, *viz.* *Francis*, *Peregrine* and *Alice*. His Seat in this County is at *Durdans* near *Epſom*.

This Town was the native Place of three very eminent Men in their Time, *viz.*

George Abbot, Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, of whom we have ſaid ſo much already, that we ſhall obſerve only that what is ſaid of him in Diſgrace, that he never had any Cure of Souls, and ſo was not acquainted with the Moleſtations of Country Parſons in taking Tithes, and in the Troubles attending the Cures of Souls, but from a Lecturer became a Dignitary of the Church, as firſt a Dean, then a Biſhop, and laſtly an Archbiſhop, was therefore always moroſe and harſh to ſuch Miniſters as came before him upon any Buſineſs, may be eaſily turned to his great Commendation, his great Worth ſetting him above the inferior Offices of the Clergy, and his ſeeming Severity to the Clergy proceeding from his Gravity and Impartiality, in chuſing to ſeem rather rugged to them of his own Coat, that it might be evident that the Suſpicions, that the World always have had of the Clergy's favouring one another, may be rendred Groundleſs, for 'twas plain none loved good Men of the Clergy better; though that alſo was turned to his Diſpraiſe, by calling them Puritans, and Men diſaffected to the Conſtitution of the Church, becauſe he diſguſted *Sibthorp*, *Manwaring*, &c.

Robert Abbot, his elder Brother, who being bred in *Baliol College*, *Oxford*, became Principal of that Houſe, and King's Profeſſor of Divinity in the Univerſity, in which laſt Station he ſhewed ſo much Learning and Accuteneſs of Wit, that in Reading, Preaching, and Moderating, he could clearly diſentangle the Truth, tho' complicated with Sophiſms and Errors on all Sides. He routed *Biſhop* the *Romiſh* Champion ſo entirely, that he never dare appear more. But Preferment, which ruſhed in violently upon his Brother, crept ſlowly towards him; ſome ſay, for his Humility, becauſe he never ſought it; others becauſe he was a Puritan, which was then, and is ſtill a Name put upon the moſt conformable Churchmen that are more devoutly pious and zealous than others; but his Friends ſay, 'Twas becauſe the State was unwilling to adorn the Church with the Spoils of the Univerſity: At length, however, he was raiſed to the See of *Salisbury*, but ſo much in his declining Age, that he was ſcarce warm in his See before he was cold in his Coffin; his Character nevertheleſs was, that though his Brother was the moſt elegant Preacher, he was the greateſt Scholar; and though the Archbiſhop was an abler Stateſman, he was the beſt Divine.

John Parkhurſt, bred in *Oxford*, where he was Tutor to *John Jewel*, afterward Biſhop of *Salisbury*. He had di continued ſome Time from that Univerſity, and

at his Return found *Jewel* reading Humanity Lectures in *Corpus Christi* College, which he was ſo much taken with, that he thus in a Poetical Strain beſpake him,

Olim Diſcipulus mihi, Chare Juelle *fuiſti,*
Nunc ego Diſcipulus, te renitente tuus.

In *Engliſh* thus:

Dear Jewel, *Scholar once thou waſt to me,*
Now, 'gainſt thy Will, I Scholar am to thee.

Leaving the Univerſity after this, he was Parſon of *Cleve* in *Glouceſterſhire*, a rich Living, equal in Revenue to ſome of the ſmaller Biſhopricks. Here he lived in great Hoſpitality and Charity, being moſt bountiful to ſuch *Oxford* Scholars, as he knew indigent, not foreſeeing, or not conſidering what afterward happened. King *Edward* VI. died and Queen *Mary* came to the Throne. The rich Parſon that fed others, of a ſudden wanted Bread, being forced ſecretly to get away to ſave his Life. He fled beyond Sea, and there remained 'till Queen *Mary*'s Death, when returning, he was robbed of that little he had. Being come again into *England*, Queen *Elizabeth* preferred him to the Biſhoprick of *Norwich* in 1560, where he ſat 14 Years, and died in 1574.

Woking is alſo a Market-Town in this Hundred, and doubtleſs was once a more conſiderable Place than *Guilford*, becauſe the Hundred takes its Name from it. The Market is weekly on *Tueſday*, and for the Conveniency of the People that bring Corn to it, *James Zouch*, Eſq; Lord of the Town, built a neat Market-houſe at his own Charge in 1665: Here are alſo kept two Fairs yearly, one on *Whitſon-Tueſday*, procured by *Edmund* Duke of *Somerſet*, *Anno* 27 *Hen.* 6. this is now but a ſmall Pedling Fair; the other on *September* 12; which Fair and Market was granted by a Patent from King *Charles* II. in 1660, to the aforeſaid *James Zouch*, Eſq;

The Manor of this Town, ſo far as we can find, did moſt anciently belong to the Crown; for it being plain, that the Kings had a Palace here, of which there are yet ſome Pieces of Walls remaining, it is very probable that the Manor alſo belong'd to the Kings; an Extract from *Domeſday-Book* puts it out of Diſpute, for there 'tis ſaid, King *William* (*the Conqueror* ſurely) holds *Wechinges* in Demeſne; and it adds, *Osbert* the Biſhop holds *Wokings*, it muſt be meant under the King, or of ſome Part of it from the Crown. it was granted away by K. *Edward* III. *Reg.* 1. to *Edmund* of *Woodſtock*, ſecond Son to King *Edward* I. but he being zealous for his Brother King *Edward* II. who was (as he thought) unjuſtly depoſed, and deſirous to reſtore him (who was alive, as he was inform'd) ſome Letters of his were taken which diſcovered his Deſign, and he was adjudged to Death, and accordingly executed. His Eſtate being thus forfeited, was ſeiz'd by the Crown, who granted it to *Roger de Mortimer* Earl of *March*, the great Favourite of Queen *Iſabel*, who ſettled it upon his Son *Geffrey*, and his Heirs, and in defect of them, upon himſelf and his right Heirs. But this Earl ſoon after growing odious to the People in general, and being charg'd with the Murder of the King's Father, King *Edward* II. was condemn'd by Parliament, and hang'd in *Smithfield*.

His Eſtate being thus come into the King's Hands, *Edmund* and *John*, the Sons of *Edmund* of *Woodſtock*, were reſtored to their Honours, and many of their Father's Eſtates, of which this Manor of *Woking* was a Part. *John* ſucceeded his Brother *Edmund* in the Earldom of *Kent*, and dy'd poſſeſſed of it, leaving it to *Joan* the Wife of Sir *Thomas Holland*, Knt. and her Heirs, having no Iſſue of his own; but his Wife *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of the Marqueſs of *Juliers*, ſurviving him, this Manor, with ſome other Eſtates, was aſſigned to her for her Dowry; after whoſe Death this Lordſhip, 20 *Rich.* 2. is obſerved to be in the Poſſeſſion of the Lord *Thomas Holland*, in whoſe Poſterity it continued, 'till returning again to the Crown, it was given by K. *James* I. to

the Family of *Zouch*, and being entail'd upon the Heir Male of Sir *Edward Zouch*, with Remainder over to divers of the ſame Family in Tail Male, *James Zouch* of this Place, Eſq; the only ſurviving Heir, having no Iſſue, hath ſold the ſame to one Mr. *Walker*, the preſent Lord, who is yet in Poſſeſſion, but is endeavoured to be outed by ſome Claimants. The *Zouches* had here a fair Houſe, with a large Park, ſaid to be three Miles about, but there has been no Deer in it ſince the late Civil Wars, doubtleſs Mr. *Walker* now has it.

The Living is a Vicarage, worth about 60 *l.* a Year, and in the Church are theſe Monuments. (1.) Ancient, for *Anne Deveres*, Daughter of the Lord *Jeffery* of *Chartley*; *Henry Purdan*, and *Joan* his Wife; *John Shaw*, Paſtor here 35 Years; *John Shadhet*, and *Iſabel* his Wife; *Gilbert Gilpin*, Park-keeper of *Woking* Park. (2.) Modern, for *Penelope* the Wife of *John Burgoyne*, Eſq; Sir *Edward Zouch*, Knt. Court-Marſhal to the Kings *James* and *Charles* I. and Sir *John Lloyd*, Bart. deſcended of the *Lloyds* of the Foreſt in ——— *South Wales*. Mr. *Aubery* here, after he has made juſt Acknowledgments of the Informations given him by the Church-Clerk and Sexton, tells us, that the Grave-digger told him, That he had a Rule left him by his Father to know when a Corpſe was not rotted in a Place where he was digging, *viz.* when he found a certain Plant, about the Bigneſs of the middle of a Tobacco-pipe, which came near the Surface of the Earth, but never appeared above it. That it is about a Yard long, the Outſide black, and Inſide red, and hath a Top like Aſparagus. He had traced it to the Root, and found it to ſpring from the putrify'd Body. The Soil of the Church-yard is a fine red Sand, and that the Graves being ſoon levell'd with the other Ground, this Rule was of great Uſe to him, that he might not dig up any Corpſe not fully conſumed. He added, that in *Send* Church-yard the like Plant is found in the ſame Soil.

In this Church is a Gallery, erected at the ſole Charge of Sir *Edward Zouch*, Knt. Marſhal of *England* in 1622; and a Tablet of all the Pariſhes in this County, which are to be paid out of the Manor of *Warburton* in *Suſſex*, beginning with this Town, to which he gave 10 *l. per Annum* for ever. There are two of them in *Bagſhot* Church in this Hundred, and ſeveral elſewhere, but we ſhall, for Brevity ſake, omit them, becauſe in all, or moſt of the Pariſhes, which are in Number 38, there is mention of the Sum given to it by Mr. *Henry Smith*, ſo often named.

In this Pariſh are ſome other Things worthy our Notice, *viz.*

Bridley, a ſmall Manor in this Pariſh, of which we want an Account.

Sutton-Place, a Manor-houſe, and a noble Seat built of Brick, with a ſtately Gatehouſe, and high Tower, having a Turret at each Angle. Within it is a ſquare Court. The Window Mouldings within the Houſe, and Coyns of the Walls, all made of baked white Clay, which is as perfect as when it was firſt ſet up, tho' it was erected in K. *Henry* VIII's Days, by Sir *Richard Weſton*, then Maſter of the Court of Wards. This Knight deſerves an honourable Mention here, upon theſe Accounts, *viz.* That he convey'd the Water of the River of *Stoke* by *Guilford* to his Manor of *Sutton*; that he was the firſt that brought the planting of Clover-Graſs, which has been of late and ſtill is of ſuch mighty Uſe in many Parts of *England*, out of *Flanders* into theſe Parts, from whence it has ſpread into others; and at the ſame Time brought over the Contrivance of Locks, Turnpikes and tumbling Bays for Rivers; That the New River was firſt contrived by him, for he began it in 1650, or thereabouts, but did not live to finiſh it, for he dy'd in 1653, *Æt.* 63. and was bury'd at *Guilford*, but has no Tomb. Two of his Family, *viz.* Sir *John* and Sir *William Weſton* were Lord-Priors of S. *John* of *Jeruſalem* at *Clerkenwell*, the one in 1483, the other in 1540. This laſt was Sir *Richard's*

chard's younger Brother, and was Prior, when that Houſe was ſurrender'd.

Brokewood, a Coppice, a Mile long, and three Quarters of a Mile broad, in the Middle of which ſtood an Hermitage, formerly belonging to the Monaſtery of Grey-Friers at *Guilford*. Part of it built of Stone and Timber is yet remaining, *viz.* four or five Rooms, and ſome Parcels of Land, *viz.* two Acres, three Roods and an half of all Sorts.

Whitmore-Pond on the Heath, ſo call'd, is alſo in this Pariſh, and belongs to *John Weſton*, Eſq; Sir *Richard* his Father marry'd the Daughter of one Mr. *Harper* of *Tillington* Park in the Pariſh of *Burghill* in *Herefordſhire*, Eſq; He learned the Art of planting Clover-Graſs of Sir *Richard*, and carry'd it into his County firſt. This is all we obſerve remarkable in the Market-Towns of this Hundred, and ſo we paſs to the Villages.

Aſh, a ſmall Village, but divided into three Tythings, each of which is a diſtinct Manor, and hath a different Lord; the Tything and Manor of *Aſh* belongs to S. *Mary*'s College near *Wincheſter*, founded by *William* of *Wickham* Biſhop of that See; the Tything and Manor of *Normanby* is the Demeſne of *George Woodroofe*, Eſq; and the Tything and Manor of *Frimley*, of which we have ſpoken in *Chertſey* Hundred, is the Lordſhip of *James Tichburn*, Eſq;

The Living is a Rectory, worth about 140 *l. per Annum*, in the Patronage of *Wincheſter College* above mentioned. In the Church are only two ancient Monuments for *Thomas Manory* and *Anne Vyne*, Daughter of the ſaid *Thomas Manory*.

Bagſhot, or *Bageſhot*, formerly called *Holy Hull*, anciently the Lordſhip and Eſtate of the Kings of *England*, who have an Houſe here, with a Park adjoining, but diſparked in the Times of the Rebellion; yet King *James* and *Charles* I. often came down to it becauſe it ſtood convenient for hunting, in which they much delighted. But the Manor was alienated by King *Edward* III. and given to his Uncle *Edmund* of *Woodſtock*, Earl of *Kent*, who forfeited it by endeavouring to reſtore his Brother, that King's Father, King *Edward* II. but it was reſtored to his Sons *Edmund* and *John*, and *Elizabeth* the Relict of this laſt had this Manor for Part of her Dowry, after whoſe Death it deſcended to the right Heir *Joan*, the Wife of Sir *Thomas Holland*, and the only Siſter of the ſaid *John*. This Town is famous for good Inns to accommodate Travellers. The King's Arms, which is now a very fine Inn, was anciently a Chantry for the Family of *Freemantles*.

About half a Mile or more from the Street or Road, ſtands the Church, in which is no Monument or Graveſtone, but on the North and South Walls are two Copies of Mr. *Henry Smith*'s Deed of Charitable Uſes, much the ſame with that at *Woking*. The Church was burnt down by Lightning in 1676, and rebuilt by the Pariſhioners in 1680.

Clandon Eaſt, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *Gerard* Lord *Angier* of *Longford* in *Ireland*. He had an Houſe and Park here, which are devolved into other Hands. This Lord was an ingenious, and ſo learned a Gentleman, that Mr. *Oughtred* in his Preface to his *Clavis Mathematica*, gives this Character of him, That he was a truly pious Chriſtian, and skilled not only in the *Latin* and *Greek* Tongues, but in the *Hebrew* and Oriental Languages, and both Kinds of Philoſophy, which Eulogy will be a more laſting Monument to his Memory, than the moſt magnificent Monument of Marble.

The Living here is a Rectory, worth about 80 *l. per Annum*, anciently in the Patronage of the Lord *Angier*, and we ſuppoſe, now of the Owner of his Eſtate here, who is Mr. *Heath*, whoſe Seat is called *Heathland* in this Pariſh. One Mr. *Thomas Goffe*, a Perſon of a Poetical Genius, and a good Orator, (as his Funeral Orations for Dr. *William Goodwin* Dean of *Chriſt-Church*, and *Henry Savil* do ſufficiently prove) in 1623, was preferred to this Rectory, and upon ſome amorous Pretences of his Predeceſſor's Widow, was drawn in to marry her, notwithſtanding he always profeſs'd himſelf an

an Enemy to the female Sex; but before he was actually marry'd, one *Tom Thimble* his Confident had got ſome Knowledge of her, and thus adviſed him, *Do not marry her, for if thou doſt ſhe will break thy Heart*; but he did not accept this Caution, and marry'd her. She proved to him a meer *Xantippe*, and with her Children ſo overtopped him, as ſhortned his Life, which he being ſenſible of, ſome of the laſt Words which he ſpake were theſe, *Oracle! Oracle! Tom Thimble*, and ſo gave up the Ghoſt, *July* 27, 1629. In the Church itſelf there is nothing fit to be taken particularly Notice of. The Lord *Angier* and his Family have a Burying-place on the North-Side of it, but there is no Monument for any of them. Mr. *Smith's* Gift to this Town is 3 *l. per Annum*.

Clandon Weſt, a Village about two Miles from *Guilford*, where at the Manor-houſe, called *Clandon Place*, the Lord *Onſlow* hath his Seat. This Family of *Onſlow* is originally deſcended of the *Onſlow's* of *Onſlow-Hall* in *Shropſhire*, an ancient Family of Gentlemen. Their firſt Settlement was at *Knowle* in *Cranley*, from whence they removed to *Clandon Place*, an Houſe pleaſantly ſituated on the Side of *Clandon Downs*, from whence there is a fine Proſpect into ten Counties. It is well ſhaded with Wood, and plentifully ſupply'd with Water. Sir *Richard Onſlow* was the firſt Lord of the Family: He was the Son of Sir *Arthur Onſlow*, Knt. and Speaker of the Houſe of Commons in the 8th Year of Queen *Anne*, as one of his Anceſtors of the ſame Name was in the 8th of Queen *Elizabeth*. From the Revolution and Settlement of the Crown by Parliament, he was a firm Adherent to the Proteſtant Succeſſion in the Houſe of *Hanover*, and as an Acknowledgment of his faithful Services to his Country, *&c.* he was advanced by his late Majeſty King *George* I to the Honour of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Onſlow* of *Onſlow* and *Clandon*: He was Lord Lieutenant of *Surrey*, one of the Lords of the Treaſury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer; and dying, left his Son *Thomas* Heir of his Honour and Eſtates; he is the preſent Lord *Onſlow*, and ſucceeds his Father as Lieutenant of *Surrey*, but is only one of the Tellers of the Exchequer.

The Living is a Rectory, in the Patronage of Mr. *Duncomb* of *Abinger*. The Church ſtands near the Lord *Onſlow's* Seat. A little before *Chriſtmas* 1716, it was ſo weak and decay'd thro' Age, that it fell down of itſelf, and hath ſince been rebuilt by the Contributions of the Pariſhioners. In it are theſe Monuments, all Modern, for *John Whitehead* and his Wife; *Mary* the Wife of *Robert Hobart*, Eſq; and Daughter of *John Whitehead*; *Richard*, Son of *John Whitehead*.

Horſeley Eaſt, a ſmall Village, of whoſe Lords, either ancient or Modern, we have not been able to get any Information.

The Living is a Rectory, and in the Church are ſeveral Monuments, (1.) Ancient, for *Robert de Brentingham*, the Father of the Reverend *Thomas de Brentingham*, Biſhop of *Exeter* in 1370, and Lord Treaſurer; *John Snelling*, and *Alice* his Wife; *Ralph Agmondeſham*, and *Milcenia* his Wife; *John Booth*, Biſhop of *Exeter* in 1466; *Thomas Cornwalis*, Eſq; ſome time Penſioner, and Groom Porter to Q. *Elizabeth*, and the Lady *Katharine* his Wife, one of the Daughters of *Thomas Wriotheſly* Earl of *Southampton*, and Chancellor of *England*; *Samuel Bouncher*; *Thomas Wrightſon*, Clerk, late Rector here; *Henry Hildeyard*, Eſq; and his eldeſt Son Sir *Chriſtopher Hildeyard* of *Winſtead* in *Holderneſs* in *Yorkſhire*; and *Thomas Snelling*, and *Joan* his Wife, who had eight Sons and five Daughters.

Horſley Weſt, ſituate about a Mile from the laſt *Horſley*, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *Ralph* Lord *Berners*, who dy'd poſſeſſed of it 25 *Edw.* 1. and left it to his Son and Heir *Edmund* Lord *Berners*, from whom it deſcended to Sir *James Berners*, Knt. a great Favourite of King *Richard* II's, for whoſe Sake he was beheaded; yet his Son *Richard* inherited his Honour and Eſtate in King *Henry* IV's Reign, and had his Seat in this Town. He left only one Daughter and Heir *Margery*, who marrying

ſying to Sir *John Bourchier*, 4th Son of *William Bourchier* Earl of *Ewe*, carry'd this Eſtate and Honour into his Family, for he ſate in Parliament 33 *Hen.* 6. as Lord *Berners*. He dy'd 14 *Edw.* 4. and *Margery* his Wife the next Year, leaving this Manor and Seat to their Grandſon *John* Lord *Berners*. How long it remained in his Family we find not, nor in what other Family it was, 'till about the Reign of King *James* I. when it was the Seat and Eſtate of *Carew Raleigh*, Eſq; the Son of the famous Sir *Walter Raleigh*, who fell a Sacrifice to *Spaniſh* Politicks. From him, or his Heirs, it paſſed to Lord *Montacute* of *Cowdrey*, who ſold it to Mr. *Carew* to diſcharge the Mortgage he had made of it to Mr. *John Evelyn*. Of the Deſcendents of the *Carews* it was bought by Sir *Edward Nicholas*, then Principal Secretary of State, and upon his Death in 1669, it came to his Son and Heir Sir *John Nicholas*, Knight of the *Bath*, and one of the Clerks of the Privy Council, in whoſe Heir it now is, and made their Seat.

The Living is a Rectory, valued at 200 *l. per Annum*, in the Patronage of the Lords of the Manor from *James* Lord *Berners*'s Time, if not before, for in the North Window of the Chancel is written, **Jacobus Berner Patronus**; and under this Light is the Portraiture of a Prieſt in his Habit, but without Inſcription. In the South Chancel (which is the Burying-place of the *Nicholas*'s) lies Sir *Edward Nicholas* the Secretary, under a large Marble Stone, and the Lady *Jane* his Wife; *Suſan* the Wife of *William Briſco* of *Lincoln's-Inn*, Eſq; *Henry Darkham*, and *Martin Whyth*, and *Anniſe* his Wife, which two laſt are Ancient.

Merroe, a ſmall Village, whoſe Obſcurity hath made it be overlook'd by Hiſtorians, ſo that we find nothing of the ancient or modern Lords, 'till of late it came into the Family and Name of *Onſlow*, whoſe Demeſne it now is.

The Living is a ſmall Rectory, in the Patronage of the Lord *Onſlow*; and in the Church is this Monument, *viz.* for *Mary* the Wife of *Thomas Harward*.

Newark is famous for nothing but its Abby, of which in its Place.

Oetham, *Ockham*, or *Occam*, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *Ralph de Stafford*; at his Death, which happen'd 46 *Edw.* 3. *Anno* 1371, he left it to his Son and Heir *Hugh*, who dy'd in his Return from *Jeruſalem*, *Sept.* 26, 1386, at *Rhodes*, being then ſeiz'd of this Manor, and divers other great Eſtates, which he left to his Son *Thomas*, who dy'd under Age, *April* 16, 1398, and left them all to his Brother *Edmund*. He was ſlain *July* 22, 1404, in the Battle of *Shrewsbury*, fighting valiantly for King *Henry* IV. being then poſſeſſed of this Manor: *Humphrey* his Son, who was then but a Child, was the Heir of his Honour and Eſtate, and growing up, proved ſo brave and valiant a Perſon, that for his Services, as well as noble Parentage, his Mother being *Anne*, the Daughter of *Thomas* of *Woodſtock* Duke of *Glouceſter*, he was by King *Henry* VI. created Duke of *Buckingham*, a Title deſervedly given him, who had ſo ſteadily and faithfully ſerved the Houſe of *Lancaſter*. He was ſlain in the Battle of *Northampton*, fighting for that King, *Reg.* 38, and left this Manor, with his other great Eſtates, to *Henry* his Grandſon, the Son of *Humphrey* his eldeſt Son, who was killed fighting on the ſame Side for the ſaid King in the Battle of St. *Albans*. His Wife the Lady *Anne*, Daughter of the Earl of *Weſtmoreland*, ſurvived him, and had for her Dowry, among other Eſtates, an Aſſignation of the Manor of this Place, which ſhe held to her Death, which happen'd *Sept.* 20, 1479. His Son *Henry* ſucceeded him in Honour and Eſtate, but we find no mention of this Manor 'till King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 19. granted the Inheritance of this Manor, and ſome others, together with the Advowſon of this Church, and the Knights Fees thereunto belonging, to *John Bourchier* Lord *Berners*, who dying *March* 16, 1532, left it to his Daughter and Heir *Joan*, then the Wife of *Edmund Knyvet* of *Aſhwelthorpe* in *Norfolk*, Eſq; How long it continued in his Family we are not inform'd, but find it in

in the Family of the *Weſtons* not many Years after, but whether by Inheritance or Purchaſe we know not. The *Weſtons* held it ſome Succeſſions, but at length *John* the Son of Sir *Richard Weſton*, ſo honourably mentioned in *Woking*, ſold the Manor and Advowſon to Sir *Peter King*, then Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, now in 1728 Lord High Chancellor of *England*, who purchaſed it in 1711. His Seat here is an old Brick Houſe, but handſome and convenient, and he is created Baron of it.

The Living here is a Rectory, valued at 200 *l.* a Year, in the Patronage of the *Weſtons* many Years, *William Weſton* the Brother of *John* dying Incumbent of it in 1716, but now we ſuppoſe the Lord *Ockham* to be the Patron. In it are theſe Monuments, (1.) Ancient, for *Robert Kellet* Rector of this Church; *Walter Frilende*, Miniſter of this Place, and Builder of the Chapel; and *John Weſton*, Son and Heir of *William Weſton*. (2.) Modern, *Henry Weſton*, Eſq; and *Edward Weſton*, with three of his Children; *Nicholas Bradſhaw*, B. D. late Rector of this Pariſh, and *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of *George Cromer*, Citizen of *London*, and *Anne* his Wife, who alſo lie interr'd here. Mr. *Henry Smith* gave 40 *s.* to the Poor of this Place, to be paid out of *Warburton* Farm in *Suſſex*.

This Town is famous for two great Scholars, who took their Name from *Nicholas Ockham*, a *Franciſcan* Fryar, bred in *Oxford*, who was the eighteenth publick Lecturer of his Convent in that Univerſity. He is highly extolled by the Writers of his own Order for his Learning, and was much beloved for his ſweet Deportment. *Bale* ſpeaks bitterly againſt him, but the former are rather to be believed. He lived in the Reign of King *Richard* II. and was in his greateſt Repute about 1320.

William de Ockham, a great Philoſopher, and Founder of a new Sect in the Philoſophy Schools, called the *Nominals*. He was bred under *Joannes Duns Scotus*, but diſliking his Principles, ſet himſelf to oppoſe and diſprove them, which cauſed violent Diſputes between the *Scotiſts*, who named themſelves the *Reals*, and the *Ockhamiſts* called the *Nominals*, amounting to little more than Railing on both Sides; Religion was not at all advanced by either, tho' *Ockham* is ſaid to have got the better. However, this Victory encouraged him to undertake a greater Champion, a Son of *Anak*, Pope *John* XXIII. and he gave a mortal Wound to his Temporal Authority over Princes. *Lewis* of *Bavaria* the Emperor, in whoſe Court he was harboured, back'd him in this bold Attempt, which the Pope, fearing leaſt one of St. *Peter's* Keys ſhould be wrung out of his Hands, highly reſented, but could no farther help himſelf, but by Excommunicating him, and procuring the Doctors of *Paris* to condemn him for an Heretick, and cauſe his Books to be burnt. This Severity ſo ſharpen'd *Ockham's* Pen, that the Pope repented of his raſh Proceedings, and, without a Recantation, abſolved him, and gave him the Repute of *Doctor acutus*. *Luther* admired and read him more than all the other Schoolmen, as moſt for his Purpoſe. He flouriſh'd under King *Edward* III. and dying in 1330, was bury'd at *Munich* in *Bavaria*.

Purbright, *Piribriht*, *Purifrith*, or *Perfright*, as it is written in ancient Records, is an Hamlet in the Pariſh of *Woking*, and the Manor was in the Poſſeſſion of the Crown when King *Edward* III. came to it. That Prince having a great Reſpect for his Uncle *Edmund* of *Woodſtock*, Earl of *Kent*, gave him the Inheritance of this Manor of *Purifrith*, and ſome others in this County; but this did not wean his Affections from his Brother King *Edward* II. lately depos'd, for being informed he was alive, (tho' falſely) he joined with ſome others like-minded to reſtore him to his Throne, of which being convicted, he was beheaded, and his Eſtate forfeited for his Treaſon. *Margaret* his Wife ſurvived him, and held this Manor and ſome others in Dower for her Life; in which Time her Son *John* being reſtored in Blood and Honour, inherited this Manor, and many of his Fa-

ther's Eſtates after her Death; but *Elizabeth* his Wife ſurviving him, had this Manor and others aſſigned for her Dowry. *John* left only a Siſter *Joan* for his Heir, who marrying Sir *Thomas Holland*, carry'd this Manor and her other Lands into his Family; and at the Death of his Wife, which happen'd in 1411, came into the Poſſeſſion of it. From his Family it came to *Edmund* Earl of *March*, who dy'd poſſeſſed of it *Jan.* 19, 1424, and left it to *Anne* his Wife, who dying in 1432. *Richard* Duke of *York* being found her Coſin, and next Heir to the ſaid *Edmund*, had Livery of the Lands held by her in Dowry. The Manor now belongs to *Dorothy*, the Heireſs of Mr. *Glynne*.

The Living is a Curacy, ſerved by a Miniſter for a ſmall Stipend given him by the Impropriator, who is at this Time Mr. *George Martyn* of *Burrough-Hill*. This Place is peculiarly exempt from paying Procurations and Synodals, and only pays an Acknowledgment of Two Shillings *per Annum* into the Exchequer. Mr. *Henry Smith*'s Gift to this Pariſh is but Twenty Shillings a Year, payable as in *Ockham* above.

Ripley being a Tything belonging to *Send*, we ſhall treat of it there.

Send, or *Sand*, a Village, divided into two Tythings, *Send* and *Ripley*, but both of them make but one Manor, of which *John Bourchier* Lord *Berners* dy'd poſſeſſed 14 *Edw.* 4. It continued probably ſome Time in his Poſterity, but being at length alienated, is now the Lordſhip of *Anthony* Lord Viſcount *Montacute*. This Nobleman, as Lord of this Manor, hath a great Number of Acres of heathy barren Ground, which riſes ſeven or eight Foot above the River *Wey* on the one Side, whereas on the oppoſite Side, which is overflowed, is as rich Meadow as any in the County. The *Perſian* Wheel would be of excellent Uſe here to water it, as Mr. *Foley* hath done in *Worceſterſhire*, and thereby hath improved 300 *l.* a Year of Sandy Ground to above 600 *l.* a Year.

The Living here is a Vicarage, in the Patronage of the Lord Viſcount *Montacute*; and in the Church are theſe Monuments, *viz.* (1.) Ancient, for Mr. *Thomas Marteyn*, Vicar of this Place; and *Lawrence Slyffield*, and *Alice* his Wife, under whom are Figures of three Sons. (2.) Modern, for *Dorothy* the Wife of *John Inwood* of *Send-Barnes*; *Richard Forbench*, Gent. the Father, and *Richard* his Son, and *Jane* his Wife; *John Inwood*; *Nicholas Francis*; *Thomas Maſcall*, Gent. and *Katharine* his Wife.

Ripley is an Hamlet in this Pariſh, lying in the high Road to *Guildford*. *Ripley*, the famous Chymiſt, is ſaid to have been born here; but Dr. *Fuller* tells us, that upon a ſtrict Search he hath found him a Native of *Yorkſhire*, where his Character will be found.

The Chapel of Eaſe to *Send* ſtands here by the Road-Side, and in it are found theſe Monuments of the Dead, all Modern, *viz.* for *Nicholas Fenn*, Eſq; and *Elizabeth* his Wife; *Burleigh Fenn*, Eſq; *Frances* Widow of *John Sturt*, Gent. *Martin Mills*, Gent. and *John Farley* an Enſign in Brigadier *Price*'s Regiment, who dy'd in *Catalonia* in *Spain*, in 1711, *Æt.* 21. Within this Pariſh ſtood *Newarke* Abby, of which afterward. Mr. *Henry Smith*'s Gift to the Poor of theſe Tythings is 8 *l.* a Year, payable as is aboveſaid in *Ockham*.

Stoke juxta Guilford, ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from another *Stoke*, called *Dabernon* in *Emley-Bridge* Hundred. This Town gives Name to the whole Deanry in which it is. The Family of *Stoughtons*, as ancient Gentry as any in this County, have been many Centuries Lords of this Manor, and have a Seat here called *Stoughton*, from them. They are lately extinct in the Male-Line, and the Eſtate hath been upon Sale, but whether it is ſold, we are not yet informed.

The Living here is a Rectory, in the Patronage of the *Stoughtons*, who have a fair Burying-place in the North Side of the Church, which is near their Seat, and built with Timber, which ſhews the Antiquity of it. In it are many Monuments for the *Stoughtons*, with pompous Epitaphs, *viz.* for *Nicholas Stoughton*, Eſq; and *Bridget* his Wife, and *Roſe* their Daughter;

Daughter; Sir *Lawrence Stoughton*, and *Roſe* his Wife, and Sir *George Stoughton* his 3d Son; *Thomas*, eldeſt Son and Heir of Sir *Lawrence Stoughton*, and *Katharine* his Wife. Beſides theſe, there are alſo in the Church, Monuments for *Thomas Betteſworth* of *Chidden* in *Hampſhire*; *Edward Hubbald*, Eſq; and *Elizabeth* his Wife; *Elizabeth* the Wife of Sir *Nicholas Stoughton*, Bart. and Daughter of Sir *Henry Maſſingberd* of *Bratoft Hall* in *Lincolnſhire*, as alſo Sir *Nicholas* himſelf, who outlived her four Years; and *Anne* the Wife of Sir *Henry Maſſingberd*; *Rebeckah* the Wife of *William Hubbald*, Eſq; and *John Evans*, Eſq; the Son of *Anne*, the Siſter of *Francis Stoughton*, Eſq; with two *Francis*'s his Nephews.

Windleſham, a Village, of whoſe Manor we have no Account.

The Church is a Rectory in the Patronage of the Crown: In it are no Monuments, but upon two Beams is written in red Ocre, in an old Court Hand, *viz.* William Whitehill *was Maker of this Werke: Pray ye for all the Werkemen of this preceous Werke of this* ——— *of* Windleſham, *Amen. Quod R. Marmion.* In the Gallery are ſome Remains of old Stalls, which induce us to believe that there has been a Chantry in this Church. In this Pariſh is a Marſh called *Light-Water Moor*. Mr. *Henry Smith* hath given 8 *l. per Annum* to the Poor of this Pariſh for ever, to be paid as at *Ockham*.

Worpleſdon, or *Werpleſton*, a Village ſituate upon the Banks of the New River. There was an Eſtate in this Place (we ſuppoſe it the Manor) given to *Waverley* Abbey in this County, by *Gilbertus de Boſvilla*, to pray for his Soul, which was by that Convent called *la newe Rude*. The preſent Lord of the Manor is *Thomas* Lord *Onſlow*. On the Common in this Pariſh runs an old Trench, South-Eaſt and North-Weſt, the Bank is on the Weſt-ſide: The Husbandmen here have for about 30 Years cultivated an excellent Graſs, called *Non-ſuch*, which is as good as S. *Foine*, which, as alſo Clover, is planted by them, and they have an uncommon Art of cleanſing the Seed of both. The Dairy-women make ſo much Butter, and ſeek to make it ſo good, that their Cheeſe is very bad. They plead for their making Butter ſo much, that their Milk will not make good Cheeſe; but a Woman brought out of *Wiltſhire* hath confuted that Opinion, by making as good Cheeſe as ſhe did in her own Country, and ſaith 'tis nothing but want of Art and Knowledge that makes the Houſwives here make ſo bad Cheeſe.

Upon *Slifield Green* in this Pariſh Mr. *Giles Thornborough*, Rector of S. *Nicholas*, and the *Holy Trinity* of *Guilford*, having found by grubbing up an Oak in his Ground a kind of Stony Coal, which would burn, reſolved to dig for ſome Coal upon this Green. He digged near 50 Yards through divers Strata of Beds of Sand and Gravel-ſtone called Cats-heads, a black Clay without Stones or Mixture, Clay mixed with Minerals, Cockle, and other Shells, Oker, a Kind of Mother-Pearl, and green Quickſand, and then came to the Coal, which being hard and rocky like Cannel-Coal, when they came to work on it, their Iron Tools broke, which Mr. *Lilly* the Aſtrologer told the Workmen, was done by ſubterranean Spirits. This diſcouraged Mr. *Thornborough* a little, but his Pit falling in, and the Lord Chancellor *Hyde*, and ſome others pretending they had a Patent for all Mines in the Foreſt of *Windſor*, he ſtopped all further Proceedings, though he had been already at 400 *l.* Charges. *En Canis in Preſæpi*.

The Living here is a Rectory, valued at 300 *l.* a Year, in the Patronage of the Crown in ancient Times, but now it belongs by an Exchange, to *Eaton College*, to which it is confirmed by Act of Parliament. In the Church are ſeveral Monuments of Note, but all modern, *viz.* for *Anne* the Wife of *John Hobſon*, Gent. Daughter of *Cuthbert Blakeden*, Eſq; *Thomas Blankard*, Rector of this Pariſh; *Katharine Croſſe*, Daughter of *William* and *Joan Croſſe*; *Robert*, the Son of *John Manory*; *Mercy Coker*, the Wife of *John Coker*; *Mary*, the Wife of *Henry Barker*; and ſome of the Family of *Blakeden* of *Thames Ditton*. It is a Cuſtom in this Place, that

there ſhall be no Fees paid to the Rector for Burials. Mr. *Henry Smith's* Gift to the Poor of this Pariſh is 4 *l.* a Year for ever, to be paid as in *Ockham*. Dr. *Thomas Comber*, Maſter of *Trinity College*, *Cambridge*, was Rector of this Pariſh.

Wyke, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *Edmund* of *Woodſtock* Earl of *Kent*, given him by King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 1. but being beheaded for Treaſon, for endeavouring with others to reſtore his Brother *Edward* II. to the Throne, it was, with his other Eſtates forfeited to the King, and accordingly ſeized; but reſtored to his Son *John*, when his Father's Attainder was by Parliament reverſed, 4 *Edw.* 3. He left his Eſtate to *Joan* his Siſter, who by Marriage transferred it to Sir *Thomas Holland* and his Deſcendents. We find no more of this Manor.

We ſhould here conclude our Chorographical Hiſtory of this County, but that we think fit to take Notice of ſome Tows and Villages ſaid to be in this County, in our ancient Hiſtorians, which neither Maps nor Villages make Mention of, *viz.*

Cukefield, a Market Town, whoſe Manor belonged to the Earls of *Warren* and *Surrey*, for which Town *John* Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey* procured of King *Edward* II. *Reg.* 1. a Market Weekly upon *Monday*, and a Fair Yearly upon the Eve, Day, and Morrow of the *Holy Trinity*.

Merton, *Slede*, and *Patrickſey*, three Manors belonging to *Harold* the Son of *Godwin* Earl of *Kent*, in the Reign of King *Edward the Confeſſor*, as appears by *Domeſday Book*, all which when he was King he retained, 'till being conquer'd and ſlain by *William* the *Norman*, his Eſtates came all into the Conqueror's Hand, and were after diſpoſed of among the great Men his Attendants

Fadom was another of the ſame Perſon's Manors, which being in the Conqueror's Hand, he gave this Manor to *William de Braoſe*, one of his Attendants into *England*, and in his Poſterity it remained at leaſt ſome conſiderable Time.

Padington-Pembroke, the Lordſhip of *Richard Beauchamp*, Earl of *Worceſter*, Son of *William Beauchamp*, Lord *Bergavenny*, who leaving *Elizabeth* his only Daughter and Heir, who marry'd *Edward Nevil*, 4th Son of *Ralph* Earl of *Weſtmorland*, ſhe carry'd this and other Eſtates into his Family with the Honour of Lord *Bergavenny*. He had ſeveral Children by her, but ſhe dying before him, he enjoy'd them for Life by the Courteſy of *England*, and after his Death they deſcended to *George* their ſecond Son, their eldeſt, *Richard* dying before him, and paſſed to his Poſterity, ſo far as we know.

This County hath given Titles to divers noble Families, *viz.*

Wada the *Saxon* was Earl of this County in 854, he joining with *Ealhere*, Earl of *Kent* in oppoſing the *Danes*, who invaded the Iſle of *Thanet*, engaged in a ſharp Fight with them, and there loſt his Life: Who ſucceeded him in this Earldom we find not, 'till

William de Warren was created Earl of *Surrey*, by King *William Rufus*, as ſoon as he was ſettled on the Throne by the Peers met in Council at *Wincheſter*. *Dugdale* and *Heylin* reckon him Earl of this County, from his coming in with the Conqueror. He going with his Lady *Gundred* on a Pilgrimage to *Rome*, was ſo kindly entertained by the Monks of *Cluni* in *Burgundy*, that upon his Return home he founded an Abbey of that Order at his Caſtle of *Lewes* in *Suſſex*, by King *William's* Licence, and well endowed it for 12 Monks. He died *Anno* 1089, and was bury'd in the Priory of *Lewes*, leaving his Wife ſurviving, and

William de Warren his Son to ſucceed him in his Honour and Eſtate, *Anno* 1090. He took Part with *Robert de Beleſme*, Earl of *Arundel* and *Shrewsbury* in his Rebellion againſt King *Henry* I. on the Behalf of *Robert Curthoſe*, Duke of *Normandy*, and had his Earldom ſeized (which yielded him 1000 *l.* a Year Profit) by that King for his diſloyal Practices, but a Peace being concluded the next Year between the Brothers, he was by the Mediation of *Robert*,

Robert, reſtored to his Honour and Eſtate, and continued ever after a faithful Subject, and did him great Service in divers Battles in *France*. He died in 1135, and was bury'd at the Feet of his Father in the Chapter-Houſe of *Lewes*.

William de Warren his Son ſucceeded him in this Earldom. In his Time King *Stephen* was hard put to it to keep on his Throne; *Maud* the Empreſs endeavouring by Force to ſet her Son *Henry* upon it, as the right Heir. This young Earl with others, though they dare not openly declare for his Adverſary, would not join with him heartily, by which Means the King was taken Priſoner by *Jeffery* of *Anjou*, the Empereſs's Husband in the Battle of *Lincoln*. He afterwards went with *Conrade* the Emperor, and divers *Engliſh* and *French* Noblemen to *Jeruſalem*, to fight againſt the Infidels, being incited thereto by *Bernard*, Abbot of *Clarevaulx*, but being intercepted in the Way by the Pagans, was ſlain. He left only one Daughter and Heir *Iſabel*, who by her Marriage carried his Honour and Eſtates to

William Earl of *Moreton* in *Normandy*, Natural Son to King *Stephen*, who thereupon became Earl of *Surrey*, and by an Agreement between that King, and *Henry* Duke of *Normandy* (afterwards King *Henry* II.) had all thoſe Lands granted to him, which *Stephen* held in *Normandy*, before he was King, as alſo all the Lands of *Iſabel* his Wife, that lay there, *&c.* He alſo had a Grant of the Caſtle and Town of *Norwich*, with 700 *l. per Annum* Rents, and all the County of *Norfolk*, except ſuch Lands as belonged to the Churches or Monaſteries, and the third Penny due to Earl *Bigot*. He outlived his Father King *Stephen*, and went with King *Henry* II. into the Expedition of *Thouloufe* in 1160, but died in his Return, *Anno eodem*, without Iſſue. King *Henry*, after his Death kept this Earldom in his Hands about three Years, and then in 1163, conferred it upon *Hameline*, natural Son of *Jeffery Plantagenet* Earl of *Anjou*, upon his taking to Wife *Iſabel* Widow of *William de Blois* the laſt Earl. He was ſeveral Times with King *Richard* I. in his Army in *Normandy*, and when that King in his Return from the *Holy Land* was detained Priſoner by the Emperor *Henry*, he was one of them that was principally concerned in procuring and keeping of that great Sum (*viz.* 70,000 Marks of Silver) to be given for his Redemption. He was preſent at the great Council of *Nottingham* in 1194, and carry'd one of the three Swords at King *Richard* II's Coronation. *Iſabel* his Wife died in 1199, and the Earl himſelf three Years after, *viz.* *Anno* 1201, leaving

William their Son and Succeſſor, Earl of *Moreton* and *Surrey*. They were both bury'd in the Abbey of *Lewes*. This Earl, 4 *John* obtained all the Lands belonging to the Earldom of *Bolein* in *Normandy*, and in the 6 *John*, had the Caſtle of *Eye* in *Suffolk* committed to his Charge. He held *Rygate* in this County by Barony, as his Anceſtors had done from the Conqueſt, was one of thoſe four Lords that engaged themſelves for the King's Performance of ſuch Things as the Pope required for Satisfaction, that he might take off that King's Excommunication, and was one of the Witneſſes to the Deed, wherein the King ſurrendered his Crown and Realm to the Pope; yet afterward he joined with the rebellious Barons, and ſwore Fealty to *Lewes* the *Dauphin*, as almoſt ſure of the Crown; but King *John* dying ſoon after, the Barons thinking it unjuſt to deprive his Son for his Father's Faults, ſtoutly ſtood up for him, and crowned him by the Name of King *Henry* III. whereupon this Earl deſerting *Lewis*, ſwore Fealty alſo to the King, and was much in Favour with him, as long as he lived. He died very rich, having 62 Knights Fees in the Rape of *Lewes*, and 30 and an half in the Rape of *Pevenſey*, *May* 25, 1240; 24 *Hen.* 3. and was bury'd in the Chapter-Houſe of *Lewes*.

John, his eldeſt Son and Heir ſucceeded him, he married *Alice* the Daughter of *Hugh de Brun*, the King's half Siſter by his Mother, and though in ſome

Things,

Things, which he conceived were for the Good of the Kingdom, he seemed to side with the Rebellious Barons, yet in the Main he was loyal, which he shewed by opposing the Barons in their extorting from the King the Laws called *Provisiones Oxonienses*, and joining with Prince *Edward* at the Battle of *Evesham*, in which *Mountfort* Earl of *Leicester*, the chief Leader of the Rebels, being slain, King *Henry*, who had been taken Prisoner at the Battle of *Lewes*, was released, and dying soon after, *Edward* obtained the Throne, and this Earl was one of the first that swore Fealty to him. He lived in great Honour great Part of that King's Reign, and dying 32 *Edw.* I. left his Earldom and Estate to his Grandson,

John, the Son of his Son *William*, who died before his Father, and left his Wife with Child with this *John* his Grandson and Successor. He marry'd *Joan* the Daughter of *Henry* Earl of *Bar*, upon the King's Recommendation. He was with King *Edward* I. in his Expedition against *Scotland*, in which the King died; and not long after in King *Edward* II's Reign went again into *Scotland*, and thereby gained his Favour so much, that he granted him the Castle and Honour of the *Peak* in *Derbyshire*, together with the whole Forest of *High Peak* to hold for his Life. He having no Issue, gave the Inheritance of all his Lands to the King and his Heirs, and died in *July* 21, *Edw.* 3, 1347. He left some natural Children by *Maud de Nereford*, for whom he obtained some small Part of his Lands of the King. After his Death, his Sister *Alice* was found to be his Heir, and being married to *Edmund Fitz-Alan*, Earl of *Arundel*, she had by him

Richard Fitz-Alan, who in her Right became Earl of *Arundel* and *Surrey*. He was Steward of *Scotland* by Hereditary Right, but resigned it to King *Edward* III. in Consideration of 1000 Marks granted him by that King out of the King's Exchequer at *Caernarvon* in *North-Wales*. He often attended the King in his Wars in *Scotland* and *France*; and when the *French* threatned the Kingdom with an Invasion, he was appointed one of the Commissioners for guarding the Sea Coasts of *Surrey* and *Sussex*. He founded a *Chantry* in his Chapel at *Arundel*, and endowed it with 107 Marks *per Annum*, to maintain certain Priests and Clerks, and gave 200 *l.* to the Monks of *Lewes*, to purchase Lands for the Maintenance of two Monks to celebrate Masses for the Souls of his Father and Mother, his Wife and their Children. He died in 1375, and was bury'd in the Chapter-House of the Priory of *Lewes*.

Richard his Son and Heir, by the abovesaid *Alice* succeeded him in his Honour and Estate. He was Admiral of the King's Fleet, Westward, 1 *Rich.* 2. and afterward, 10 *Rich.* 2. putting to Sea on a *Sunday*, he encounter'd a great Fleet of *Flemings*, *French*, and *Spaniards*, and after a sharp Fight obtained a Victory, in which he took of great and small Ships, no fewer than 100, and all laden with Wines, containing 19,000 Tons, which he brought into *Orwell* and other Havens; but notwithstanding these, and many other brave Exploits, he was much envy'd and hated by the King's Favourites, who did all they could to lessen his Reputation, and render him the more dangerous for his great Fame, by which Means they at length brought about his Destruction; for having by soothing him got him into their Power, they charged him with Treason, and beheaded him. His Honour and Estate being thus forfeited the King gave this Earldom to

Thomas Holland Earl of *Kent*, his Nephew or Sister's Son, whom King *Richard* soon after made Duke of *Surrey*. It is observed in our Histories, that it was at the Creation of this Duke, that the *Virga Aurea* was first used in that Ceremony. He was ever after much in Favour with King *Richard*, and of him obtained several Grants out of the Forfeitures of the Earl of *Warwick*; and besides, was constituted by him Earl Marshal of *England*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and Governour of the Castles of *Liverpool* and *Clitheroe* in *Lancashire*. But all his Honours and Interests were soon eclipsed by the

Arrival of *Henry* Duke of *Lancaſter*, who depoſed King *Richard*, and forced him to reſign his Crown, which preſently turned to this Duke's Diſgrace, for that Honour was reverſed by Parliament immediately. This ſo enraged him, and ſome other of the Nobles, that they conſpired to murder *Henry*, and reſtore King *Richard*; but the Plot being diſcovered, he ſought to ſave himſelf by Flight, but in his Way was taken at *Cirenceſter*, and beheaded, with ſome other Nobles his Confederates. His Honour being thus forfeited, was (ſays *Walſingham* in Mr. *Camden*) given to *Thomas de Beaufort*, King *Henry* IV's Chancellor, but no ſuch Thing appearing from the publick Records of the Kingdom, we ſhall follow Dr. *Heylin*, who tells, That *Anno* 1400,

Thomas Fitz-Alan being reſtored in Blood by the Parliament, 1 *Hen.* 4. became alſo Earl of *Surrey*. He was made Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of King *Henry*, and in the following Parts of his Reign was made Conſtable of *Dover* Caſtle, Warden of the Cinque Ports, and at length Lord Treaſurer of *England*. He died, 4 *Hen.* 5. and leaving no Iſſue, *Elizabeth* Dutcheſs of *Norfolk*, but then the Wife of Sir *Gerard Uſflete*, Knt. was found his next Heir, whereupon this Honour paſſed to her Son

John de Mowbray, who was created Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey* in his Father *John* Duke of *Norfolk*'s Life-time, by King *Henry* VI. *Reg.* 29. He was one of the Lords in the Parliament of 11 *Edw.* 4. that ſubſcribed the Recognition of King *Edward*'s eldeſt Son, Prince *Edward*, as right Heir to the Crown, and after ſerved that King for one whole Year in his Wars with *France* with 40 Spears, 2 Knights, and 300 Archers. He died in *Framlingham* Caſtle in *Suffolk*, leaving *Anne* his ſole Daughter and Heir, who was marry'd to

Richard Duke of *York*, King *Edward*'s ſecond Son, who thereupon became Earl of *Surrey*, and continu'd ſo 'till his Death, which was effected (as is generally believed) by his cruel Uncle King *Richard* III. who in order to win the Family of *Howards*, deſcended from *Thomas de Mowbray* firſt Duke of *Norfolk*, by *Margaret* his Daughter and then Coheir, created *John* Lord *Howard* Duke of *Norfolk*, and

Thomas Howard his Son Earl of *Surrey*. He took Part with King *Richard* III. againſt *Henry* Duke of *Richmond*, and fought valiantly for him in *Bolworth Field*, where he was taken Priſoner, but was afterwards received into Favour by that Duke, when he was made King by the Name of King *Henry* VII. reſtored to his Honour, and uſed much in State Affairs, being a Perſon of great Gravity and Prudence. The preſent Duke of *Norfolk* being deſcended from this *Thomas*, of whoſe Deſcendents we have ſpoken fully in the County of *Norfolk*, we ſhall juſt give a Catalogue of the Dukes from him to this Time.

Thomas his Son was Lord Treaſurer, and Duke of *Norfolk*. He died in 1554.

Thomas Howard Earl Marſhal and Duke of *Norfolk*, who died in 1572.

Thomas Howard, Grandſon of the former Duke, who died at *Venice* in 1646. This Duke was beheaded for conſpiring to wreſt the Government out of King *Henry* VIII's Hands, and his Honours thereby loſt to his Family; yet

Henry his Son ſucceeded his Father in his Title of Earl of *Surrey*, *Arundel*, and Marſhal; but the Dukedom of *Norfolk* was not reſtored to him, though his Father's Attainder was taken off, and ſo he was untainted in Blood; but

Thomas his Son was reinſtated again in all his Honours, as Earl of *Surrey* and Duke of *Norfolk*, *&c.* in 1661, and died at *Padua*, in 1678, unmarried, whereupon

Henry his Brother ſucceeded him in all his Honours, and left them entire to

Henry his Son and Heir, who died *April* 2, 1701, without Iſſue, and was ſucceeded by

Thomas Howard his Nephew and Heir, the preſent Duke, who hath no Iſſue, but hath four Brothers living, *Henry*, *Edward*, *Richard*, and *Philip*.

Baronets

Baronets of the County, with the Time of their Creation,

Sir *Francis Vincent* of *Stoke Dabernon*, Knt. created *July* 26, 1620 —— Baronet 146
Ambroſe Brown of *Bettſworth Caſtle*, Eſq; created *July* 7, 1627, extinct Bart. 241
Poynings More of *Loſeley*, Eſq; created *May* 18, 1642, extinct —— Bart. 390
Richard Atkins of *Clapham*, Eſq; created *June* 13, 1660 —— —— Bart. 484
Marmaduke Greſham of *Limsfield*, created *July* 30, 1660 —— —— Bart. 540
Richard Stiddulph of *Norbury*, Eſq; created *December* 24, 1660, extinct Bart. 591
Arthur Onſlow of *Weſt Clandon*, Eſq; created *November* 21, 1660 in Reverſion after Sir *Thomas Foot*, Citizen of *London*, his Father-in-Law, yet with the ſame Precedency —— —— —— —— } Bart. 575
Nicholas Stoughton of *Stoughton*, Eſq; created *Jan.* 29, 1660 —— Bart. 603
John Bromfield of *Southwark*, Eſq; created *March* 20, 1660 —— — Bart. 625
Abraham Cullen of *Eaſt-Shene*, Eſq; created *June* 17, 1661 —— —— Bart. 656
Francis Duncomb of *Tangley*, Eſq; created *Feb.* 4, 1661 —— —— Bart. 688
John Lloyd of *Woking*, Eſq; created *Feb.* 28, 1661 —— —— Bart. 691
Thomas Hooke of *Flankford*, Eſq; created *July* 22, 1662 —— —— Bart. 701
William Green of *Micham*, Eſq; created *Nov.* 2, 1664 —— —— Bart. 749
William Temple of *Shene*, Eſq; King *Charles* II's Reſident at *Bruſſels*, created *Jan.* 31. 1665 —— —— —— —— } Bart. 770
Sir *Richard Bettenſon* of *Wimbleton*, Knt. created *Feb.* 7, 1666 —— Bart. 787
Sir *Edward Evelyn* of *Long Ditton*, Knt. created *Feb.* 17, 1682 —— Bart. 873
Sir *George Sheers* of *Slyfield Houſe*, Knt. created *October*, 1684, extinct — Bart. 879
Sir *John Buckworth* of *Sheen*, Knt. created *April* 1, 1697 —— —— Bart. 919

Perſons of Note born, or inhabiting this County at Places unknown,

George More, Son of Sir *William More*, beloved by Queen *Elizabeth* for many Services by him done for the common Good. He was educated at *Exeter College*, *Oxford* awhile, and from thence went to the Inns of Court, but took no Degree in either. He was knighted in 1597, by that Queen, being then and before a frequent Speaker in Parliament, and eſteemed a Man of excellent Parts. In 1604 he being Treaſurer to *Henry* Prince of *Wales*, gave ſeveral *MSS.* to the publick Library at *Oxford*, and 40*l.* to buy printed Books, and in the next Year was made Maſter of Arts there. In 1610 he was created Chancellor of the Garter, and in 1615 Lieutenant of the *Tower* in the Place of *Jer. Elways*, Knt. He lived at *Lotheſley* in this County, in 1624, upon an Eſtate left him by his Father, and there he died and was bury'd. He hath ſome Writings and Speeches in Print, and left a Son, Sir *Robert More*, Knt. and a Daughter, *Anne*, afterward married to the famous Dr. *John Dun*, afterward Dean of St. *Paul*'s.

John Holbrook, who (as *Leland* relates) was a profound Philoſopher and Mathematician, much eſteemed by the *Engliſh* Nobility for his rare Accompliſhments. He is thought to have been eminent in the 14th Century.

Elizabeth Weſton, an eminent Woman, (ſuppoſed to be deſcended of the *Weſtons* of this County) of a gentile Extraction, liberal Education, a Virgin, and a great Scholar, who flouriſhed about the Year 1600; *Janus Douſa* calls her Angelical, if not in Body, yet in Mind: And *Joſeph Scaliger* having ſeen a Book written by her, entitled, *Parthenicon*, extols her highly for her Poetry and Knowledge of Tongues, by which Characters it ſeems as though ſhe were better known Abroad than at Home.

The NATURAL HISTORY *of this County.*

THE general Deſcription of this County is this, That on the outward Parts thereof it is very rich and fruitful, eſpecially on that Side which borders on the *Thames*, and ſo in many Places near *London*, for there it yields both Plenty of Corn and Graſs, lying convenient for good Improvements from the City; nor is it barren in other Places, for where it is an open Champion, it is tolerably fruitful in Corn, but more ſo in Hay, eſpecially in the Southern Parts, where a continued low Vale runs along, (called *Holmeſdale*, becauſe it formerly abounded in *Holme-trees*) though now it contains only a Mixture of Wood, Fields, and Meadows. Here and there there are long Ridges of Hills in the more inland Parts, which are barren. Some conſidering this Variety of Soils, have compared this County to a courſe Piece of Cloth with a fine Liſt, the inner Parts of the County being barren, and the outward, as it were, the Hem, being fruitful. But we ſhall inſiſt no longer on Generals, but come to treat of theſe Particulars, in our uſual Method.

1. Air. 2. Earth, and Soils. 3. Water, and 4. Fire.

1. There are many Downs and Commons in this County, where the Air is exceeding wholeſome and healthy. Many of the Nobility and Gentry, as well as the rich Citizens chuſe for that Reaſon to build themſelves Country Seats on or near them, where alſo they divert themſelves with Horſe-Races, and Hunting, and make themſelves often Parks to them, becauſe the Lands near them are good for little elſe. The little Common above *Darking*, called *Cotman-Dene*, and at the Bowling-Green, the Air hath the Reputation of being ſweet above any in *England*, yet it is ſaid that handſome Women, *viz.* of a ſanguine and ruddy Complexion, ſuch as are in *Berkſhire*, *Oxfordſhire*, and *Somerſetſhire*, are rare at this Market, for they have generally hereabouts a mealy Complexion and ſomething pale, like the *French Picards*, and are light Grey-ey'd; and the Kine hereabout are of a ſandy Colour like thoſe in *Picardy*; none eſpecially above the Hill have ruddy Cheeks, nor are either the Men or Women ſo ſtrong, or of ſo warm a Complexion, as in *Wiltſhire*, *Glouceſterſhire*, or *Herefordſhire*, and the Cattle are weak. Theſe Things, we conceive, muſt be imputed to the Air, and not to their Food, or natural Conſtitution; though we do not preſume to aſſign the particular Temperament of it, but thus far only, that there are no Marſhes or Salt Waters, that ſend forth unwholeſome Fogs and Vapours, and therefore the Air muſt be in General not very wholeſome upon the Account of Emiſſions from the Earth, which will be better diſcovered from our Obſervation concerning it, to which we now proceed.

2. The Earth, or Soil of this County is of ſeveral Sorts, ſome profitable for Corn, others for Paſture, others barren, profitable for little or nothing. To deſcribe it therefore we muſt thus diſtinguiſh the ſeveral Kinds, *Darking Downs*, and *Summer Leaſe* yield Store of Chalk, which is very beneficial to the Neighbours, as well as the Inhabitants, to manure their Grounds almoſt of any Sort, Stony Land, Ship Land, and the reſt of the Land on the North-ſide of the *Pip-brook*, are of a loamy fat Nature, and the Meadows adjacent to the ſaid Brook produce yearly a plentiful Burden of excellent Graſs, of great Eſteem at *Darking*. From the *Pip-brook* to the Tops of the high Land, *Claygate-Hill* and *Nower-Hill*, the Soil is altogether an hot, dry Sand, and from theſe Hills Southward, the Ground is a Mixture of Sand and Loam, 'till *Boumbrook* makes a Separation be-

tween the aforesaid mixed Land and a soft Clay, which is so apt to dissolve with any Moisture, that the least Rain makes it a Puddle, and a continued one renders the Ways unpassable; of this last Sort is the Soil in *Holme-wood*, and most Part of the Parish of *Capell*, except the Hilly Part, where *Mosses*, *Kitlands*, *Bear*, and *Bromhall* are for the most Part a Mixture of sandy Gravel, and in some Part inclining to Clay. *Brookwick* is a meer Heath spread upon a stony Gravel; the Hills about *Borehill Way*, viz. *Hutchingmore*, Part of *Redlands*, *Winterfolds*, *Sweetmilks*, *Water-Dean*, and *Crokkers*, do all incline to a stony Gravel and barren Soil, of which some produce excellent Wheat, able to vie with *Sussex*, and other Grain, as Oats, *&c.*

Besides the common Product of this County here are some Things, which peculiarly thrive in this Sort of Soil, more than that of other Counties, as 1. Walnut-trees, which this County therefore abounds with more than any in *England*, because the Soil is so proper for them. They are indeed a foreign Nut, as their Name properly spoken implies, *viz. Gaul-Nut*, because it was brought out of *France* hither, but with Care might be more plentiful in other Counties than they are, and surely we would not grudge the Charge (which is small) and Pains, if we considered the Profit, which is, The Kernel is oily as an Almond, and near as good; their Timber valuable for Cabinets, Escrutores, *&c.* their Leaves mixed with Hyssop make a good Bath, and the Effluvia of them, while they hang on the Tree, sweeten and correct the Air, which is Encouragement enough for planting them; 2. Cherries, a wild Sort of them growing in great Plenty in and about the Town of *Darking*, and Places adjacent, which Mr. *John Evelyn*, a curious Naturalist, tells us makes a most excellent Wine, little inferior to the best *French* Claret, and keeping longer. 3. Box, the best which *England* affords, grows about *Darking* in this County, though it is not altogether so good as what comes from *Turkey*. The Smell and Shade thereof is accounted unwholesome, but of the Timber many useful Things are made, as Combs, Mathematical Instruments, and Tools for Workmen, but especially such as grave Pictures and Arms in Wood covet it, because its Hardness makes it fit for that Purpose. 4. Gardening, not only for Pleasure about Gentlemens Houses, but for Profit. This Art came out of *Holland* first to *Sandwich* in *Kent*, and from thence into this County, where it still continues and prospers in the Towns chiefly by the *Thames-side*, which supply *Stocks-Market*, and the other Markets in *London* with Fruits and Herbs, which our Forefathers fetched from *France*, *Flanders*, and *Holland*. 'Tis a mighty Improvement of Lands, Gardeners give from 5 *l.* to 20 *l.* an Acre, and set many Poor on Work, and yet get a good Maintenance for themselves and Families by it.

Clover and S. Foine agree mighty well with the sandy Soil of this County, and is therefore much used by the Husbandmen for their Cattle, both for Feeding and Hay, which hath brought down Meadow Hay to a much lower Price than formerly.

The Beasts, as Horses, Cows, Sheep, and Swine, are much the same as in other Counties of *England*, yet Travellers much commend the Mutton fed about *Bagshott* for the sweetest they meet with any where, but it is very small. But here is one Animal almost peculiar to this County, which is the *Bavoli*, or *Drivalle*, a Sort of Snails twice or three Times as big as ours. It is said, that the Earl of *Arundel*, Lord Marshal of *England* brought them out of *Italy*, and scattered them about the Downs in this County, from whence they are said to have gotten into *Sussex*; the biggest of them are found upon the Commons between *Albury* and *Horseley*. The Countess of *Arundel* used to dress them and eat them.

We shall now pass to the Subterranean Store of this County, as Iron Oar, which is found in great Plenty at *Haslemere* and the Towns adjoyning, *Dunsfold*, &c. Marble, but in small Quantities. Rags, a Sort

Sort of Stone of a Metalline Subſtance, bearing an Appearance of Caſt Iron, which is much eſteemed for Paving. It is found chiefly about *Nuffield*. Free-Stone Quarries, of which there is one about *Gatton*, ſoft and white; it runs under Ground in ſeveral Mæanders, and endures the Fire admirably well in Winter, but neither the Sun or Air at all; it lies about 14 Foot deep, and from the Mouth of the Quarry proceeds a thick Miſt in hot Weather, but not at all noxious, as far as can be perceiv'd: This Stone is much uſed by Chymiſts, Bakers, and Glaſs-houſes. On *White-Hill* alſo in the Pariſh of *Bleachingley* there are ſeveral Quarries of Free-Stone, though harder, and not ſo white. Chalk is plentiful in this County, eſpecially in and about *Chaldon*, as much as to ſay, *Chalk-Down*, ſo called from the great Quantities of Chalk found there. At *White-Down* alſo there is, and hath been for many Years, a vaſt Delf of Chalk, which in Summer Time is carry'd with vaſt Labour as far as the Middle of *Suſſex*, and with another Sort fetch'd from their Sea-Coaſts, burnt into Lime for the enriching of their Grounds. Here are likewiſe dug up Cockleſhells, and other *Luſus Naturæ*, with *Pyrites* bedded an incredible Depth within the Bowels of the Mountains.

Here are alſo under the Surface divers Sorts of Earth uſeful to Artificers, as Fuller's Earth at *Reygate*, of great Uſe in making of Cloaths to thicken it, and as the Clothiers call it, to bring it to Proof, as alſo to take out Stains and Blotches in the Apparel made of it; this is the beſt of the Kind in *England*, and of an Olive-Colour, reſembling the Soil of *Herefordſhire*, *viz.* a red ſtiff Clay. The Place where this Earth is dug is very narrow and ſmall; it is ſold at 4 *d.* a Sack, and 6 *s.* a Load at the Pit. The tranſporting of it is forbidden by Law, but private Advantage out-ballances all Hazards ſo much, that *Holland* hath almoſt as great Plenty of it as we. At *Warpleſden*, where Mr. *Thorneborough* digged for Coal (of which we ſhall ſpeak under our Head of Fire) he found a Bed of Fuller's Earth like Clay mixed with Brimſtone, which lay above 20 Fathom deep, and a Yard or two thick; the ſame Gentleman, in this Scrutiny found a Bed of Oker 12 Foot deep, uſed by Painters, and a kind of Mother-Pearl about a Foot thick; and laſtly, Potter's Earth, found near the Royal Seat at *Non-ſuch*, out of which a Sort of little Veſſels, in which the Gold-ſmith melt their Gold, are made, and on that Account it bears a good Price. Mr. *Cambden* tells us, that near *Oakwood* in his Time there were certain Pits, out of which Jett was ſometimes dug, but Mr. *Aubrey* mentions them not in his Survey of this County, and ſo we ſuppoſe either the Pits are filled up, or none has been found lately; but Mr. *Evelyn* ſeems to intimate, that Jett hath been lately found in thoſe Pits.

The Herbs of this County we refer, according to our uſual Method, to the End of our Natural Hiſtory.

3. The Waters of this County of the common Sort, are four very plentiful Rivers, with the Brooks and Rivulets flowing into them, *viz.* the River *Thames*, the *Wandle*, the *Mole* or *Swallow*, and the *Wey*, theſe three laſt emptying themſelves into the *Thames*, with ſome other nameleſs Rivulets. 1. The *Thames* is the greateſt and moſt uſeful River in *England*, for its Water, Fiſhing, and Navigation, which, tho' chiefly of Benefit to *London*, yet is no ſmall Conveniency to this County for Coal, and other neceſſary Merchandize brought, if not immediately from foreign Parts, yet in great Plenty from *London*; but having ſpoken more largely of this River in our Natural Hiſtory of *Middleſex*, we ſhall diſmiſs any farther Deſcription of it, and paſs to, 2. The River *Wandle*, a ſmall but clear Water, abounding with the beſt Trouts; it riſes at *Carſhalton*, and running by *Morden* and *Merton*, and being augmented by a ſmall River from the Eaſt, which riſes at *Croydon*, and empties itſelf near *Wandſworth*, or *Wandleſworth*, into the *Thames*. The Vulgar affirm, that at *Croydon* there ariſes ſometimes a little Bourn or Torrent, which they ſay is a Preſage of a Famine

or Peſtilence, but our Hiſtorians doubt of the Truth of it. 3. The River *Mole* or *Swallow*, riſes in *Darking* Hundred, and after a conſiderable long Courſe paſſes by *Whitehill* near *Darking*, commonly called *Boxhill*, becauſe Box Trees grow on it in abundance; and a little beyond it, hides itſelf, or is ſwallowed up in a Cavern at the Foot of an Hill, (from whence it is called thereabouts the *Swallow*) and having run under Ground about two Miles, riſes again, and ſpreads itſelf into ſo wide a Stream as to require a Bridge of many Arches (a ſtately Bridge of Stone and Tyles laid flat upon one another) for a Paſſage over it; from thence it goes towards the River *Thames*, and falls into it at *Mouſey*, to which it communicates its Name. 4. The River *Wey*, a ſmall River, which empties itſelf into the *Thames* near *Chertſey*; this River brings great Advantage to thoſe Parts of the County through which it paſſeth, by its being Navigable, to which it was made fit by the Induſtry chiefly of Sir *Richard Weſton* of *Sutton-Place* above mentioned. It riſes in *Hampſhire*, and enters this County near *Farnham*, from whence paſſing many other conſiderable Towns in ſeveral Hundreds, it falls into the *Thames* at *Conway Stakes*. Between this Place and *Egham*, which is the laſt Town in this County Weſtward, is another pretty large Brook, without Name, which riſes near *Bagſhot*, and paſſeth through *Chertſey* Hundred into the *Thames*.

Waters of a Mineral Nature, whether Purging or Reſtorative, are pretty common in this County. Of theſe the *Epſom* Waters are moſt famous, and beſt known; but having ſaid much of them in our Deſcription of the Town, we ſhall add nothing more here, but give a Catalogue of Waters of an unuſual Nature found in other Parts of this County, *viz.* At *Kingſton*, about half a Mile from the Bowling-Green at the Weſt End of the Town is a Spring, that is cold in Summer and warm in Winter, it is called *Seething-Well*, becauſe the Water bubbles up like a Seething-pot; the Inhabitants about it waſh their Eyes with it to clear and ſtrengthen them, and drink often of it to cool and refreſh them. Near *Comb-houſe* in the ſame Pariſh are certain Springs, from which the Water is conveyed in Leaden Pipes under ſeveral Roads, Orchards, and a Brook to the Conduit by the *Thames*, and from thence under the *Thames* itſelf thro' the Park to *Hampton-Court*, which is by Eſtimation three Miles.

Between *Catheram* and *Couldſon*, in the Bottom commonly called *Stoneham-Lane*, iſſues out ſometimes ('tis ſaid againſt any notable Change of the *Engliſh* Government) a Bourn or Brook, which overflows and runs down in *Smitham-Bottom* to *Croydon*. This is held by the Inhabitants to be ominous, prognoſticating ſome notable Event, for they ſay, it broke out at K. *Charles* II's Reſtoration, the Beginning of the Plague at *London*, and the Revolution in 1688. There is ſuch another Spring in the Manor of *Weſt-Hall* in the Pariſh of *Warlingham*.

In the Pariſh of *Occham* are ſome Wells, which in their Nature are Purgative, and in them is found a Mineral much like Allom, but with the Water the Inhabitants can neither Brew nor Waſh. At *Worpleſdon*, alſo *Newdigate* and *Frenſham*, are two medicated Springs or Wells, much of the ſame Nature with thoſe of *Epſom*, the former is in the Ground of Mr. *Henry Smith*, and the other on *Holt* Common in that Pariſh; this is but lately found out, but begins to be in Vogue. At *Witley*, in a Field called *Bonfield*, is a Well, whoſe Water cures ſore Eyes and Ulcers, and for that Reaſon is called the *Bon-Spring*. Harts-tongue grows plentifully about this Spring, which falls out of the Hill into the River. In *Darking*, in a Valley called *Mereden*, is a Well called *Meg-well*, which Purges and Vomits, being taken in the Quantity of three Quarters of a Pint; it cures Scabs and Itch by waſhing with it; it takes its Name from a poor Wench, whoſe Name was *Meg*, that was troubled with the Itch, and living thereabout uſed to waſh with it, and thereby cured herſelf. It will ſcarce turn to the Colour of Vinegar with Gall-Powder. A Neighbour digged a Well on the other

other Side of the Hill, and found there Stuff that glitter'd like Braſs, from which Mineral 'tis ſuppoſed this Well is ting'd. It Vomits more than Purges.

In this County are many Ponds, and little Lakes, ſome of an unuſual Bigneſs and of great Uſe. Mr. *Evelyn* in his Letter to Mr. *Aubery*, tells us, That his Brother had, at a Place called *Baynards* within his Park, a Pond of 60 Acres; as alſo, that not far from his Brother's Houſe, upon the Streams and Ponds, ſince drained, ſtood many Powder Mills, erected by his Anceſtors, who were the firſt that brought that Invention of making Gunpowder into *England*, before which all the Gunpowder uſed in *England* was brought out of *Flanders*. That Art was kept up in the Family of *Evelyns* 'till the Civil Wars, but then and after fell into other Hands.

In the Pariſh of *Frenſham* is a large Pond of 114 Acres, accounted three Miles about. It is well known to the Fiſhmongers in *London* for its excellent Carp. By it is a ſmaller Pond, which with the former belong to the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, but are leaſed out to Sir *William Moor* of *Loſeley*, or his Aſſigns. Near theſe two is a third, called *Abbots Pond*, becauſe it belonged formerly to the Abbot of *Waverley*, but is now, or late was in the Poſſeſſion of the Lord Viſcount *Montague*, who has at *Pope's-Hole* in this Pariſh an Hammer or Mill.

4. Fire, or rather Fuel for Firing, which was in ancient Times chiefly, if not only Wood, with which this County did abound more than moſt others; for many Parts of it were ſo full of Wood, as *Holmdale*, *Blackhaws*, &c. that it might be bought for 3 *d.* or 4 *d. per* Load, the Buyer being only at the Expence of cutting, making up, and Carriage; but of later Years there have been ſo great Waſte made of it, that the Price of it is not only advanced, but the People have been forced to find out and provide themſelves other Fuel, as 1. Peat, and 2. Coal. Peat is a kind of Turf, which is dug out of a Mooriſh Ground, and being dry'd in the Sun makes a tolerable Fuel. They uſually cut it in digging in the Form of Brick-bats, and tho' it is not very unctious, yet being full of Strings and Roots, will burn pretty well, and ſerves for common Uſe among the ordinary People. But ſince the *Wey* hath been Navigable, Coal for Firing is become of general Uſe, and Coal-yards are kept in many of the Towns ſtanding upon it, for the Supply of the Towns and Villages about them. And not only on this River is this Traffick maintained, but there is a Way found to carry up Coal upon the *Wandle* to *Croydon*, where there is a great Trade for them.

***PLANTS and HERBS** found in this County, and very rarely or not at all elſewhere.*

Gole, as the Inhabitants call it, but more properly *Gale*, a Plant about a Foot and half high, of a very grateful Smell, like a Mixture of Bays and Mirtle. Our Botaniſts give it the Name of *Myrtus Brabantica*. It grows in great Plenty in *Lightwater Moor* in the Pariſh of *Windleſham*, and in leſſer Quantities in ſeveral other Places of this healthy Country. It is a kind of Dwarf-Willow, and is often put by the Houſewives into their Cheſts of Linnen to perfume them.

Scolopendria vulgaris Phillitis, &c. Harts-tongue, which grows plentifully about the *Bon-Spring* at *Witley* above mentioned.

Aria Theophraſti, White Beam-tree, or Mountain Service-tree, is found about *Croydon*, and is common alſo in the Copſes near the Downs.

Acorus verus, ſive Calamus Aromaticus Officinarum, the ſweet ſmelling Flag, or Calamus uſed in the Shops, found by Dr. *Brown* about *Hedley*.

Buxus arbor, the Box-tree, found plentifully on an Hill near *Darking*, thence denominated *Box-hill*, whereas before it was called *White-hill*.

Dentaria Major, or *Orobanche radice dentata Major*. The greater Toothwort, diſcover'd in a ſhady Lane near *Darking*, where it grows plentifully, and was ſhewed Mr. *Ray* by a Countryman inhabiting thereabouts.

Rapunculus

Ranunculus Corniculatus, Montanus. Horned Mountain Rampion, with a round Head of Flowers, growing in many Places on the Downs.

Vicia Lathyroides noſtras. Chickling Vetch, found in *Peckham* Field on the Backſide of *Southwark*, in a filthy Watery Place.

Camomil grows wild very commonly at *Purbright*.

Maiden-hair, S. *John's* Wort, and Whorehound grow in vaſt Quantities about *Lotheſly-Houſe* near *Guilford*, and in the Park adjoyning.

The Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of this County of SURREY.

Godalming is ſaid to have been before the Conqueſt an Epiſcopal See, and to have had a Biſhop, Dean and Canons belonging to it. The Biſhop's Seat was at *Lotheſley*, now the Seat of the ancient Family of the *Mores*; and as an Evidence of it, there was at the farther End of the Cauſe-way a little Bridge, called the *Biſhop's Bridge*, becauſe anciently it belonged to the Biſhop, as appendant to his Palace there. It is now, and hath ever ſince been repaired by the Poſſeſſor of *Lotheſley-Houſe*, tho' it ſtands upon the common Road. The Canons Houſes belonging to the Cathedral ſtood in a Street at *Godalming*, called at this Day *Church-ſtreet*. This Biſhoprick was taken away in the Time of King *Henry* II. and the Eſtates appertaining to it conferr'd on the Deanry of *Sarum*, to which Church K. *Henry* I. had before given ſeveral Lands here, as appears from ſeveral Writings depoſited and yet remaining in the Archives of that Church. We have no farther Account of this See. It has been ſo long diſſolv'd, that we find no other mention of it in our Hiſtories. The County now is in the Biſhoprick of *Wincheſter*, and has no other Eccleſiaſtical Governor than the Archdeacon of *Surrey*, whoſe Juriſdiction extends over three Deanries, *viz.* *Southwark*, *Ewell*, and *Stoke juxta Guilford*.

The MONASTERIES *of this County are,*

S*T. Saviours* of *Bermondſey*, a Priory for *Cluniack* Monks, founded by *Aldwin Child*, Citizen of *London*, in *Southwark*, *Anno* 1082, who made it a Cell to the Abby of *la Charite* in *France*, from which this Houſe was ſtocked with Monks. For *Peter*, *Richard*, *Osbert*, and *Unibald*, Monks of *La Charite*, were the firſt that inhabited this Priory, being ſent by the Abbot of that Houſe thither at the Requeſt of the Founder, who appointed *Peter* to be the Head of it. This Priory at the Foundation had ſuch Favour with King *William Rufus*, that he not only reſigned all his Right of this Manor to the Monks and their Founder, and was a Benefactor himſelf otherwiſe to it, but he prevailed with divers others to follow his Example, *viz.* *Wynebald de Baalun*, who gave certain Lands in *Wydon* and *Hardwick*, with the Advowſon of the Church of this laſt; the Tythes of *Eſſenton*; the Church of *Upton*, and an Eſtate in *Milneham*. *Odo*, one of his Followers, gave them the Church of *Omeney* with its Tythes. *Auſgerus* gave the Manor of *Preſton*. *Robert Blouet*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*, gave them the Manor of *Charleton*, and its

its Appurtenances; and ſeveral others did the like, at or near the ſame Time, in that King's Reign.

King *Henry* I. who began his Reign in 1100, not only confirmed the Gifts of his Predeceſſor and Brother King *William Rufus*, but beſtowed of his own free Gift the Manors of *Rederhith* and *Delwich*, and an Hide of Lands in *Southwark* and *Waddon*, as alſo the Churches of *Schorn* and *Codham* in *Kent*; and by his Example ſeveral others were induced to become Benefactors to theſe Monks, *viz.* *Mary* Counteſs of *Bologne*, the Queen's Mother, who gave them the Manor of *Kinivardeſton*; *Nigellus de Mundevilla*, two Hides of Land in *Balgham*, *Hæroiſe de Gurnay*, the Church of *Ingleſcomb* in *Dorſetſhire*, and divers others.

King *Stephen* alſo, who began his Reign in 1135, gave them certain Lands in *Warting* and *Wykes*, and the Church of *Writtle* in *Eſſex*; and in his Reign *Gerard de Camvilo* gave them two Parts of the Tythes of *Charleton-Camvile*; *William* the Son of *Helto* gave them the Mill of *Freningham* in *Kent*; *Walkelin Marrynot* gave them half the Manor of *Greenwich* in *Kent*; *William* Earl of *Glouceſter* gave them the Advowſon of the Church of *Camberwell*; to which divers others added their Gifts in this Reign.

King *Henry* II. who began his Reign in 1154, confirmed to theſe Monks all the Gifts of his Predeceſſors and others; and in his Reign they found many Benefactors more, as *Reynald de Tanney*, who gave them the Church of *Bengelio*; *William de Watervill*, who gave them the Advowſons of the Churches of *Chelſham* and *Warlingham* in this County, and *Sibilla* his Wife the Church of *Bedington*; *Robert Fitz-Humphrey* gave them the Tythes of *Ditton* in *Cambridgeſhire*; and divers others were their Benefactors in this Reign.

In the Reign of King *Richard* I. which began in 1189, *Jeffrey de Tayle* gave to theſe Monks two Parts of his Tythes in *Ludgreſhall*; and *Henry* Earl of *Augy* gave them a Piece of Land, called *Oſewardeſton*, in the Pariſh of *Lide*, and another Piece of Land in *Bilſington*, and in 1268 King *Henry* III. gave to the Prior and Convent of this Place, a Grant of a weekly Market to be kept every *Monday*, and a Fair to continue three Days, on the Feaſt of the *Holy Trinity*, the Eve and Morrow.

Theſe ſeveral Benefactions being confirmed by the Princes, which was then held to be a very good Tenure, ſo enrich'd the Convent, that they found it neceſſary to enlarge their Houſe, and accordingly they erected from the Foundation a new Building adjoyning to the Walls of their Houſe, which they named their Eleemoſinary, or the Hoſpital for new Converts, and Children in Honour of S. *Thomas the Martyr*, as Archbiſhop *Becket* was called.

But this Priory received a greater Addition a little before, or much about the ſame Time. Our Princes had a Palace near this Priory, called King *John*'s Palace, of which there are ſtill ſome old Ruins remaining. This Palace King *Henry* I. gave to theſe Monks of *Bermondſey* to enlarge their Cloiſter; yet, as we find by ſome Records, reſerving to himſelf and his Succeſſors, a Royal Manſion, or at leaſt ſome convenient Lodgings, which being uſed by King *John*, might give an Occaſion to Hiſtorians to aſſert, that this Priory was made out of that King's Palace, which is a great Miſtake, for the Abby was built long before King *John*'s Reign, as is proved above, and the Palace, if there was any, was given only as an Addition to it.

This Priory being at the Foundation made a Cell to the Priory of *La Charite* in *France*, and ſo conſequently a Priory *alien* (as it, and others of the like Nature were called) King *Edward* III. having then Wars with *France*, and fearing, that the Monks having a Dependance upon a Foreign Power, might aſſiſt his Enemies, obtained an Act of Parliament to diſſolve the Priories *alien*, ſo far as he thought fit, and ſeize on their Revenues to carry on the War. The King did not diſſolve this Priory, as he did ſome others, but taking it into his own Hands, committed it

in to the Custody of *Richard Denton*, a Native of *England*, of whose Fidelity to him he had great Assurance, whom he made Prior thereof by his Letters Patents in 1380. By his Advice and Interest we are apt to suppose, that this Monastery, paying a Fine of 200 Marks to that King, was Naturalized, and restored to its former Grandeur and Revenues, in which it continued 'till the Dissolution of all the Abbeys by King *Henry* VIII. when it was valued at

474 *l.* 14 *s.* 8 ¼ *d. Dudg.* 584 *l.* 2 *s.* 5 ½ *d. per Ann. Speed ex Lel.*

Sir *Thomas Pope*, one of K. *Henry* VIII's Favourites, obtained the Site of this Monastery after the Suppression, and having pulled down the Church, built himself an House out of the Materials, which came afterwards to the Family of the Earls of *Sussex*. It seems by the Ruins to have contained a large Space of Ground, but there is nothing of it left entire, but a small Building called the *Grange*, which we suppose to have been the Granary for the Priory. Mr. *Willis* has given us a Catalogue of the Priors of this House, from the Foundation to the Dissolution, but being only dry Names, we pass them over, all but *Robert de Wharton*, the last Prior, who held the See of St. *Asaph in Commendam*, and upon his surrendering this Priory had a Pension of 333 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. per Annum*, which was paid him for Life, tho' he had the Bishoprick aforesaid.

Chertsey, a Monastery of *Benedictine* Monks, founded in the Reign of King *Egbert*, *Anno Dom.* 666, by *Frithwald*, and his Father *Erkenwald*, the Son being at that Time Vice-Roy, or a Deputy-Governor of the Province of *Surrey*, under *Wulfar*, King of *Mercia*. King *Edgar*, *Ethelwald* Bishop of *Wincheſter*, and *Peter de la Roche* his Successor in that See, *Thomas Ockham*, *John Rotherwick*, *Walter Eaton*, and *Walter Clanham* are said to be Benefactors to this House. The Limits of the Lands are described in the *Monasticon*. Pope *Alexander* granted to this Abby many Privileges, and among others, that they should pay no Tythes of their Lands so long as they were in their own Hands, nor of the Beasts which they kept for their own Use. In this Abbey was buried without any Funeral Pomp, King *Henry* VI. who was stabbed in the *Tower* by *Richard* Duke of *Glouceſter* (afterwards King) in his Zeal for the House of *York*, and conveyed ignobly to this Place, where he lay interred, 'till King *Henry* VII. removed his Body to *Windsor*, and there honourably bury'd it. The Abbot of this House was esteemed a Baron, but did not sit in Parliament, as some think, but others say he was a Parliamentary Baron, which surely he could not be if he did not sit in Parliamennt, and the Revenues seem to imply as much, being so considerable; for at the Dissolution they were valued at 659 *l.* 15 *s.* 8 *d.* ¾, *Dugd.* 744 *l.* 13 *s.* 6 *d. Speed, ex Lel. Stev. John Cowdrey*, the last Abbot of this House, who was preferred to it in 1529, on the Death of *John Parker*, with 14 of his Monks, surrendred this Abbey to the King's Visitors, *July* 6, 1538. In 1553 there was one Annuity of 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* and a Pension of 5 *l. per Annum* paid to two of the 14 Monks, who were then living.

Guilford, Two Monasteries dedicated, the one to the Holy Cross, and the other to S. *Dominick*, for *Crouched* and *Black Friers*, founded by ———, and mention'd by Mr. *Speed* out of *Leland*, but nothing more of them. *Cambden* speaks of a Friery in this Place situate upon the River *Wey*, but says no more of it, than that it was lately the Seat of *Daniel Cosswall*, Esq; and had a delightful Park adjoining to it, now the Possession of the Lord *Onslow*. —— A Nunnery of Sisters of the *Dominican* Order, founded and endowed by King *Richard* II. in the Place where there had been Friers of the same Order, with the Church of *Kingschere* for their Support, that they might pray daily for his own Ancestors and Successors Health. This we gather from certain Letters written by that King to Pope *Clement* V. to confirm his Intention, and obtain an Appopriation of the said Church to the Use of the said Sisters; to which, tho' we have not the Pope's Answer, yet we doubt

doubt not but he had a favourable one by the Meſſengers, *Richard Burton*, and *Andrew de Aſlackeby*, which he ſent on purpoſe to receive it, deſiring in a Letter ſent by them to the Pope's Notary, to further the King's Deſign with all Earneſtneſs and Expedition.

Lingfield, a College of Prieſts erected by *Reginald* Lord *Cobham*, in the Time of King *Henry* VI. dedicated to S. *Peter* for a Maſter and eleven Prieſts of the *Carthuſian* Order. This College, though long ſince diſſolved, hath yet ſome entire Remains of it: The Building is a great Part of it ſtanding, *viz.* The firſt Story, which is of Free-ſtone, and the upper Parts of it are of Brick and Timber, which was at that Time the general Way of Building; within the College is a ſquare Court, and round it a Cloiſter for the Prieſts to walk in; there is a convenient Hall and Parlour, and a Table in the Former at the upper End for the Prieſts to dine at. In the Weſt Window of the Hall is this Inſcription; *Orate pro bono Statu Joannis Gaynsford, et* ——— *Feniſtratum* ——— and in one of the Windows of the Parlour, this, *Lemma*, *Auxilium mihi ſemper a Domino*. This College at the Diſſolution by the Gifts of *John Arden*, *John Bayhall*, and *William Cromen*, added to the Founders Endowments, was valued at 75 *l. per Annum*, *Speed ex Lel.* for *Dugdale* hath nothing of it. The Site and Eſtate of this College was purchaſed back by one of the Founder's Family at the Suppreſſion of it, and was afterward confirmed to him by two Acts of Parliament, the one made 31 *Hen.* 8. and the other, 1 *Edw.* 6. *c.* 14.

Merton, a Magnificent Abbey founded by King *Henry* I. *Anno Chriſti* 1117, for Canons of the Order of S. *Auguſtine*, and dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*. The Abbey Walls, of which great Part are yet ſtanding, are in the moſt entire Places eight Foot high, made of Flints chiefly, and encompaſſing 65 Acres of Ground. A fine clear Stream of the River *Wandle* runs through it, and paſſing by the Kitchen drives a Mill. There is but little of the old Building of the Abbey remaining. There is a Tradition among the People, that there were anciently within the Walls ſeven Chapels, and in them ſeven Rings of Bells. There is but one of them remaining with an old Pulpit, and two old Gates. The Prior of it was a Parliamentary Baron, and the Edowments of it were large, but there lay upon them one Corrody, and one Penſion.

King *Henry* I. the Founder gave it the Town of *Merton*, then belonging to the Crown, and added divers large Privileges and Liberties to it: His Example brought it many Benefactors, ſeveral of them Noblemen, and related to the King, as *Euſtace* Earl of *Boloigne*, *Stephen* Earl of *Morton* and *Boloign*, *Gilbert* Viſcount of *Surrey*, *Fararimſius* of *Boloign*, *William de Dammarſon*, *Paine de Beauchamp*, *Roger de Wancy*, *Ralph de Kaymes*, *William Feſtard*, and *Robert Fitz-Brient*; by whoſe Benefactions the Revenues of this Abbey were made ſo conſiderable, that at the Diſſolution they were valued at 957 *l.* 19 *s.* 5 *d.* ½, *Dugd.* 1039 *l.* 5 *s.* 3 *d.* *Speed*, *ex Lel.* It has been obſerved that the Poſſeſſions of this Abbey have always been fatal to the Owners.

Newarke, or *de Novo Loco*, a Priory of *Black Canons*, which ſtood in the Pariſh of *Send*, and was founded and built by *Ruold de Calva* ——— and dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*, and *Thomas Becket*, (called in the Popiſh Kalendar, *S. Thomas the Martyr*) Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. The Endowment we do not find, but 'tis certain 'twas in the Whole well provided for, for at the Diſſolution the Revenues of it were valued at 258 *l.* 11 *s.* 11 *d. per Annum*, *Speed*, *ex Lel.*

Richard Lippeſcomb, the laſt Abbot had upon his Reſignation of it to the King's Viſitors, a Penſion of 40 *l. per Annum* aſſigned him, which he poſſeſſed in 1553, when there alſo remained in Charge 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and Penſions for Life to the following Perſons, who had been Monks there, *viz.*

To *William Thatcher*, annually ——— ——— ——— ——— 6 0 0

To *Thomas Swelling*, *John Martin*, *Nicholas White*, *Nicholas Wood*, *John Roſe* and *Thomas Garlonde*, to each of them yearly ——— ——— ——— } 5 0 0

This Abbey is called by Mr. *Dugdale*, *Newſted*, who adds to the former Accounts, that *Beatrix* the Wife of *Rualdus de Calva* joined with him, with the Aſſent of *William Malbani* their Heir, in founding it, and that it was erected in a Place called *Aldebury*, and that the Eſtates given to it were confirmed by King *Henry* III. and King *Edward* II.

Ockham, a Nunnery, for which though we have but ſmall Grounds, yet we have not thought fit to omit it, *viz.* The Inhabitants have a Tradition, That in *Ockham Court* there was anciently a Nunnery, becauſe they ſay, there was a Vault in *Newark* Abbey, which their Forefathers believed went under the River *Wey* to this Nunnery. Mr. *Dugdale* and Dr. *Tanner* mention it not, but the Editor of Mr. *Aubrey*'s Hiſtory of this County ſo far countenances the Tradition, that he ſuppoſes Dr. *Tanner* in his next Edition of his Hiſtory of the Monaſteries (to which he promiſes to make large Additions) may poſſibly give ſome Light to this dark Hint.

S. *Mary Overee*'s, of which we have given as full an Account, in our City of *London*, as was then come to our Knowledge, to which we refer our Reader, and ſhall add no more at this Time, but what we have ſince diſcovered of it, *viz.* Two Catalogues. 1. Of the Benefactors, and, 2. Of the Priors to the Diſſolution. The Benefactors were, *Reginald* and *William Warren*, *Beatrix* his Wife; *Tirrel Maniers*; *Nigellis Mowbray*, and *Mabil* his Wife; *Stephen* Earl of *Blois*; *Hamelin* Earl of *Warren*; *Richard Tocliva*, alias *More*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, who took this Houſe into his Protection, with all its Poſſeſſions in his Dioceſe, being the Churches of *Banſted*, *Wodmanſton*, *Berges*, *Totinges*, *Edington*, S. *Margaret* in *Southwark*, *Newdigate*, &c. *John de Molins*, who was ſo conſiderable a Benefactor, that the Monks in Recompence thereof, by an Inſtrument dated *Jan.* 26, 9 *Edw.* 3. made him Partaker in preſent of all their Prayers, and covenanted to mention him in all their Maſſes, and after his and his Wife's Deceaſe, inſcribe them, or either of them, in their Martyrology, and recite them annually in their Chapter. This Priory was burnt down in 1107, upon which the Canons founded an Hoſpital for a Retirement 'till their Fabrick was rebuilt. *John Gower* an eminent Poet was a principal Benefactor to this Houſe, towards the rebuilding of it.

The Catalogue of Priors is this, *Algodus*, who was made as ſoon as it was inhabited, *Algarus*, *Warin*, *Gregory*, *Ralph*, *Richard*, *Valerian*, *William de Oxenford*, *Richard de S. Mildredâ*, *William Fitz-Samari*, *Martin*, *Robert de Oſney*, *Humphrey*, *Euſtacius*, *Stephen*, *Alan*, *William Wallis*, *Peter Chegham*, *Thomas de Southwark*, *Robert de Wells*, *John Peckham*, *Henry Collingbourn*, *John Kingſton*, *Robert Weſton*, *Henry Werkworth*, *John Botteſham*, *Henry de Burton*, *Richard Brigges*, *John Reculver*, *Robert Michel*, *Robert Shouldham*, and *Bartholomew Linſted*, alias *Fowl*, who ſurrendered it to the King, *October* 14, 1540, and was allowed for Life an annual Penſion of 100 *l.* which he enjoy'd in 1553. It was valued at the Diſſolution, ſays *Speed* from *Leland* at 656 *l.* 10 *s.* ½.

Reygate, a Priory of Canons regular of S. *Auguſtine*, ſays *Dugdale*, but others of *Crouched*, or *Croſs-bearing Friers*, ſo called, becauſe they walked with a Staff which had a Croſs on the Top of it, founded by *William Warren* Earl of *Surrey* (not the firſt of that Name, as *Speed* has it, but) the Son of *Hamelin* Earl of *Surrey* in the Reign of King *Henry* III. about the Year 1245. About the Year 1298, two Citizens of *London*, viz. *William Sebem* and *Ralph Hoſier* becoming conſiderable Benefactors to this Order, took upon them their religious Habit, under *Adam* the Prior of that Houſe. In 1315, *April* 24, *John Warren* the laſt of his Name, and ancient Family, by Deed, releaſed, and for ever quit-claimed his Right to 19 *s.* and 4 *d.* one Plough-ſhare and four Horſe-ſhoes yearly Rent, which their Convent had always paid to him and his Anceſtors, as an Acknowledgment for the Tenure of ſome Part of their Eſtate, and at the ſame Time granted to them the annual Rent of 46 *s.* 11 *d.* iſſuing out of other Lands for the Maintenance of a Chantry here, where

where daily Maſs was by his Order to be celebrated for the Souls of himſelf and Family. The Prior of this Houſe, *Edmund Stretham* ſubſcribed to the King's Supremacy, *April* 17, 1534, but could not ſave his Houſe, for ſix Friers ſurrendred it to the King's Viſitors, *Nov.* 13. 1539, 30 *Hen.* 8. The Revenue of this Religious Houſe at the Diſſolution was valued at 68*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* a Year, *Dugd.* 78*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* *Speed*; 52*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* *Stow.*

Upon the Suppreſſion the Site and Houſe was given to the then Earl of *Nottingham*, *William Howard*, and from him paſſed to *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Robert Howard*; It came afterwards to the Lord *Mordant*, Brother to the Earl of *Peterborough* by whoſe Truſtees it was ſold to pay Debts to Sir *John Parſons*, Knt. Alderman, and Lord Mayor of the City of *London*, upon whoſe Death it is come by Will to his ſecond Son *Humphrey Parſons*, Alderman of *Portſoken* Ward, *London*. The Place where this Priory ſtood in the Town of *Ryegate*, ſtill retains the Name of *Crouched Friers*, but inſtead of the Religious Houſe there was a Tennis-Court and Glaſs-Houſe ſet up ſoon after the Diſſolution, but they were both burnt down to the Ground, except the outward Walls in the Year 1575.

Shene or *Sheen*, where King *Henry* V. *Anno* 1414, founded three Monaſteries near his Royal Palace, one for *Carthuſians*, which he erected on the North-ſide of his Manor, 3 *Reg.* 3. and appointed by his Charter, that it ſhould be called the Houſe of *JESUS* of *Bethlehem* at *Shene*, and to this Houſe he gave the Lands of ſeveral alien Priories, ſituate in *England*, but belonging to Abbies in *France*, granting in the ſaid Charter, that if any of the Lands ſo given, ſhould in Time to come be evicted, or recovered from the Monks of this Houſe, or their Succeſſors, then they ſhould receive the like Value yearly out of the Profits of the *Hanaper* in the Chancery, and out of the Cuſtoms ariſing in the Ports of *London*, *Southampton*, S. *Botolph's Lin* and *Ciceſter*. He gave alſo divers other Benefactions, as the Fiſhery at *Shene*, four Pipes of *Gaſcoigne* Wine yearly at the Purification of the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary* for ever, with divers great Liberties and Exemptions from all Manner of Taxes and Impoſitions, granting to the ſaid Monks and their Succeſſors, Felons Goods, &c. and that they ſhould have the Return and Execution of Writs with Fines *pro Licentia Concordandi*, and all Amerciaments, Deodands, Treaſure-trove, *&c.* Clerk of the Market, Wreck of Sea, and Free Warren in all their Demeſnes and Lands already given, or to be given within the Bounds of a Foreſt, Soc and Sac Infangenthef and Outfangenthef, and View of Frank-pledge of all their Tenants, and Reſidents with a Pillory and Tumbrell, and that they may erect Gallows on their Lands for the Execution of ſuch Malefactors whom they ſhould apprehend on their Lands according to the ſaid Liberty of Infangenthef, and Outfangenthef, and that they ſhould have a Market every *Tueſday* at their Town of *Eaſthenreth* in *Berkſhire*, and two Fairs yearly, with other ſuch like Privileges and Immunities.

The ſame King *Henry* erected about the ſame Time near his Palace, a Monaſtery of Celeſtine Monks, profeſſing the Rule of S. *Benedict*, but we have nothing more concerning it.

A Third he alſo founded for *Bridgettines*, who were to obſerve the Rules of the *Auguſtines*. This Monaſtery contained 60 Nuns, 13 Prieſts, four Deacons, and eight Lay-Brothers; the Men and Women had different Convents, though but one Church, in which at Divine Service the Nuns ſat above in a Kind of Gallery, and the Men below.

Sandone, or *Standone*, an Hoſpital dedicated to the Holy Ghoſt, but by whom erected is not certain, unleſs by *William de Percy*, Son and Heir of *Henry de Percy*, who gave and confirmed to the Maſter and Brethren of this Hoſpital divers Lands and Rents for the Maintenance of ſix Chaplains. The Heart of this *William* was bury'd in the Chapel of this Hoſpital, and the Prior and Brethren of this Houſe obliged themſelves

ſelves to find a Lamp and a Wax Candle to burn for him in the Church of *Standone* at the Time of Maſs for ever. King *Henry* VI. *Reg.* 14. granted his Licenſe to Cardinal *Henry Beaufort*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter* to annex and unite for ever this Hoſpital founded by his Predeceſſors to S. *Thomas*'s Hoſpital in *Southwark*.

Southwark is another Name for S. *Mary Overee*'s, which ſee as above.

Tanridge, or *Tanregge*, a Priory of *Canons* of the Order of S. *Auguſtine* dedicated to S. *James*, and founded by *Odo de Dammartin* (*de Merton*, *Speed*) who gave to God, that Apoſtle and three Prieſts there ſerving God, all his Lands in *Warlingham*, for the Support and Maintenance of the Sick and Poor, and the hoſpitable Entertainment of Travellers. He alſo gave them a Windmill, and certain Lands to it belonging. And by another Deed gave them after his Death all his Reliques and two Silver Cups to be made into a Chalice, with all the Veſtments, Books, and other Furniture of his own Chapel. This Priory at the Suppreſſion was valued at 78 *l.* 8 *s.* 10 *d.* ½ *per Ann. Dugd.* 78 *l.* 16 *s.* 10 *d.* ¾. *Speed*, *ex Lel.* 78 *l.* 6 *s.* 10 *d.* ½ *Aub.*

S. *Thomas*'s Hoſpital. See in our Hiſtory of *London*, p. 217.

Waverley, the firſt Monaſtery of *Ciſtertian* Monks in *England*, built in the Year 1129, by *William Giffard* Biſhop of *Wincheſter*: Theſe Monks followed the Rule of S. *Benedict*, but were not called by the *Engliſh Benedictines*, but *White Monks*. They took their Name from *Ciſterce* in *Burgundy*, and were the Third of that Order in the Chriſtian World. In *England* it became very Fruitful after its Eſtabliſhment, for in little more than 100 Years, there is a Catalogue taken in King *Edward* I's Reign of near 70 Monaſteries in *England* of this Order, of which this Monaſtery was called the Mother or Grandmother, for ſo the Religious Orders in *England* uſed to count, as it were their Pedigrees. The firſt Monks of this Houſe, being an Abbot and twelve others, came to it from a foreign Abbey called *Eleemoſyna*: Biſhop *Giffard* endowed this Houſe with divers Lands, and with Common in *Farnham* Woods, by the Conſent of King *Henry* I. and the Convent of *Wincheſter*, which alſo his Succeſſors in that See confirmed. In 1147, Pope *Eugenius* III. by his Bull dated at *Paris*, granted to the Monks of this Houſe and their Succeſſors among other Things, that no Tithes ſhould be by any exacted of them for their Lands or Cattle in their own Hands, or Occupation. Dr. *Gale* in his Hiſtorians of *England*, Vol 2. hath printed the Annals of *Waverley*, in which are theſe Things remarkable relating to this Abbey. *Anno* 1176 *William* Earl of *Arundel*, died in this Abbey, *October* 10. In 1201 there was ſo furious a Storm of Hail and Rain, *July* 12. That this Abbey was in Danger of being Part of itcarryed away with the Torrent of the River *Wey*. In 1203 *William de Brawatre* Rector of the Church of *Bradwater*, (as itwas called from him after his Death, which happened in 1222) laid the firſt Stone of the Church here, *March* 17, which was finiſhed and conſecrated by *Nicholas Elienſis* Biſhop of *Wincheſter* in 1231, and the Converts entered it with great Solemnity, on the Feaſt of S. *Thomas* that Year.

In 1203 a Famine raged ſo in *England*, that the Monks of this Houſe were forced to diſperſe themſelves into ſeveral other Religious Houſes for Subſiſtance. In 1210, King *John* raiſed ſo ſevere a Perſecution againſt the Monks of this Order in general, as well as more particularly againſt this Convent, that he ſeized their Eſtates and Goods, and forced the Abbot to fly privately away by Night to ſave his Life about St. *Martin's-tide*, and diſperſed the Monks. In 1222 *William Brawatre* the Founder of the new Church was interred in it by the North-Wall. In 1223 there was a mighty Flood in the Southern Parts of *England*, which in divers Places demoliſhed Walls, and carried away Bridges, and particularly ran through this Abbey, and was within the Buildings ſeven Foot deep. In 1238, the Heart and Bowels of *Peter de Rupibus* Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, who died at *Farnham*, were buried here. In 1239, the great Bell of this Abbey was hung,

and firſt tolled on *Eaſter Day*. In 1262 *William* Abbot of *Ford* died here, and was buried in the Chapterhouſe. In 1265, the River *Wey* overflowed the lower Parts of the Abbey, inſomuch that the Monks were obliged to lodge in the Treaſury, Travellers Appartment, and other Rooms. In 1280 the Corps of *Nicholas Elienſis* Biſhop of *Wincheſter* was buried in this Church by *William* Biſhop of *Norwich*, and *Robert* Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, in a very honourable and ſolemn Manner: And in 1290 the Lady *Joan Ferrers*, who died on *Palm Sunday*, was here honourably interred before the High Altar.

The Abbots of this Houſe from the Foundation to the Diſſolution are given us by *Brown Willis*, Eſq; and Dr. *Gale* in his *Annals* of *Waverley*, *viz.* *John Gilbert*, who was preſent at the Tranſlation of S. *Erkenwald* in S. *Paul*'s Church; *Henry Henry*, who from a Monk of this Houſe was choſen Abbot; *Chriſtopher* Abbot of *Bruerne*, in whoſe Time there were in this Houſe 70 Monks, and 120 Converts; *John* 2d, *John* 3d, who had been Cellerer of this Abbey, in his Time the Famine, Foundation of the Church, and the Perſecution above mentioned, happened; *Adam* the Sub-Prior, who procured the great Bell; *Adam* II. in whoſe Time *William Bradwater* died; *Walter Giffard* Abbot of *Bittleſden*; *Ralph* Abbot of *Dunkwell*; in his Time one *Maud* was buried in the Infirmary Chapel of this Convent; ſhe bequeathed all ſhe had (which was conſiderable) to theſe Monks; *William de London*; *William de Hungerford*; *Hugh de Reuben*, alias *Lewknor*, in whoſe Time *Nicholas* of *Ely* conſecrated the Church to S. *Mary*, and was two Years after bury'd in it, *Philip de Bedwinde*; *Robert* and *John* 4th, who reſigned this Abbey (as is ſuppoſed) to K. *Henry* VIII. when the Revenues of it were valued at 174 *l.* 8 *s.* 3 *d.* ½ *per Annum*, *Dugd. Speed*, *Aub. Stev.*

There are conſiderable Remains of this Abbey yet ſtanding, as Part of the Church, Cloyſter, Chapel, Painted Windows, *&c.*

The MARTYRS *of this County.*

CONcerning the Martyrs of this County Dr. *Fuller* in his *Worthies* of this Shire, hath this Note; That the Martyrs of this County are very few or none, becauſe it was a Part of the Dioceſe of that Politick Biſhop *Gardiner*, who like the Ape in the Fable, would not burn his own Foot to get the Cheſtnut that he ſaw roaſting in the Fire, but made uſe of the Cat's Foot that ſat by him. So this politick Biſhop was ſo ſubtle, that when he had any Proteſtants in his Power, that he was reſolved to put to Death, he, to avoid the Odium of Cruelty, always found out a Way to get them into ſome Priſon at *London*, that being in that Butcherly Biſhop *Bonner*'s Juriſdiction, they might ſuffer Death, of which we have divers Inſtances in the Hiſtories of thoſe *Marian* Times, *viz.*

John Launder and *Thomas Iveſon* of *Godſtone* in this County. *Launder* was apprehended in *Kent*, and ſent up to *London* to be in *Bonner*'s Juriſdiction: He was a bold Man, and being examined of his Faith and Opinions, confeſſed, That he believed one Catholick Church diſperſed through the World, which holds and teacheth only two Sacraments, and whoever teacheth, or uſeth any more, is not of the Catholick Church, and he abhorred them from his Heart; That all the Popiſh Service and Ceremonies are erroneous and naught, being contrary to *Chriſt*'s Inſtitution; That in the Sacrament of the Altar there is not the very natural Fleſh and Blood of *Chriſt*, but in receiving the Material Bread and Wine by Faith, and in Remembrance of *Chriſt*'s Death and Paſſion, *Chriſt*'s Body and Blood

is

is received; That the Popiſh Maſs is abominable, and directly againſt God's Word, and of no Profit, for though the *Pater-noſter*, *Creed*, &c. be of themſelves good, yet being uſed ſuperſtitiouſly they become naught; That Auricular Confeſſion to a Prieſt is not neceſſary, for our Confeſſion of Sin ought to be made to God only, who alone hath Power to abſolve; That the only Way to return to God after a Fall into Sin is to be ſorry, and do ſo no more; That he, and others of his Judgment had earneſtly laboured to the utmoſt of their Power, to reſtore the *Engliſh* Service, as it was uſed in King *Edward* VI's Days, and did uſe it privately in their Houſes, *&c.* For theſe Articles he was, with *Dirick Carver*, condemned, and delivered to the Secular Power, and burnt.

Thomas Iveſon, or *Everſon* was taken at the ſame Time and Place with *John Launder*. He was examined alſo concerning his Opinions by Biſhop *Bonner*, and returned much the ſame Anſwer with the former Aſſertions; for 'tis obſervable that the Proteſtants in thoſe Times of Perſecution, though many of them could not read, yet by converſing and praying together, perfectly underſtood their Doctrines, and had an inveterate Averſion to the Popiſh Errors. This Man was earneſtly laboured with to recant; to whom he ſaid, I would not forſake my Opinions and Belief for all the Goods in *London*; I appeal to God's Mercy, and as I have ſaid, ſo I ſay again, if an Angel from Heaven ſhould come and teach any other Doctrine than what I am now in, I would not believe him, which ſaid, he was condemned, *&c.*

Eleanor Lady *Cobham*, Daughter of the Lord *Cobham* of *Sterborough* Caſtle in this County, but married afterwards to *Humphrey Plantagenet* Duke of *Glouceſter*, and ſo was really Dutcheſs of *Glouceſter*. She was a great Favourer of the Doctrines of *Wickliffe* and his Followers, and as Mr. *Fox* ſeems to think, perſecuted as a *Wickliffite*, though charged with ſo many Crimes by *Fabian*, *Hall*, &c. that our Hiſtorians are at a Loſs whether to make her a Confeſſor or a Malefactor. The higheſt Crime laid to her Charge was, That ſhe plotted with *Roger Onley* her Chaplain, (an abominable Necromancer) *Margaret Jourdman* the Witch of *Eye*, Mr. *Thomas Southwell*, and *John Hume*, to deſtroy King *Henry* VI. conſuming him by a Wax Candle, and ſo derive the Crown to her Husband, as the next Heir in the Line of *Lancaſter*. To clear up this Lady's Innocency, and render her a true Confeſſor, Mr. *Fox* alledges, That *Onley* her Chaplain wrote a Book to clear his own Innocency, and took it upon his Death that the Lady was alſo ſuch. That it was uſual with the Clergy to brand the *Wickliffites* not only with Hereſy, but other foul Crimes: That the Accuſation of the Dutcheſs did not begin 'till her Husband and the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, to whom the Witch of *Eye* was a Neighbour, fell out: That 'tis not probable that the Dutcheſs would engage in ſuch a dangerous Act with ſo many Accomplices, and yet ſhould not be found guilty. She was indeed baniſhed, and *Onley* was hanged, but *Hume* was pardon'd; which would not ſurely have been done, if the Treaſon had been prov'd; and her Enemies would have found it, if any Ways diſcoverable. So that as loud as the Papiſts cry out againſt Mr. *Fox's* Martyrs, and ſome Proteſtants credulouſly hearken to the Noiſe, there is enough produced in her Behalf to prove that ſhe did ſuffer more upon the Account of her Religion, than any known Crime, though for her Sins they might deſerve all ſhe endured from God's Hands, tho' unjuſtly inflicted by Men.

The

The Charity Schools of this County are,

Beddington, a Charity School for 15 Boys, and another for as many Girls, part of them cloathed by the Supporters of the School.

Buckham Magna, a School for ſix Boys, and two Girls, taught at the ſole Expence of a Lady of Quality, but none of them cloathed.

Cobham in *Chertſey* Hundred, a School for ſeveral Children, cloathed.

Croydon, a School for ten Boys, and as many Girls, all cloathed, as well as taught, in order to their placing out, at the Charge of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* for the Time being.

Eaſt Horſeley, a School for 50 Children, at the Expence of a Lady of Quality.

Egham, a large and noble School thus erected. About the Year 1706 was bequeathed to this Town 6000*l.* with which, beſides ſeveral Alms-houſes, a School-houſe for Charity Children was built, and endowed with 40*l.* a Year, for teaching 50 poor Boys to Read, Write, and caſt Accompts. In the Year 1707, another Gentleman bequeathed 50*l. per Annum* for ever, to put five poor Boys of the ſaid Pariſh out Apprentices every Year.

Ewhurſt, a Charity School for all the poor Children of the Pariſh if their Parents will ſend them. They are to be taught to Read, repeat the Church Catechiſm, ſay their Prayers, Write, and caſt Accompt, at the Expence of the Miniſter, who, to defray the Charge in Part, hath given two Palls to the Pariſh, one to be lent at Burials at 2*s.* 6*d.* and the other at 1*s.* a Time, and the Money to be apply'd as is aboveſaid.

Farnham, a School for the poor Children of the Pariſh, upheld by a Subſcription of 35*l.* a Year by the Inhabitants and Neighbours.

Godalming, a School for 50 Boys, but how maintained we know not.

Guilford, two Schools, for 30 Boys and 20 Girls, taught and cloathed by a Subſcription of about 80*l.* a Year, which, together with the Offertory of the Pariſhes of the *Holy Trinity* and S. *Nicholas*, is apply'd alſo to the teaching of about 20 more poor Children in both Pariſhes.

Horn, all the poor Children of this Pariſh are taught at the Charge of the Miniſter, or by his Order.

Kingſtone upon Thames, where there is a School for 30 Boys, all cloathed, which Charge is born by a Subſcription of 50*l.* a Year.

Leatherhead, a School for 10 Boys, and 11 Girls, all cloathed, which is maintained by a Subſcription of 22*l.* a Year.

Mortlacke, two Schools, one of them for 20 Boys, of whom 12 are cloathed by a private Gentleman; the other for 14 Children, who are all taught, and ſix of them cloathed at the Charge of a private Gentleman.

Richmond, where are two Charity Schools, opened in the Year 1713, for 50 Boys, and as many Girls, all of them cloathed, by the Help of a Subſcription of 270*l.* a Year. Beſides this, a certain Gentlewoman and her Friends have given 400*l.* towards the building of a School-houſe, and a Dwelling for the Maſter and Miſtreſs. There have alſo been in Gifts and Legacies beſtowed on this School 220*l.* beſides Collections made for the Children at Church-Doors after Sermons, which have amounted to 82*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*

Reygate, a Charity School for teaching ſome Children of the Place, but we have not yet had any Account how it is ſettled.

Stretham, a School for 12 Girls, which are taught and cloathed, but by whom, or upon what Fund, we can't diſcover.

Sutton, a ſmall School for ſix Boys, and four Girls, taught at the Charge of a Gentlewoman, and cloathed at the Charge of a Gentleman.

Walton, here are two Schools for teaching, the one of 20 Boys, and the other of as many Girls, but we have not a particular Account how they are ſupported.

Wandſworth,

Wandſworth, one School for 40 Boys, but how ſupported, we find not.

Wimbleton, two Schools for 50 Boys.

Woneriſh, a Village near *Guilford* in *Surrey*, a School for ten Boys, to the Support of which, one Mr. *Gwine* hath left 6 *l.* a Year for ever, and one Mr. *Channel* 4 *l.* a Year for ever. To compleat this Catalogue we ſhall add,

The Charity School ſet up in 1714 upon *Horſeley-Down* by the Proteſtant Diſſenters of divers Denominations, upon the common Principles of Chriſtianity, wherein they all agree, to be carry'd on (as they expreſs it themſelves in their publick Account of it) upon the ſame Catholick Principles without any Reſpect of Parties. Here are 50 Boys taught and 20 Girls, all to be cloathed annually, the Boys to be taught to Read, Write, and Cypher, and the Girls to Read, Knit and Sew. The Children of both Sexes are to be from ſuch Parents as are not able to give them Educati n of themſelves, and when they are fit to be put out Apprentices, Money is given with them. This School is carry'd on by Subſcriptions among the Diſſenters, and ſeveral Children hath been put out by them.

Divines of Eminency in this County, but the Place unknown.

GEorge *Hakewell*, Chaplain to Prince *Charles*, and Archdeacon of *Surrey* in 1616. He with great Pains wrote a Tract to diſſuade his Maſter from the Match with the Infanta of *Spain*, which his Father King *James* I. was eager to forward; and having conſulted Archbiſhop *Abbot* about it, who commended him, and one Mr. *Murrey*, who diſſuaded him from it, he preſented it to the Prince upon his Promiſe that he would not ſhew it his Father; but the Prince was not ſo good as his Word, ſhewing it to the King in a few Hours after he had peruſed it. The King was greatly offended at it, and having found out the Author *Hakewell*, and ſome others concerned in it, of whom Mr. *Murrey*, the Prince's Tutor and Secretary was the Chief, committed them all to Priſon, in which he did not detain them long, but upon their Releaſe, baniſhed them all the Court; and this Dr. *Hakewell*, tho' an eminently learned and good Writer, never roſe to any higher Dignity in the Church than Rector of *Heanton* in *Devonſhire*, and Maſter of *Exeter* College, *Oxford*, which he enjoyed not long before the Troubles came on. He dy'd in 1649.

Thomas Cranley, Warden of *New-College*, *Oxford*, and from thence preferred to be Archbiſhop of *Dublin* in *Ireland*, whither he went in 1398, in Company with *Thomas Holland*, Duke of *Surrey*, who was ſent Lieutenant into *Ireland*. He was made Chancellor, and Chief Juſtice in that Kingdom by King *Henry* IV. He was much troubled with the Rebellious *Iriſh*, of whom he complained heartily to the King, in an elegant Poem, to pleaſe as well as move to help him. His Character is admirable, and we hope deſerved, at leaſt as much as can be by Man. He was clear in Complection, proper in Stature, bountiful in Houſe-keeping, careful to repair and improve the Houſes belonging to his See, a great Clerk, a deep Divine, and an excellent Preacher. He returned into *England* in 1417, being then fourſcore Years old, and ſoon after ſickning, dy'd at *Faringdon*, and was bury'd in *New-College* Chapel, *Oxford*.

The

The TABLE of the Towns, Villages, and Hamlets of this County, together with the ſeveral Hundreds and Deanries in which they ſtand, and the Value of the Churches, both in the King's Books, and their preſent Worth: Shewing what Livings, being not above 50 *l. per Annum*, are exempted from paying of Tenths.

Towns.	*Hundreds.*	*Deanries.*	*Valuation. King's Books.*			*Real.*		
Abinger	Darking							
Abingworth	Godalming	R. Stoke	12	8	1½			
Addington	Croydon	V. Ewel	4	16	5½	30	0	0
Addleſton	Chertſey							
Adſcomb	Croydon							
Albury, *or* Aldbury	Blackheath	R. Stoke	17	12	8½			
Alford, *or* Awford	Blackheath	R. Stoke	6	11	3			
Artington	Godalming							
Aſh	Woking	R. Stoke	15	18	11½			
Aſhted	Copthorn	R. Ewell	13	15	5			
Asking	Blackheath	R. Stoke	6	4	8			
Awfold	Blackheath	R. Stoke	6	11	3			
BAGSHOT	Farnham							
Bagſhot	Woking							
Banſted	Croydon	V. Ewell	13	8	9	Not above 50	0	0
Barnes	Brixton Pecul.	R. Ewell	9	3	4			
Barne-Elms	Brixton							
Baſington	Woking							
Batterſey	Brixton	V. Southwark	13	15	2½			
Battleham	Brixton							
Baynard	Blackheath							
Beachworth Eaſt	Rygate	V. Ewell	7	8	11½	44	0	0
Beachworth Caſtle	Darking							
Beachworth Weſt	Darking							
Bedington	Croydon	R. Southwark	13	6	8			
Bedington Portionat.	Croydon	Southwark	8	12	1			
Benſham	Croydon							
Bermondſea	Brixton	R. Southwark	15	8	11½			

Towns.	Hundreds.	Deanries.	Valuation. King's Books.	Real.
Biſcomb	Godalming			
Blechingley	Tanridge	R. Ewel	19 19 4½	
Blockfield	Tanridge			
Bockham mag.	Copthorn	V. Stoke	9 17 3½	35 0 0
Bockham parv.	Copthorn	R. Stoke	6 15 7½	45 0 0
Botley	Chertſey			
Bradley	Woking			
Briſley, *or* Biſley	Chertſey	R. Stoke	7 16 8	
Brockham	Rygate			
Buckland	Rygate	R. Ewel	11 12 11	
Burgate	Godalming			
Burphants	Woking			
Burſlow Pec. Cant.	Rygate	R. Ewel	15 13 4	
Byfleet	Chertſey	R. Stoke	9 11 8	
CAMBERWELL	Brixton	V. Southwark	20 0 0	
Carſhalton, *alias* Karſhalton	Croydon	V. Ewel	11 12 6	40 0 0
Caterham, *or* Cartram	Tanridge	V. Ewel	8 0 2½	45 0 0
Cateſhall	Godalming			
Chaldon	Croydon	R. Ewel	7 10 7½	Not above 50 0 0
Chapell	Darking			
Charlewood, Pecul.	Rygate	R. Ewel	19 16 8	
Chart	Farnham			
Chayham, *alias* Cheame	Croydon	R. Ewel	17 5 5	
Chegworth	Emley			
CHERTSEY	Chertſey	V. Stoke	13 13 4	
Cheſington	Copthorn			
Chiddingfold	Godalming	R. Stoke	26 4 7	
Chilworth	Blackheath			
Chipſted	Rygate	R. Ewel	17 13 11½	
Clandon Eaſt	Woking	R. Stoke	10 6 10	
Clandon Weſt	Woking	R. Stoke	13 10 0	
Clapham	Brixton	R. Southwark	8 0 10	
Cleagate	Kingſton			
Cobham	Chertſey	V. Stoke	10 2 1	
Cobham, *alias* Coveham	Emley	V. Ewel	9 17 11	9 6 8
Coddington	Copthorn	V. Ewel	7 12 3½	
Cold-Harbor	Brixton			
Colley	Rygate			
Comb	Croydon			
Compton	Farnham			
Compton	Godalming	R. Stoke	15 4 9½	
Cranley	Blackheath	R. Stoke	20 18 1½	
Crome	Croydon			
Croſtock	Woking			

Towns.	Hundreds.	Deanries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Crowhurſt	Tanridge							
CROYDON	Croydon	V. Ewel, Pec.	21	18	9	45	0	0
Culleſdon	Croydon	R. Stoke	21	16	5½			
DARKING	Darking	V. Stoke	14	13	11⅓			
Deans-hold	Godalming							
Ditton Long	Kingſton	R. Ewel	12	•	5			
Ditton Thames	Kingſton							
Dulwich	Brixton							
Dunsfold	Blackheath	R. Stoke	12	0	5½			
Durdece	Copthorn							
Duttenham	Blackheath	R. Stoke	11	17	11			
EFFINGHAM	Copthorn	V. Stoke	7	18	9			
Egham	Chertſey	V. Stoke	11	9	7			
Elſted	Farnham							
Embhams	Godalming							
Engfield	Chertſey							
Enton	Godalming							
Epſom	Copthorn	V. Ewel	8	9	9½	46	0	0
Eſher, *alias* Eaſt Chair	Emley	R. Ewel	9	18	4			
EWEL	Copthorn	V. Ewel	8	0	0	24	0	0
Ewhurſt	Blackheath	R. Stoke	12	7	3⅙			
Farley	Tanridge	R. Ewel	4	16	5½	50	0	0
Farncomb	Godalming							
FARNHAM	Farnham	V. Stoke	29	5	5			
Ferncomb	Godalming							
Fetcham	Copthorn	R. Stoke	21	10	3			
Flanckford	Rygate							
Foxhall	Brixton							
Frenſham	Farnham							
Frimley	Chertſey.							
Gatton	Rygate	R. Ewel	9	2	8½			
Gatwick	Rygate							
S. George	Emley	R. Southwark	18	13	9			
Glaſhouſe	Blackheath							
GODALMING	Godalming	V. Stoke	33	17	11½			
Godſtone	Tanridge							
Goldſworth	Woking							
Goldwhurd	Tanridge							
Guilford								
S. Mary	Woking	R. Stoke	12	5	5			
S. Nicholas	Woking	R. Stoke	21	0	10			
H. Trinity	Woking	R. Stoke	11	11	0½			
Gumſhall	Blackheath							
Hackſtall	Tanridge							
Halling	Croydon							
Ham	Kingſton							
Hameldon	Godalming							
Hammore	Chertſey							

Towns.	Hundreds.	Deanries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Haresley	Tanridge							
Hascomb, *or* Askum	Blackheath	R. Stoke	6	9	9			
Haslemere	Godalming							
Hatcham	Brixton							
Haw	Darking							
Hedley	Copthorn	R. Ewel	8	7	6	45	0	6
Hithe	Chertsey							
Holmbury	Blackheath							
Hook	Kingston							
Hookwood	Ryegate							
Horley	Ryegate	V. Ewel	14	1	$0\frac{1}{2}$	50	0	0
Horsil	Chertsey							
Horsley East	Woking	R. Stoke	12	16	$3\frac{1}{2}$			
Horsley West	Woking	R. Stoke	22	17	1			
Horton	Copthorn							
Hourn, *a Chapel*	Tanridge	V. Ewel	4	17	11			
Kennington	Brixton							
Kenvil	Woking							
Kew	Kingston							
Kingshill	Brixton							
KINGSTON *upon* Thames	Kingston	V. Ewel	20	6	3	34	7	0
Kingswood	Ryegate							
Kinnersley	Ryegate							
Knole	Blackheath							
Lagham	Tanridge							
Lambeth	Brixton	R. Southwark	32	15	$7\frac{1}{2}$			
Lambeth South	Brixton							
Lathesley	Godalming							
Leigh	Ryegate	R. Ewel	15	10	5			
Leatherhead	Copthorn	R. Ewel	14	6	$0\frac{1}{2}$	50	0	0
Limpsfield, *or* Lymisfield	Tanridge	R. Ewel	20	0	5			
Lingfield	Tanridge							
Littleton	Godalming							
Loxley	Blackheath							
Maldon *and* Chesilden	Kingston	V. Ewel	8	5	0			
S. Martin's *on the Hill*	Blackheath							
Mayford	Woking							
Merno, *or* Merowe Pec.	Woking	R. Stoke	9	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$	48	16	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Mersham Pec.	Ryegate	R. Ewel	22	1	8			
Micham	Croydon	V. Ewel	10	0	10			
Mickleham	Copthorn	R. Ewel	13	0	0			
Milford	Godalming							
Milton	Darking							
Monsal	Godalming							
Morden	Croydon	V. Ewel	7	12	11			

Towns.	Hundreds.	Deanries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Mortlack	Brixton							
Motdeane	Kingſton							
Moulſey East	Kingſton							
Moulſey Weſt	Emly							
Mounſted	Blackheath							
Newdigate	Ryegate	R. Stoke	8	18	4			
Newington Pec.	Brixton	R. Southwark	16	0	0			
Noneſuch	Croydon							
Norbury	Copthorn							
Normanby	Woking							
Norwood	Ryegate							
Nutfield	Ryegate	R. Ewel	14	14	7			
Ockham	Woking	R. Stoke	11	2	1			
Ognerſh	Blackheath							
Okeley	Darking	R. Stoke	16	5	2½			
Okewood	Blackheath							
S. Olaves	Brixton	R. Southwark	68	4	9			
Otlands	Emley							
Oxcote	Emley							
Oxenford	Godalming							
Oxſted	Tanridge	R. Ewel	24	6	0½			
Peckham	Brixton							
Penſgreen	Brixton							
Pepper-Harrow	Godalming	R. Stoke	6	7	6			
Peterſham	Kingſton							
Pitfall	Godalming							
Polſdan	Copthorn							
Polſted	Godalming							
Pophole	Godalming							
Potnol	Chertſey							
Poundhil	Copthorn							
Poyle	Farnham							
Preſton	Copthorn							
Purbright	Woking							
Purford	Chertſey							
Putney	Brixton							
Puttenham	Godalming	R. Stoke	11	17	11			
Redrith, *or* Rotherhith	Brixton	R. Southwark	18	0	0			
Ryegate	Ryegate	R. Ewel	20	5	5	45	0	0
Richmond	Kingſton							
Ripley	Woking							
Robarus	Woking							
Rowhampton	Brixton							
Runfold	Farnham							
Runwich	Farnham							
Sanderſted	Croydon	R. Ewel	7	0	0			
Scotland	Blackheath							

Seal

Towns.	Hundreds.	Deanries.	Valuation. King's Books	Real.
Seal	Farnham			
Send	Woking	V. Stoke	8 18 1½	
Shackleford	Godalming			
Shakleford	Woking			
Shalford	Blackheath	V. Stoke	8 4 9½	48 0 0
Shelwood	Ryegate			
Shene East	Brixton			
Shene West	Kingston			
Shere	Blackheath	R. Stoke	26 1 5½	
Shirley	Croydon			
Shooland	Godalming			
Sidlum	Ryegate			
Sidney	Blackheath			
Stifield	Copthorn			
Smallfield	Tanridge			
Smithwood	Chertsey			
Southwark	Brixton			
Stanton	Ryegate			
Starburgh	Tanridge			
Staughton	Woking			
Stockwell	Brixton			
Stoke *juxta* Guilford	Woking	R. Stoke	18 0 5	
Stoke Dalborn, *alias* Dabernon	Emley	R. Ewel	13 11 3	
Stane-street	Darking			
Stretham	Brixton	R. Southwark	18 13 9	
Stroud	Chertsey			
Sutton	Croydon	R. Ewel	16 18 4	
Sutton	Woking			
Tadwort	Copthorn			
Talworth	Kingston			
Tangley	Blackheath			
Tanridge	Tanridge			
Tatesfield	Tanridge	R. Ewel	5 0 5	50 0 0 *and no more*
Temple	Darking			
Thorp	Chertsey	R. Stoke	5 13 4	
Thursley	Godalming			
Tilford	Farnham			
Titteſly, *or* Titſey	Tanridge	R. Southwark	7 17 3½	
Titting	Woking			
Tongham	Farnham			
Totworth	Chertsey			
Towting Beck	Brixton			
Towting Graveney	Brixton			
Towting Parva	Brixton	R. Southwark	8 8 6½	
Vachery	Blackheath			
Unſted	Blackheath			

Towns.	Hundreds.	Deanries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Wadon	Croydon							
Walkhamſted, *alias* Godſtone	Tanridge	V. Ewel	9	11	5½			
Wallington	Croydon							
Walton *ſuper* Montem	Copthorn	R. Ewel	10	6	5½	50	0	0
Walton *upon* Thames	Emley	V. Stoke	12	13	4	*and no more*		
Walworth	Brixton							
Wanborough	Woking							
Wanſworth	Brixton	V. Southwark	15	5	5½			
Warmingfold	Blackheath							
Warlingham, *cum* Capella de Chelſham	Tanridge	V. Ewel	11	12	11½			
Waverley	Farnham							
Waybridge	Emley	R. Stoke	7	0	5			
Weſtcot	Darking							
Weſton	Blackheath							
Weſtwood	Woking							
Whitley	Godalming							
Wick, *or* Wyke	Woking							
Wiggey	Ryegate							
Willey	Ryegate							
Wimbledon Pec.	Brixton	R. Ewel	35	2	11			
Windleſham, *or* Winſham	Woking	R. Stoke	10	9	5			
Wiſley	Chertſey	R. Stoke	0	0	0	20	6	8
Wiſley	Woking							
Witley	Godalming	V. Stoke	17	15	10	48	0	0
Wodham	Chertſey							
Woking, *alias* Oking	Woking	V. Stoke	11	0	5			
Woldingham	Tanridge							
Wolnerſh, *or* Ognerſh	Brixton	V. Stoke	15	1	3			
Woocote	Croydon							
Woodham	Chertſey							
Woodhatch	Ryegate							
Woodmanſtone	Croydon	R. Ewel	11	7	6			
Woodſide	Croydon							
Worplesdon	Woking	R. Stoke	24	13	9			
Wotton Lower	Darking							
Wotton Upper	Darking	R. Stoke	12	18	9			
Wreckleſham	Farnham							

SURREY

	Guildeforde	Farneham	Godalminge	Kingston	Richemond	Wimbleton	Otelandes	Chertsey	Egham	Bagshot	Reygate	Blechingley	Darking	Letherhead	Nonesuch	Southwarke	Lambeth	Croydon	Cranley	Cashalton	Banstead	Michelsea	Chefsegate	Tarnham
Effingham NE	6	15	9	8	12	10	7	8	10	11	11	13	4	3	8	17	16	13	8	10	8	11	6	10
Byfleete N	8	15	11	7	11	10	3	4	7	8	13	16	8	5	9	16	15	14	12	11	10	11	7	10
Linfeilde E	22	30	24	18	21	16	21	23	26	28	8	5	14	16	13	18	18	13	19	13	12	15	15	6
Limsfeilde E	26	31	24	14	16	13	19	21	23	27	8	4	13	15	10	13	13	8	20	9	9	10	11	7
Chesington N	12	20	15	4	7	5	7	8	10	15	7	10	6	5	2	12	11	7	14	5	4	53		
Micham NE	21	26	20	4	6	2	9	12	14	18	10	10	10	8	4	7	6	3	18	2	5	9		
Banstead NE	16	23	17	6	9	6	10	12	15	18	5	7	6	6	2	12	11	6	14	3	19			
Cashalton	6	25	19	6	8	4	10	12	15	19	8	8	9	8	2	8	7	3	17	17				
Cranley S	6	13	6	17	20	19	5	15	18	16	22	26	8	10	15	25	24	20	11					
Croydon NE	23	28	22	8	9	6	13	15	17	22	9	8	12	10	9	7	7	10						
Lambeth NE	24	31	27	9	7	6	14	25	16	23	15	15	16	13	9	1								
Southwarke N	25	33	28	10	8	7	15	17	17	23	15	14	17	15	10									
Nonesuch NE	14	22	17	5	8	4	9	11	13	17	7	8	7	6	12									
Letherhead N	9	7	12	7	9	8	6	8	11	14	7	11	4	12										
Darking E	9	17	11	9	13	11	10	12	14	15	6	10	26											
Bletchingley	18	27	20	13	16	12	16	10	22	24	4	21												
Reygate E	15	23	16	11	15	11	13	15	18	20	17													
Bagshot W	10	9	11	15	15	16	9	8	6	18														
Egham N	13	17	16	10	9	13	5	3	17															
Chertsey N	10	16	13	7	8	10	2	15																
Otelandes N	10	17	13	6	10	8	15																	
Wimbleton N	16	24	19	3	4	9																		
Richemond N	17	25	20	3	8																			
Kingston N	15	22	18	9																				
Godalminge S	3	7	31																					
Farneham N	9	27																						

BRITISH MUSEUM

Blechingley.

Gatton.

Guilford.

Haselmere.

Ryegate.

Southw

SUSSEX
By
Robt. Morden
The Rapes
Chichester A
Arundel B
Bramber C
Lewes D
Pevensey E
Hastings F
a. Bosoham
b. Cowdery
c. Thorney I.
d. Chidham
e. Laythorn
A Scale of Miles
Minutes of Time
West
East
North
South
1 Degree
PART OF HANT SHIRE
PART OF SURREY
PART OF KENT
PART OF THE ENGLISH CHANNEL
CHICHESTER
Arundel
Horsham
East Grinsted
Lewes
Ducheling
Haylsham
Battle
Abby
Ebourn
Terring
Bagnor Rocks
Chidingfold
Petworth
Midhurst
Rotherfield
Mayfield
Wadehurst
Lambhurst
Flymwell
Tisehurst
Sandhurst
Bodgihom
Rotherbridg
Mumfeild
Selcomb
Bexill
Pevensey Haven
Seaforde
Bushopstone
Myching
Pilsdinghove
Telscomb
Rallingdean
Brighthelmston
Kingston Chap
Fering
Climping
Felseham
Lampton
Bilsey
Selsey
Aylworth
Compton
Singleton
Midlavant
Stronton
Walberton
Barnham
Duningham
Merston
Eastbourn
Aldrington
Hove
Preston
Limister
Goring
Warhingcamp
Burpham
North Stoke
Cissbury hills
Bramber
Storington
Parham
Pulborn
Lordings
Stopham
Chittington
Warninghurst
Henfeld
Woodmancote
Clayton
Pycomb
Poynings
Kingston
Swanboro
Radmyll
Southies
Bedingham
Terring
Hayton
Alyston
Erlington
Willington
Foynton
Aldfriston
Friston
Westham
Pemsey
Bletchington
Denton
Wellingham
Cliffe
Glyne
Laughton
Selmeston
Claverham
Hellingle
Ashhurnham
Boreham
Chap
Warthing
Bromham
Balcombe
Ashdown Forest
Horsted Clayns
Ardingleigh
Hoadley
Walsbech
Wythyham
Farat
Ashurst
Grombridg
Lynfeld Darches
Fletching
Chaylye
Uckfield
Newnyke
Steete
Bolney
Wivelsfeld
Cuchfeild
Balcomb
Slawghā
Crawley
Brambie
Worth
Forest
Leonords
Warneham
Rusper
Ifeildcourt
Ifeilde
Shipney
W. Grinsted
Nuthurst
Shinford
Lurgershalt
Shelbred
Lyth Chap
Rogate
Tratton
Lytton
Selham
Coldwaltham
Gretham
Bigmore
Houghton
Midhurst
Burton
Grafham
Bepton
North Morden
East Deane
West Deane
S Rooks hill
Preston
Aylworth
Stronton
Barnham
Iapton
Bulsham
Midleton
North Berstead
Pagham
Sidlesham
East Wittering
Bagnor Rocks
The Sluce
Felseham
Climping
Hampton
Kingston Chap
Fering
Terring
Old Shoram
New Shoram
Eringham
Stening
Woodmancote
Henfeld
Alborne
Kymere
Bumber
Ashurst
Grombridg
Lambhurst
Flymwell
Tisehurst
Sandhurst
Bodgihom
Beckley
Selcomb
Breed
Mumfeild
Rotherbridg
Brigtling
Dallington
Burwash
Burwash Beacon
Warbleton
Fawood
Ashhurnham
Boreham
Chap
Warthing
Bexill
Hollington
Westham
Pemsey
Willington
Friston
Ebourn
Beach
Pevensey Haven
Seaforde
Bushopstone
Myching
Pilsdinghove
Telscomb
Rallingdean
Brighthelmston
Aldrington
Hove
Kingston Chap
Fering
Lambhurst
Tisehurst
Itchingham
Sandhurst
Bodgihom
Beckley
Ebeny
Winchelsea
Bromham
Balcombe
Crawley
Worth
Forest
Leonords
Warneham
Rusper
Ifeildcourt
Ifeilde
Shelbred
Lyth Chap
Rogate
Tratton
Lytton
Selham
Burton
Grafham
Bepton
North Morden
East Deane
West Deane
Singleton
Compton
East Merden
Preston
Aylworth
Midlavant
Stronton
Walberton
Barnham
Duningham
Merston
Eastbourn
Bulsham
Midleton
Lampton
Climping
Felseham
Bagnor Rocks
Selsey
East Wittering
Hastings
Chidingfold
Guilford
to London
to London
to London

Suſſex.

SUSSEX, in *Saxon* Suð-rex, is a Maritime County, lying upon the *Engliſh* Channel, and extending itſelf thereon in Length 60 Miles, and in Breadth about 20, which make the Circumference to be about 158 Miles. It is bounded on the North with *Surrey*, on the Eaſt with *Kent*, on the South with the Sea, and on the Weſt with *Hampſhire*; and within theſe Limits are 312 Pariſhes, one City, 17 Market-Towns, and 140 other Towns and Villages, beſides Hamlets and Chapelries, in all which it is computed that there are 1,140,000 Acres of Land, and 21,537 Houſes, which are adorn'd with ſeveral Noblemens Seats.

This County, in the Times of the *Britains*, was inhabited by the *Regni*: Of whom, becauſe we have given as full an Account in *Surrey* as we find in our Hiſtories, we ſhall paſs to the Times of the *Saxons*, who, in the Beginning of their Entrance into this Iſle, having erected a Kingdom in theſe Counties, and given it the Name of *Suſſex*, *i. e.* The Habitation of the *Saxons* poſſeſſing the Southerly Parts of the Iſle, we ſhall inſiſt a little upon the Settlement of the *Saxons* here.

Ella the *Saxon* was the firſt King of theſe *South-Saxons*. *Hengiſt*, his Countryman, having by Craft, as much as Valour, obtain'd a Regal Power, and eſtabliſh'd his Kingdom in *Kent*, not without ſome ſharp Oppoſition from the *Britains*, encouraged *Ella* with Hopes of the like Succeſs, to accept of an Invitation of his Aſſiſtance, who thereupon with his three Sons *Cymen*, *Pleting*, and *Giſſa*, and under their Command a conſiderable Body of *Saxons*, haſtened to Sea in divers Ships, and arrived at a Place in this County, called from his eldeſt Son *Cimenſhore* afterwards, ſtill noted in our Maps to be at *Selſey*. The *Britains* inhabiting thoſe Parts, eaſily gueſs'd at the Reaſon of their coming, and fought in a warlike Manner to drive them to Sea again, but being over-power'd, were many of them ſlain, and thoſe that remain'd, chaſed into the Wood adjoining, call'd *Andrads-wald*, in *Britiſh Coid Andred*, ſo named from *Anderida*, a City, now thought to be the *Wild* or *Weild*. The Arrival of theſe *Saxons* happen'd two Years after *Hengiſt*'s coming.

The *Britains* were not ſubdued, tho' they were worſted in this firſt Rencounter, and thereupon being loth to leave their Country to the Ravages of the *Saxons*, renewed the War with them, and fought them at *Macreds Burnhamſtead*; but again (as *Florence* tells us) loſt the Victory; tho' *Huntington* makes it ſo doubtful, that, he ſays, the *Saxons* were forced to ſend into their own Country for freſh Supplies; but however that be, it is plain, that three Years after his coming,

he had ſo entirely vanquiſh'd the *Britains*, that within a few Years he erected the Kingdom of the *South-Saxons*, and enjoy'd it without Reſiſtance 24 Years or more, for *Stow* and other Chronologers aſſign him above 30 Years Reign.

Ella being thus eſtabliſh'd King of the *South-Saxons*, ruled ſix Years over them in the Reign of *Hengiſt* King of *Kent*, and approved himſelf in his Actions ſo much for his Valour and wiſe Government, that after *Hengiſt*'s Death, who was the firſt Monarch of the *Engliſhmen*, he was choſen into that high Station, and was the ſecond Monarch of the *Saxon* Race: For, in the Interval between *Hengiſt*'s Death, and his erecting this Kingdom, *Kerdick*, and other *Saxon* Leaders, had canton'd out this Part of the Iſle into other Kingdoms, ſo that they all thought it neceſſary to prevent the Inconveniencies of having ſeveral petty Kingdoms, to ſet up one of the Princes as an Head to lead and govern the reſt. *Ella* held this Place 25 Years, and in that Time, whether by Wars, Diſeaſes, or any other Accident, loſt his two eldeſt Sons, *viz.* *Cimen* and *Pleting*, ſo that at his Death only

Ciſſa his youngeſt Son, being living, was his Succeſſor, and *Kerdick*, then King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, was choſen the Monarch of the *Engliſh* in his Place. *Ciſſa* was ſo far from conteſting the Succeſſion to this laſt Power, that knowing that *Kerdick* muſt be engaged in many Battels with the *Britains*, he willingly paid a Contribution towards carrying on the Wars, and ſat down in Peace himſelf, employing his Time and Treaſure in building of *Chicheſter*, ſo called from his Name, *viz.* *Ciſſa's-cheſter*, and *Chisbury* in this County, the one a City for the Reſort of his People, and the other a Repoſe for himſelf; and that this laſt might be a Preſervative to him from all Dangers, he fortify'd it with a ſtrong Trench. The Wars then on Foot with the *Britains*, led by *Natanleed*, we do not find that he any ways concerned himſelf in or his People; but having ſpent a long Reign of 76 Years in Eaſe and Peace, left his Kingdom at length to

Edelwalch (or as others call him *Athelwald*, and *Ethelwolfe*) whether his Son or Brother is uncertain. He was the firſt Chriſtian King of this Province, converted by *Birinus* Biſhop of *Dorcheſter*, who happening to preach before *Wolpherus*, King of the *Mercians*, when this King happen'd to be at his Court, he was ſo taken with the good Inſtructions of the Biſhop, that by the Perſwaſion of *Wolpherus* he was baptiz'd, and permitted ſome of the chief Dukes, and other Nobles of his Province, to become Chriſtians. *Ebba* his Queen was baptiz'd alſo at the ſame Time. *Edelwalch* being return'd into his Kingdom, was viſited by Biſhop *Wilfrid*, who confirmed him ſo fully in the Chriſtian Doctrine, that the King gave him the Peninſula of *Selſey*, with the Demeſn of 87 Tenements, that he might build a Monaſtery there, which afterwards was turn'd into a Biſhop's See. Againſt this *Edelwalch*, *Ceadwald*, a young Prince of the *Weſt-Saxon* Blood Royal made War, and invading his Territories with a Multitude of his Friends and Followers, ſlew him as he endeavour'd to ſtop his Incurſions, and was ſlain in the Attempt, when he had reigned 25 Years.

Berthun and *Authun*, two *South-Saxon* Dukes, ſeeing their King dead, and their Country expoſed to the Plunder of *Ceadwald*, and his Men, took upon them the Defence of their Country, and at length by their Valour and Conduct, forc'd him to retire; which having done, they aſſum'd the Government of the Province, and manag'd it for ſome Time, *viz.* 'till *Ceadwald* had gotten the Kingdom of the *Weſt-Saxons*. This Prince having now gotten that Power in his Hands, reſolved to renew the War with theſe *South-Saxon* Dukes, partly to revenge his late Defeat, but chiefly to enlarge his Kingdom by adding the *South-Saxons* Country to it; and accordingly invaded it with a ſtrong Army. *Berthun* and *Authun* made the beſt Oppoſition they could, and join'd in Battle againſt him, but *Berthun* being ſlain, his Army fled, and *Ceadwald* miſerably harraſs'd the whole Province; but being employ'd in other Wars with *Kent*, he left

it

it to *Ince*, his Succeſſor, to bring it into a compleat Subjection to the *Weſt-Saxon* Government; which he did ſo effectually, that it never recover'd its former State, but continu'd under all his Succeſſors a Part of the *Weſt-Saxon* Kingdom, having ſtood alone not above 113 Years.

About *A. C.* 800, *Egbert*, King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, having reduced the other *Saxon* Kingdoms under his Government, became the firſt *Saxon* Monarch; yet for the peaceable Order of his Kingdom, appointed under him certain Earls to be Governors of the ſeveral Counties, to whom he gave a kind of Palatine Juriſdiction; but we do not find any ſuch Earl preſiding over this, and therefore ſuppoſe, that it was ſubject either to the Earls of *Surrey*, (which we conceive moſt probable, becauſe in after Ages, both theſe Counties were under the Juriſdiction of the ſame Sheriff) or the Earls of the *Weſt-Saxons*. But however that be, we meet with divers other Earls who had large Poſſeſſions in this County before the Conqueſt, *viz.* *Godwine*, Earl of *Kent*, who was alſo Earl of the *Weſt-Saxons*; he had, as the Conqueror's Survey tells us, and names the Towns, 46 Manors, beſides ſix Manors which *Gytha*, the ſaid Earl's ſecond Wife, held in Dower; all which, with ſome others, deſcended from them to their Sons *Leofwine*, and *Harold*, who was afterwards King of *England*.

The *Norman* Invaſion happen'd in the Reign of this latter, and by their Victory over him, transferred the Crown to the Conqueror, *William* Duke of *Normandy*, who indeed pretended an Hereditary Right to the Throne of *England*, as Heir to King *Edward the Confeſſor*; but his Sword ſeems to have cut him out a Title, ſince he ſo arbitrarily diſpoſed of the *Saxons* Eſtates among the Great Commanders of his Army, and his own Kindred; as tho' no other had any Title to any Thing they had, becauſe he had vanquiſhed their King, and by Right of Conqueſt all was his. On this Account it was that he gave to

Roger de Montgomery, Earl of *Arundel*, but really of *Suſſex*,	77 Manors.
Robert, Earl of *Moreton*, and *Cornwall*	54
William, Earl of *Ewe*, whoſe Deſcendents poſſeſſed the Honour of *Haſtings* in this County,	52
William de Braoſe,	41

Which may reaſonably be ſuppoſed to be all the chief and head Lordſhips of the County, on which the reſt, if there were any more, did depend. This is all the General Hiſtory of this County which we meet with; wherefore we ſhall proceed to the Deſcription of the County, more particularly by ſurveying the Towns and Villages.

This County doth not follow the Diviſion of other Counties into Hundreds, but is firſt divided into Rapes, which are ſubdivided into ſmall Hundreds. The Rapes are ſix, *viz.* 1. *Arundel* Rape. 2. *Bramber* Rape. 3. *Chicheſter* Rape. 4. *Haſtings* Rape. 5. *Lewes* Rape. And 6. *Pevenſey* Rape; which have ſeveral Hundreds included in them, but ſo ſmall that they contain not above five or ſix Towns a-piece; and their Limits not being exactly known by us, we ſhall treat of the Towns under their ſeveral Rapes without any Regard to the Hudreds they ſtand in, only naming them with the Rape in which they are.

I. ARUNDEL *Rape.*

Which hath in it the Hundreds of *Avysford*, *Rotherbridge*, *Bury*, *Poling*, and *Weſt-Aſwrieth*, of which *Richard Fitz-alan*, Earl of *Arundel*, had the Privilege granted to himſelf and Heirs, 11 *Edw.* 3. to have the Return of Writs within the Precincts of the three laſt. This Rape extends itſelf, as all the reſt do, croſs the County from North to South; being bounded on the Eaſt with *Bramber* Rape, on the South with the *Engliſh* Channel, on the Weſt with *Chicheſter* Rape, and on

the North with *Surrey*. The chief Town in this Rape, which gives it its Name is

Arundel, a Town pleasantly seated upon the Side of an Hill, at a convenient Distance from the Sea, and watered by the River *Arun*, from whence its Name seems to be taken; *Arundel* being the same as *Arunsdale*, *Aruntina vallis*, as if the Town had risen by Degrees from the River-side up to the Hill. We find no great Evidence of its Antiquity; the first Time we meet with it is in King *Alfred*'s Will, in which he gives it to *Athelm* his Brother's Son; but if we believe it to be *Portus Adurni*, as a little Transposition of the Letters may be apt to perswade us, and is not unusual in ancient Records, and so we read it, *Portus Arundi*, it will prove this Place to be built or inhabited by the *Romans*; but since the Name of the River is controverted, and the Word *Dale* is said not to be used in this County for a Valley, we shall not wade farther in the Matter, but proceed to the Description of the Town, and then shew what in it is most worthy our Observation. It is an ancient Borough-Town, the Manor of which has constantly gone along with the Castle, of which we shall speak presently. Its Situation upon the River *Arun*, over which there is a Bridge, where Ships of 100 Tuns may ride, renders the Trade so considerable, that there are several Ships built there for that End. It is govern'd by a Mayor, 12 Burgesses, a Steward, and the other usual Officers in Corporations. It hath two Markets weekly, the one on *Thursday*, which is a very plentiful one, and the other on *Saturday*, but this is but small; and four Fairs yearly, *viz.* On the Invention of the H. Cross, *May* 3; on St. *Lawrence*'s Day, *Aug.* 10; on the Exaltation of the H. Cross, *Sept.* 14; and on St. *Nicholas*'s Day, *Decemb.* 6. The first of these Fairs was procured 13 *Edw.* 1. by *Richard Fitz-alan*, Earl of *Arundel*, in whose Grant it is allow'd to be kept on the Eve, and Morrow, as well as Day of the said Feast.

This Town is chiefly famous for its Castle, to which the Manor is inseparably annexed, and which is more, the Title and Honour of an Earl, insomuch, that whoever hath the Castle becomes thereby an Earl, without any other Creation, as we shall hereafter shew. The current Opinion concerning the Foundation of it, is, That it was built by one *Bevis*, and named *Arundel* from his Horse so called, which the Followers of this Tradition think may be proved from this Argument, *viz.* That there is a Tower in it, now or lately known by the Name of *Bevis*'s Tower, which, they say, was his Apartment; and as to the Name, they say, 'tis natural to believe, that his Horse might be called *Arundel* from his Swiftness, and for that Reason much pleasing his Master: He might as well give Name to the Castle and Town he built from his Horse, as *Alexander the Great* named a City *Bucephalus* from his Horse, in whose Qualities he was so much delighted. But however this be, (for it smells of a Fable) 'tis certain, that the Castle was in a flourishing Condition under the *Saxon* Government, and presently after the coming in of the *Normans* was given to

Roger de Montgomery his Kinsman, by the Conqueror, who made him at the same Time Earl of *Arundel* and *Shrewsbury*, in the first of which having his Residence, he had his Title from it, (as was usual in those Times) tho' he was really Earl of *Sussex* under that Title. He had several Children by *Mabel*, the Heir of *William Talvace*, who brought him a large Inheritance in *Belesme* in *Normandy*, from which Place his eldest Son took his Sirname, *Robert de Belesme*. He inherited his Father's and Mother's Estates in *Normandy*, but his Father gave his Estate in this County to

Hugh his younger Brother, who was therefore called Earl of *Arundel* and *Shrewsbury*, as his Father had been. This Earl joining with *Robert de Mosbray*, and other Great Men, in their Design to kill *William Rufus*, was forc'd to redeem his Life by paying a Fine of 3000 *l.* and being thus restor'd to the King's Favour,

was reinſtated in his Earldom, but ſurvived not long, for the *Welch* being grown powerful, much infeſted his Country of *Shropſhire*, and at the ſame Time the *Norwegians* hovered about the Coaſts, threatning an Invaſion, the former of which while he was buſy'd with the Earl of *Cheſter* to ſuppreſs, and yet not to neglect the Guard of the Coaſts, he was ſlain; but whether by the *Welch* or *Norwegians*, is uncertain to us, becauſe ſome of our Hiſtorians aſſert the one, and ſome the other.

Robert de Beleſme his elder Brother was his Heir, and being then General of all the Military Forces of King *William Rufus* in *Normandy*, and his chief Architect in building of the Caſtle of *Gizors*, found no great Difficulty after his Brother's Death upon his Petition accompany'd with 3000 *l.* in Money to obtain the Earldoms of *Arundel* and *Shrewsbury*. He continued in Favour with that King during his Reign; but when his Brother, King *Henry* I. came to the Throne, he conſpired with *William de Warren* Earl of *Surrey*, his two Brothers, *Roger* of *Pietou* and *Arnolph*, and divers others, to ſet up *Robert de Curthoſe* Duke of *Normandy*, that King's elder Brother, to be their King, and to that End manned the Caſtle of this Place and *Bridgenorth*; but neither of them held out long againſt King *Henry*'s Arms, who yet offered him fair Terms of Reconciliation; which not prevailing, the King having gotten him into his Power, confiſcated his Eſtate, degraded him of his Honour, and impriſoned him at *Warham*, where he was kept in continual Tortures 'till he died. He left a Son, to whom by the Entreaty of *Maud* the Empreſs, the King reſtored his Father's Eſtate in *Normandy*; but he never was allowed to take on him his Father's Honours, which thereupon ceaſed in his Family, and was kept in the King's Hands ſome Time, and after him not conferred upon any, 'till the Conteſt between *Maud* the Empreſs and King *Stephan* for the Crown, when the Former created,

William de Albini, ſurnamed *Brito*, Son and Heir to *Robert de Talenei* Earl of *Arundel*, becauſe he aſſiſted her in recovering the Crown from King *Stephan*. He had ſuffered much for her ſake, while King *Stephan* was in Power; for that King ſeized of his Caſtle of *Belvoir*, and his Barony, with all his other Lands, and diſpoſed of them to *Ranulph* Earl of *Cheſter*; but upon the Pacification between the Empreſs, and King *Stephan* all his Lands and Honours were reſtored, and the Caſtle and Earldom of *Arundel* ſettled on him by the former, which he enjoy'd under her Son's King *Henry* II's Reign, and left it to

William de Albini, ſurnamed *de Meſchines*; he was found 12 *Hen.* 2. to be poſſeſſed of a very great Eſtate in Lands, *viz.* Thirty two Lordſhips held by his Anceſtors in the Reign of King *Henry* I. and therefore called *de Veteri Feoffmento*, and ſix Knights Fees, of which he was enfeoffed after the Beginning of King *Henry* II's Reign, who beſides gave him the whole Rape of *Arundel* to hold of him by the Service of 84 Knights Fees and an Half, all which he left to

William de Albini his Son, and the 3d of that Name. He being a Minor at his Father's Death, was taken to the King himſelf in Ward, 14 *Hen.* 2. being arrived at Age, he proved an active Man, and eminent Stateſeman, both in the Reign of King *Richard* I. whom he accompany'd into *Normandy*, *Reg.* 6. and who for his Valour granted him *Arundel Caſtle*, together with the whole Honour of *Arundel* and the third Penny of the Pleas out of *Suſſex*, of which he was Earl; and King *John* his Brother whom he ſerved, 'till the King denying to reſtore the Barons their Rights, he revolted from him with the Barons; but being at length taken Priſoner with ſeveral others, he purchaſed his Liberty of that King by a large Fine, ſubmitting himſelf peaceably to King *Henry* III. ſoon after grew much in Favour, and died in Honour, leaving his Eſtates and Honour to

William de Belvoir his eldeſt Son, ſo called while his Father lived, but *de Albini* after his Death, being the 4th of that Name. He was the chief Commander of the King's Army againſt *Richard Marſhal* Earl of *Pembroke*, and his Adherents, who roſe

roſe up in Arms againſt the King, becauſe he took the *Poictovins* and other Strangers into his Council, and beſtowed on them the chief Places of Truſt and Profit about him; in which Place, though he was faithful, yet Earl *Marſhall* was ſo ſucceſsful, that he obliged the King to baniſh the *Poictovins*, and ſo Peace was reſtored. He died 32 *Hen.* 3. and was buried before the High Altar in the Priory of *Belvoir*, leaving Iſſue one Daughter and Heir *Iſabel*, who being married in her Father's Life-time to *John Fitz-Alan* Lord of *Clun*, his Son by her named

John Fitz-Alan became Earl of *Arundel* in her Right, without any farther Creation, and had the Caſtle of *Arundel* aſſigned him for his principal Seat. He being one of the Barons Marchers for the Principality of *Wales*, was made the Captain General of all the Forces ſent to guard the Borders againſt the hoſtile Incurſions of the Welch, who, 42 *Hen.* 3. much infeſted the Borders of *England* adjoining, in *Herefordſhire* and *Shropſhire*. After this he was in the Battle of *Lewes* in Arms for the King, 48 *Hen.* 3. and was taken Priſoner with him, but was ſoon releaſed, and died in the 52d Year of *Henry* III. leaving for his Heir and Succeſſor

John Fitz-Alan his Son, who ſurviving his Father but two Years, left

Richard Fitz-Alan his Heir and Succeſſor, then but five Years old. He was put in Ward to *Roger de Mortimes*, and the Care of his Lands was committed to *John de Oxenden*, but *Iſabel* his Mother, 8 *Edw.* 1. obtained of that Prince the Honour and Caſtle of *Arundel* during his Nonage. Being out of Ward he had Livery of his Father's Eſtate, and being on that Account ſeized of the Caſtle, Honour, and Lordſhip of *Arundel* in his own Demeſne as of Fee, was in that Regard, and without any other Conſideration or Creation, Earl of *Arundel*, and accordingly was ſo ſtiled in all Letters, Protections, and Inquiſitions ordered by the King concerning him during his Life. He died 30 *Edw.* 1. and left his Honour and Eſtates to his Son and Heir

Edmund Fitz-Alan: He was much in Favour with King *Edward* II. and having diſcharged divers Offices and Employments under that King well and faithfully, had by that Prince's Grant the forfeited Eſtates of *Bartholomew* Lord *Badleſmere*, and *John* Lord *Moubray*, beſtowed upon him: But the high Eſteem his King had of him proved his Ruin, for in that furious Inſurrection againſt the King for harbouring the *Deſpenſers* for his Favourites, headed by the Queen, *Roger* Earl of *Mortimer*, *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter*, and other Nobles; he was apprehended at *Hereford*, and there beheaded, and thereby his Honour and Eſtate was forfeited. But King *Edward* III. ſenſible that this hard Fate purſued his Family upon the Account of his Father, granted *Alice* his Wife an Aſſignment of 320 *l.* a Year for her Life to maintain herſelf and Children, *Reg.* 2. and two Years after cauſed her Husband's Attainder to be reverſed, by which Means though

Edmund of *Woodſtock* Earl of *Kent*, that King's Uncle had in that Interval the Caſtle of *Arundel* given him (and on that Account was alſo Earl of *Arundel*) yet

Richard Fitz-Alan being reſtored in Blood by Parliament, 4 *Edw.* 3. had the Caſtle of *Arundel* ſurrendred to him, and ſo became Earl of *Arundel*, as Heir to his Father, it having been determin'd, 1 *Edward* 3. by Parliament, that *Edmund* his Father was unjuſtly put to Death, and afterwards confirmed, 25 *Edw.* 3. He was Steward of *Scotland* by Inheritance, but having given up his entire Title to King *Edward* III. he was ſent ſeveral Times againſt that Nation with an Army to oppoſe their Incurſions, and much employ'd in publick Affairs. He departed this Life, 49 *Edw.* 3. and was ſucceeded in his Honour and Eſtates by

Richard Fitz-Alan his eldeſt Son: He was the Admiral of the *Engliſh* Fleet firſt Weſtwards, then Southwards, and laſtly Northwards; and going againſt the *French*, gained a Victory, in which he took an hundred Ships laden with Wines, in Quantity 19,000 Tuns, and deſtroy'd the Forts

of

of *Breſt* raiſed againſt the Caſtle. Theſe brave Deeds rendred him admired by the *Engliſh* in general, but made him extreamly envy'd at Court, aud principally by the Duke of *Ireland*, who then governed all, and thought there was no Way to ſecure himſelf but by removing this Earl and ſome others out of the Way; which he ſoon effected, for the King calling a Parliament, diſplaced divers great Officers, and among them, removed this Earl from being the Admiral, and ſoon after having gotten him into their Power, beheaded him in *Cheap-ſide*, and confiſcated his Eſtate, giving it to Earl *Marſhal* Earl of *Kent*, &c.

Thomas his Son was his Heir, being next in Blood, but remained without Honour or Eſtate during King *Richard* II's Reign, which was ſix Years. When K. *Henry* IV. came to the Crown he was reſtored in Blood, his Father's Judgment being reverſed, and ſo became Earl of *Arundel*. He was made Conſtable of *Dover Caſtle*, Warden of the Cinque-Ports, and Treaſurer of *England*, 1 *Hen.* 5. and not long after, growing infirm, departed this Life *October* 13, 1415, 3 *Hen.* 5. without Iſſue; whereupon this Earldom by the Right of an Entail of the Caſtle and the Lands thereunto belonging made by the abovementioned *Richard Fitz-Alan*, 21 *Edward* 3. paſſed to

Sir *John Fitz-Alan*, commonly called Sir *John Arundel*, Couſin and next Heir to the laſt Earl *Thomas*, deſcended from the ſaid *Richard* Earl of *Arundel* by a younger Son *John*, who was his Grandfather. This *John* was ſcarcely ſettled in his Earldom, when he was retained by King *Henry* VI. to ſerve the King in his Wars with *France*, where ſtaying ſome Years, he for the better Confirmation of his Title and Prerogatives of his Earldom exhibited a Petition in Parliament, that he might be accepted there in his proper Place, and in all publick Councils as his Anceſtors Earls of *Arundel* had been. Upon reading of this Petition, *John* Duke of *Norfolk* made Claim of the Caſtle, Seignory and Honour of *Arundel*, and petitioned for them as his Right. The King being thus obliged to take both Petitions into his Conſideration, and finding, that *Richard* Earl of *Arundel*, 26 *Edw.* 1. in certain Letters of Protection granted him by that Prince was ſtiled *Ricardus Filius Alani*, *Comes Arundel*, as he was alſo in a certain Precept directed to him by the ſame King, *Reg.* 29. and in the Inquiſition taken after his Death the next Year. As alſo that *John* his Anceſtor had the ſame Title and Honour, as alſo *Thomas* his Predeceſſor had. The King weighing the Premiſſes, and conſidering the great Services done by this *John* in the Realm of *France* and Dutchy of *Normandy*, did, by and with the Advice of the whole Houſe of Lords then aſſembled, admit him to the ſame Place in Parliament, which his Anceſtors had enjoy'd from the Time that *Richard Fitz-Alan* had marry'd one of the Heirs of *Hugh de Albini* the laſt Earl of *Arundel* of that Family, and thereupon an Act of Parliament was paſſed, 11 *Hen.* 6. wherein it was declared. That all that had been poſſeſſed of the Caſtle and Honour of *Arundel*, were Earls thereof without any other Creation. This Earl after this Deciſion remained ſtill in *France*, taking Towns, and bearing down all Oppoſition, 'till at laſt having his Leg broken by a Culverine Shot, and being carry'd Priſoner to *Beauvais*, he dy'd there, and was buried in the Houſe of the Friers-Minors.

Humphrey Fitz-Alan his Son ſucceeded him, being then a Child of about ſix Years old, but died in his Minority; and ſo this Caſtle and Honour devolved to

William Fitz-Alan his Father's younger Brother, 18 *Hen.* 6. This Earl had a great Diſpute in Parliament with *Thomas* Earl of *Devon*, about their Precedency, 23 *Henry* 6. but it was not much regarded, 'till about four Years after, it was revived with greater Heat in the Parliament-Houſe; the Judges being then preſent, the Lords referred the Deciſion of it to them; but they refuſed to meddle in it, becauſe they ſaid it belonged ſolely to the King, and that his great Council; whereupon the Queſtion was put, which of them ſhould have the Precedence, it being alledged, that in the Act of 11 *Hen.* 6. the Heirs of *John* Earl of *Arundel* was not mentioned, on the Part of the Earl of *Devon*.

von. It was upon hearing of the Arguments of both Sides, reſolved by the King and Lords, That the Earls of *Arundel* ſhould have their Place in Parliament above the Earls of *Devon* for evermore. He was a very active Perſon for the Publick Good, and did many great Services for King *Edward* IV. who on that Account conſtituted him Juſtitiary of all his Foreſts South of *Trent*, Conſtable of *Dover Caſtle*, and Warden of the Cinque-Ports, in which Places he continued 'till the Reign of King *Henry* VII. *Anno* 3, and then departing this Life, left his Honour and Eſtates to

Thomas Fitz-Alan, Lord *Matravers* his eldeſt Son. He was ſent with divers other *Engliſh* Noble-men, 5 *Hen.* 7. into *Flanders* to aid *Maximilian* the Emperor againſt the *French*. He lived ſome Years in King *Henry* VIII's Reign, and dying 16 *Hen.* 8. was buried in the Chancel of the Collegiate Church of *Arundel* by his Lady, leaving for his Succeſſor

Sir *William Arundel*, Lord *Matraves* his Son and Heir. He was one of thoſe Lords in Parliament who ſubſcribed that Letter to Pope *Clement* VII. in which it was intimated, That if he did not comply with King *Henry* VIII. in the Matter of his Divorce, his Supremacy was in Danger to be loſt in this Kingdom, 22 *Hen.* 8. And when afterwards the ſame King diſſolved the Monaſteries, and obtruded many of their Lands upon the Nobles in Exchange for Lands of their own, he was forced in lieu of divers Manors of his Inheritance to accept the Site of the Priory of *Mickelham*, and the Lands thereunto belonging, and ſome other Eſtates belonging to the Monaſtery of *Lewes*. This Earl departed this Life, 35 *Hen.* 8. 1543, at *Singleton* in this County, and was buried at *Arundel*.

Henry Fitz-Alan his Son and Heir ſucceeded him, 36 *Hen* 8. He was Field-Marſhal of the King's Army at the Siege of *Boloigne*, and was by that King, *Reg.* 38. conſtituted one of the Aſſiſtants to his Executors. In the Reign of King *Edward* VI. he was one of the Hoſtages for Ratification of the Articles of Peace concluded with the *Scots* and *French*, but after the Tragical Death of the Duke of *Somerſet*, when *John Dudley* Earl of *Warwick* preſided in all Publick Affairs, he could not by all that Earl's Artifices be brought into his Deſigns, and was thereupon diſcharged from the Privy Council, and committed to the Tower, where he lay 'till King *Edward's* Death. The Earl of *Warwick*, then Duke of *Northumberland*, having marry'd his Son *Galfrid* to *Jane* Lady *Grey*, whom King *Edward* by his Will had appointed his Succeſſor, beſtirred himſelf to ſet her on the Throne, and to that End got her proclaimed Queen of *England*: But this Earl cordially eſpouſing the Right of *Mary*, King *Henry's* eldeſt Daughter, in a Meeting of divers Lords at *Baynard's Caſtle*, *London*, inveighed ſo zealouſly againſt *Northumberland's* Injuſtice in diſinheriting *Mary*, and ſo encouraged the Lords preſent to maintain her Right, that they cauſed her to be forthwith proclaimed in *Cheap-ſide*, which he rid away to acquaint her with, and accordingly ſo tranſacted Matters, that he ſet her on the Throne, and brought *Northumberland* and Q. *Jane* to the Block. For theſe Services Q. *Mary* made him High Conſtable of *England* for the Day of her Coronation, and the Morrow after, authorizing him to make Knights of the Bath, and Knights Bachelors of all ſuch Perſons as ſhe ſhould call and nominate for that Purpoſe. He was alſo made Conſtable of *England* for the Day preceeding Queen *Elizabeth's* Coronation, High Steward on the Day ſhe was crowned, and from thence one of her Privy Council; but being diſappointed of ſome aſpiring Hopes he had of marrying the Queen, he grew troubled in Mind; and though he was employ'd in ſome State Matters of Importance, as an Enquiry into the Murder of *Henry* Lord *Darnley*, Husband to *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, how he came to his End; and into the Deſigns of the Duke of *Norfolk* to marry the Queen of *Scots*: He acted ſo coldly and ſo indifferently as if he had loſt his Judgment, and ſo died, 22 *Eliz.* leaving only one Daughter *Mary*, who marrying *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, carried this Honour

nour and Caſtle into his Family, in which it continueth to this Day, which ſee in *Norfolk*. The Duke of *Norfolk*, to whom this Caſtle and Town have belonged from Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, hath here an old Caſtle, which may be thought worthy of his Care and keeping up; if not for its noble Situation, yet for the Honour annexed to it; yet is much neglected. What makes this Town moſt famous next to the Earldom is, that it retains the Privilege of ſending Burgeſſes to Parliament, which it hath enjoy'd ever ſince the 30th Year of King *Edward* I. which was ſoon after the Conſtitution of it. It is hardly worth the mentioning, that this Place is famous for Mullets, both for the Plenty, Largeneſs, and Goodneſs of them; but our Hiſtorians think not fit to omit them.

In the late Troubles of *England* the Caſtle of *Arundel* was thought of ſuch Advantage to the Party in Poſſeſſion of it toawe the adjacent County into Obedience, that there was great ſtriving between the King's Friends and Parliament's Adherents who ſhould have it. The Conteſt began thus: The Lord *Hopton*, who was for the King, having obliged *Waller*, who was for the Parliament, to retire in his March into the Weſt, was invited by ſome Gentlemen of *Suſſex* to ſend a Party to them, and they would raiſe more, and take *Arundel Caſtle*, then in the Parliament's Power. The King being acquainted with the Offer, conſented to it, hoping thereby to gain *Kent*; and ſo *Waller* being retired to *London* to get ſome Recruits, the Lord *Hopton* marched into *Suſſex*, and upon Summons had the Caſtle ſurrendred to him within three Days, and gave the Government of it to Sir *Edward Ford*, being himſelf forced to leave it, becauſe *Waller* was returned from *London* with an additional Reinforcement of Two thouſand; with theſe he beat up the Lord *Hopton*'s Quarters, killed him 500 Men at *Alton*, among whom was Colonel *Boles*, and then marched to *Arundel Caſtle*, which finding ill provided, he took it by Surrender upon Quarter. Mr. *Chillingworth* our learned Champion againſt Popery, having ſuffered much in the King's Cauſe, happened to be in this Caſtle when it was recovered, in Quality of an Engineer to the Gariſon, and being then taken Priſoner was carry'd to *Chicheſter*, and kept in the Biſhop's Houſe, which was then put to that Uſe. Mr. *Cheynell*, the famous Preſbyterian Miniſter was then Rector of *Petworth*, and had been ſome Means of his being carry'd thither, becauſe he was ſo ſick as not to be thought able to bear a Journey to *London*, whither ſome of the other Priſoners were carry'd; but his Tenderneſs is ſaid to have proved his Ruin, forthwith ſome of his Brethren troubled him ſo much with their Diſputes, that the loyal Party of that City thought they ſhortened his Days, for he died ſoon after, though otherwiſe civilly uſed. Mr. *Cheynell* behaved himſelf with great Inſolence over the good Man's Grave, and flung his excellent Book, the Religion of Proteſtants, *&c.* into it, to rot with him, as he expreſſed himſelf, expoſing it afterwards as Heretical and Prophane.

Petworth is another Market Town in this Rape, and hath its Market weekly on *Wedneſday*, and Fair yearly on ——

This Manor being an Appendant to the Honour of *Arundel*, was given to *William de Albini* 2d. ſurnamed *With the Strong Hand*, becauſe he had plucked out the Heart of a Lion, to which he was expoſed at *Paris*. He married Queen *Adeliza*, the Relict of King *Henry* I. and was about that Time made Earl of *Arundel*. *Joſceline* of *Lovaine*, younger Son of *Godfrey* Duke of *Brabant*, Queen *Adeliza*'s Brother, was at the ſame Time in *England*; and being upon his Marriage with *Agnes*, the ſole Heir of *William de Percy*, a great Baron, on Condition that he ſhould aſſume the Name of *Percy*, *William de Albini* was prevailed with, by the Queen, to ſettle this Lordſhip of Petworth upon him. From that Time his Poſterity bore the Name of *Percy*, and this Manor, with the Advowſon of the Church, hath till of late continued in his Family, which is very ancient and noble, deriving their Deſcent from the Emperor *Charlemain*. In the Time of *William de Percy* his Grandſon,

upon collecting the Scutage, 8 *Hen.* 3. this Honour was found to have no leſs than 21 Knight's Fees belonging to it.

At the Coronation of King *Richard* II. *Henry* Lord *Percy*, then being Marſhal of *England*, made ſuch by King *Edward* III. and in that Office officiating at that Solemnity, was advanced to the Title and Dignity of Earl of *Northumberland*, as his Poſterity continued; 'till Iſſue Male failing in *Joſcelin* the laſt Earl, this Lordſhip with other great Eſtates deſcended to the ſole Heir *Elizabeth* his Daughter, who by Marriage transferred them all to the Duke of *Somerſet*, who now enjoys them.

In this Town the *Percys* for many Generations had a very noble Seat, which being deſcended by Marriage to the preſent Duke of *Somerſet*, whoſe Family ever ſince the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. hath made one of the moſt ſplendid Figures in the *Engliſh* Court. He hath pulled down the old Houſe all but the Chapel and Library, in the Windows of which laſt the Arms of the Families into which the *Percys* married, are depicted, and built a new one, no leſs ſuitable to his own than the Former was to the Greatneſs of his Dutcheſs's Family. The old Houſe was particularly remarkable for its large and ſtately Stables, with a Riding Houſe of Free-ſtone, as big as a Cloyſter. They afforded a Standing for 60 Horſes with all Accommodations neceſſary. The Duke of *Somerſet* hath pulled them down to enlarge the Avenues to his Palace, of which this is a ſhort Deſcription. It conſiſts of a large Front of Free-ſtone, with Statues on the Top, and in the Court entering into it is a curious Collection of Evergreens of an extraordinary Bigneſs. The great Stairs are noble, the Apartments magnificent, the Bagnio and Offices very nice, and there is one Vault near 400 Foot long: Near it is a fine old Grove of Trees, from whence there is an open Proſpect of the Neighbouring Country. In ſhort, take it all together with its Ornaments and Accommodations (too many to be here mention'd) there is few, if any Subjects in *Europe*, have ſuch Palaces; and though this be this Duke's fineſt, yet all of them excel in this Particular, that they are compleatly furniſhed, ſo that whenever he removes to any of them, he needs to remove nothing for his Uſe.

In the Church here, which was in the Patronage of the *Percys*, they had a Burial Place, in which many of the Earls of *Northumberland* of that Name all interred: Some of them our Hiſtories take particular Notice of, as *Henry Percy*, Earl of *Northumberland*, who was kept 15 Years Priſoner in the Tower for preferring and correſponding with *Thomas Percy* his Kinſman and others of the Gunpower-Treaſon Traitors; *Algernon* his Son and Heir, Lord High Admiral of *England*, 13 *Car.* 1. who though he was thought to have feigned himſelf ſick, when he was appointed Capt. General of the Army that was ſent againſt the *Scots*, becauſe he would not fight againſt them, and afterwards did ſide with the Parliament againſt the ſaid King; yet behaved himſelf ſo cooly in their Cauſe, that he was ever on the Pacifick Part, and did all he could to bring Things to an Accommodation: And *Joſcelin* his Son and Heir, the laſt Earl of the Family, who died at *Turin* in *Savoy*, and was bury'd here in 1670.

Brian Duppa, or *de Uppaugh*, D. D. Dean of *Chriſt-church*, *Oxford*, and Tutor to Prince *Charles* (afterwards *Charles* II.) was Miniſter of this rich Parſonage, computed worth 6 or 700 *l.* a Year, and he was elected to the See of *Chicheſter* ſoon after, yet held this Living *in Commendam*, 'till he was ejected out of both by the long Anti-Epiſcopal Parliament. He lived to the Reſtoration, and was made Biſhop of *Wincheſter*. Theſe are all the Market Towns of this Rape. The Villages are,

Amberley, a Thorough-fare, in Length above a Quarter of a Mile, and about 12 Miles diſtant from *Chicheſter*. It ſtands on the Eaſt Side of the River *Arun*, and we ſuppoſe the Manor hath for a long Time, as now it doth, belonged to the Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, becauſe *William Read* Biſhop of that See built a Caſtle here for his Succeſſors in the Reign of King *Edward* III. but leaſed it out to the Family of *Butlers*, who inhabited there at that Time.

Angmering

Angmering East and West, two ſmall Villages bordering upon the *Engliſh* Channel, ſo called, as Dr. *Fuller* informs us, from *Aqua Marina*, *i. e.* Sea Water. The former of theſe Towns was the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *Richard Fitz-Alan* Earl of *Arundel*, 7 *Rich.* 2. he obtained of that King a Charter for a weekly Market upon *Saturday* in this his Manor, and a Fair yearly on the Eve and Day of the Feaſt of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul* the Apoſtles, *June* 29; but we ſuppoſe the Market, if not the Fair, hath been long diſuſed. This Lord's Father having founded a Chantry at his Chapel in *Arundel* Caſtle, gave for an Endowment in Part to it near 110 Marks *per Annum*, out of this and his other Lordſhips of *Wepham* and *Warncamp* near adjoining in this County.

This Town is render'd famous by the Birth of *John*, *Henry*, and *Thomas Palmer*, the three Sons of *Edward Palmer*, Eſq; then inhabiting it. Their Mother was the Daughter of one Mr. *Clement* of *Wales*, who joining in the Aſſiſtance of King *Henry* VII. from his landing at *Milford-Haven* to the Battle at *Boſworth-Field*, when he won the Throne by killing King *Richard* III. was rewarded with ſeveral Lands in this and the next County. It happen'd, that this their Mother at their Birth was above a Fortnight in Labour, and brought forth *John* the eldeſt on *Whitſunday*, *Henry* on *Trinity-Sunday*, and *Thomas* the *Sunday* after. They all three proved brave and valiant Men, and were on that Account knighted, for their remarkable Succeſſes, as well as famous for their Nativities. From them are deſcended the Knightly Family of *Palmers* in this County and *Kent*, of whom Sir *Roger Palmer* was Cofferer to K. *Charles* I. and dy'd at above 80 Years old.

Aysfeld, or *Aſhfold*, the Manor of *Thomas de Bromflete*, a Parliamentary Baron from 28 *Henry* 6. to the 6th of *Edw.* 4. in whoſe Reign, *Anno* 16. he dy'd poſſeſs'd of it, and left it, with other Eſtates, to his only Daughter and Heir *Margaret*, the Daughter of Sir *Lancelot Threlkeld*, Knt. His other Lands he left to Charitable Uſes, as ſhall be ſhewed in *Yorkſhire*.

Belinghurſt, or *Billingherſt*, ſituate upon the River *Arun*, not far from its Riſe, which is there increaſed by a Rivulet falling into it. The noted Highway, call'd *Stanes-ſtreet Cauſe-way*, paſſeth by this Village to *Arundel* in this County: It is in ſome Places ten Yards broad, and in moſt ſeven, and a Yard and half deep in Stones, as by cutting Paſſages thro' it for a Current of Water is diſcover'd, and goes on in a ſtreight Line thither; it is the more to be wonder'd at, becauſe 'tis made of Flints and Pebbles, none of which are now found within ſeven Miles of it. See more of this Way in our Hiſtory of *Surrey* in the Hundred of *Darking*.

Climpling, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *Savaric de Bohun* the 2d, in the Reign of King *Henry* I. who leaving it to *Franco de Bohun*, his Son, it was confirmed to him 1 *Rich.* 1. with divers other Lordſhips in this County, and the Liberties thereunto belonging, to hold to him the ſaid *Franco*, and his Heirs, as freely and peaceably as *Savaric* his Father had done. *Franco* left *John* his Son and Heir, who was Serjeant of the King's Chapel in the Reign of King *Edward* I. and held the Office of *Spigurnel* (*i. e.* Sealer of the Writs) under that King. His Grandſon *John de Bohun* render'd himſelf famous by his great Services in *Flanders* and *France*, when King *Edward* III. claimed the Crown of *France*, and particularly at the Battle of *Creſſey*, 19 *Edw.* 3. when that King rewarding ſuch as by their Valour promoted that Victory, ſummon'd him to Parliament among the Barons of the Realm. He departed this Life, 41 *Edw.* 3. ſeiz'd of this Manor, and divers other Eſtates, which his Son *John* inherited, but was never ſummon'd to Parliament as a Baron.

Felpham, or *Fethlam*, a Village ſituate upon the Channel at the Mouth of a ſmall Rivulet, and near a Place call'd the *Sluice*. The Lordſhip of this Place was 9 *Edw.* 2. the Eſtate of *John* Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey*, who having no Legitimate Iſſue, did, by a ſpecial Grant, give the Inheritance of all his Lands and Eſtates to that King and his Heirs, of which this Manor of *Fethlam* was one. In Recompence for

his Settlement, the King gave him the Caſtles and Manors of *Conningsburgh* and *Sandale*, with ſome other Eſtates for Life, which all came by his Death to King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 19.

Ford, the Lordſhip of *Savaric de Bohun*, who had in the Reign of King *Henry* III. three Knights Fees in this Place and *Midherſt*. His Deſcendant *John de Bohun*, who was ſo famous for his Actions in *France* in King *Edward* III's Reign, as is before mention'd, dy'd poſſeſs'd of it, 41 *Edw.* 3. and left it to his Son *John de Bohun*.

Hardham, otherwiſe call'd *Feringham*, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of the ancient Family of *D'Awtreys*, or *de alta Ripa*, who were Owners of much Land in theſe Parts, as well as this Village, which lies in the very Boſom of the River, now beſt known by the Name of *Arun*, but anciently called by the *Normans Hault-rey*, and *Engliſh High-ſtream*, from which they take their Name. This Family ſeems to have been one of the chief Families of this County in the Reigns of King *Henry* VII. and the ſucceeding Kings; for *Edward D'Awtree*, Eſq; was High-Sheriff for this County and *Surrey*, 7 *Hen.* 7. and after him bore the ſame Office Sir *John D'Awtree*, Knt. 18 *Hen.* 8. and the ſame Knight, or another of his Name and Title 37th of the ſame King, and *William D'Awtree*, Eſq; 8 *Eliz.*

Herſt, or *Hurſt*, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *Godwin* Earl of *Kent*, as appears by the Conqueror's Survey, call'd *Domeſday Book*. He left ſeveral Sons, of which King *Harold*, who loſt the Crown to the Conqueror, was the eldeſt, and loſt his Eſtates with his Life at *Lewes* in this County. It is probable, it was given by the Conqueror to *William de Warren*, not only his Kinſman by Blood, but one who valiantly fought for him againſt *Harold*, and much contributed to his Victory; for we find *John de Warren*, Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey*, deſcended from him, procuring a Fair yearly for this Place on the Feaſt of St. *Lawrence*, *Aug.* 10. 6 *Edw.* 2. He afterwards ſettled it, with his other Eſtates on the Crown, as is ſhewed in *Felpham*.

High-down is the Seat of Sir *Charles Goring*, Bart. whoſe Family is ancient. He hath a pretty good Eſtate.

Ibernow, or *Ivernoll*, an appendant Lordſhip to the Manors of *Half-naked*, or *Halnaker* and *Wallerton*, the Lordſhips of *Thomas* Lord *de la Warr* in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. but upon the Diſſolution of the greater Abbeys, *Reg.* 31. of that King, he exchanged thoſe head Manors, and all their Appurtenances, which were ſeveral other ſmall Manors beſides this, for the Site and Circuit of the Abby of *Wherwell* in *Hampſhire*, with the Lordſhips of *Wherwell*, and divers other Lordſhips thereunto belonging, which King *Henry* confirmed to him, *Elizabeth* his Wife, and his Heirs by his Grant. Theſe Exchanges were contrived by *Cromwell*, and the Politicians of thoſe Times, and made by that King, whom none dare deny, to prevent reſtoring of the Monaſteries.

Iſham, or *Ihamme*, the Lordſhip of *William de Grandiſon*, and *Sibilla* his Wife, but transferred to King *Edward* I. with the Manor of *Idenne* in the Rape of *Haſtings*, (of which ſee more there) for a Rent-Charge of 46 *l.* 6 *s.* 3 *d.* iſſuing out of the Manors of *Dartford* and *Cranſtead* in *Kent*. He had ſummons to Parliament as a Baron, from 27 *Edw.* 1. to 19 *Edw.* 2. *John de Grandiſon*, Biſhop of *Exeter*, was the ſecond Son of this *William* and *Sibilla*.

Michelgrove, is the Seat of Sir *John Shelley*, Bart. He is of an ancient Family, and hath a very good Eſtate.

Offam, another Manor appendant to the great Lordſhips of *Half-naked* and *Wallerton*, with which they paſſed to King *Henry* VIII. in Exchange for the Site of *Wherwell* Abby, with *Thomas* Lord *de la Warr*, as is ſhewed more largely in *Ibernow* above.

Parham, the Seat and Lordſhip of Sir *Cecil Biſhop*. His Houſe bears the Name of the Place, and hath a Park adjoyning to it, by which the Road by three ſucceſſive Deſcents brings the Traveller to *Amberley* above-mention'd.

Stopham, the Demeſne of *William de Echingham*, who poſſeſſing many Lordſhips and Eſtates in this County, obtained 23 *Edw.* 1. a Charter of Free-Warren for them all, and among others, for this Place. *Robert de Echingham*, probably his Son and Succeſſor, 34 *Edw.* 1. inherited his Lands, and having attended King *Edward* I. in his Expedition into *Scotland*, was, by his Succeſſor King *Edward* II. ſummon'd to Parliament as a Baron. His Family continu'd in ſome Reputation in this County, for *Robert de Echingham*, Eſq; was High-Sheriff of this County and *Surrey*, 14 *Rich.* 2. but none of them was ſummon'd to Parliament, but *William de Echingham* was call'd at the ſame Time, and ſate with him, and could not be a Deſcendent from him. We find divers of the Name of *Etchingham* Knights of the Shire for this County, in the Reigns of King *Edward* II. and III. but whether they were of this Family, tho' proper Names in our Hiſtories, and Records are often written differently, and frequently miſtaken, we can't determine.

Walberton, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *Robert de St. John*, Son of *William de St. John*, who being the Son of *Adam de Port*, by *Mabel* his Wife, Grandchild and Heir of *Roger de St. John*, aſſumed the Name of *St. John*, and in all Writings ſtil'd himſelf, *Willielmus de Sto. Johanne, & Hæres Adæ de Port.* This *Robert*, 38 *Hen.* 3. obtain'd a Charter of Free-warren in all his Demeſne Lands in this Place, and ſeveral others in this County. He left it thus privileg'd to his Son and Heir *John de St. John*, who held the Manor of *Baſing* of King *Edward* I. *in Capite.* He dy'd 12 *Edw.* 2. and left this Manor to his Son *Hugh*, who dy'd 11 *Edw.* 3. leaving *Mirabel* his Wife ſurviving, who held this and ſeveral other Manors in Dowry, during the Minority of their Son *Edmund*, who was but four Years old at his Father's Death. He dy'd in his Minority, (yet *Elizabeth* his Wife ſurviving, had an Aſſignment of this Manor, and ſome other Eſtates, for her Dowry) and left his Lands to his two Siſters *Margaret* and *Iſabel*, which laſt being marry'd to *Lucas de Poynings*, at the Death of *Elizabeth*, had this Manor and ſome others of her Dowry-Lands for her Purparty, and her Siſter dying without Heirs, *Poynings* Children by her became Heirs of the whole Inheritance of the *Ports*, or *St. Johns.*

Wiggenhoult, or *Wykenholle*, the Lordſhip of *Henry de Tregoz*, who, 33 *Edw.* 1. obtained a Charter of Free-Warren for his Demeſne Lands in this Place, and having been 4 *Edw.* 2. in the Expedition againſt *Scotland*, was, in the 8th Year of the ſame Reign, ſummon'd to Parliament among the Barons, and ſo continued 'till the 15 *Edw.* 2.

Yapton, or *Yapeton*, one of thoſe Manors in this County, for which *William de Echingham* obtain'd a Charter of Free-warren of King *Edward* I. *Reg.* 23. as he did for *Stopham* above-mention'd, which in ſucceeding Ages becoming the Eſtate of *Thomas Weſt* Lord *de la Warr*, was, with other Lordſhips and Eſtates, exchanged as *Ivernoll* above-mention'd was, with King *Henry* VIII. for the Site and Poſſeſſions of the great Abby of *Wherwell*, as above is ſaid. This is all the Account we can give of the Towns and Villages of this Rape of *Arundel*, and ſhall now proceed to

II. BRAMBER *Rape.*

This Rape is bounded on the Eaſt with the Rape of *Arundel*, on the South, where the Peninſula of *Selſey* jets out into a Promontory, with the *Engliſh* Channel, on the Weſt with *Hampſhire*, where are the Iſlands *Thorney* and *Haling* by the Sea-ſide, and on the North with the County of *Surrey*. In this Rape are theſe Hundreds, *viz. Bitbeech*, *Brightford*, *Eaſt Cawrith*, *Fiſhergate*, *Weſt Greenſtead*, *Shinglecroſſe*, *Stening*, *Terring*, *Tipnoke*, and *Windeham*: We ſuppoſe that the Fee of this Rape is in the Family of the *Weſts* Lord *de la Warr*, ſince *Thomas* Lord *de la Warr* obtain'd a Grant of King *Henry* VII. in Special Tail of almoſt all the Hundreds of this Rape, with many other Eſtates, which came then to the Crown by the Attainder

Attainder of *John* Duke of *Norfolk*, then lately ſlain on King *Richard* III's Part in *Boſworth-Field*; whether upon the Reverſe of the Attainder of the *Norfolk* Family, this Rape and other Eſtates forfeited, were reſtored, we find not; and ſo proceed to the Towns and Villages, of which, 3 are Market Towns, but *Bramber*, from whence this Rape takes its Name, and doubtleſs was once the chief Place in it, is now none of them, we ſhall give it the firſt Place among the Villages, and treat firſt of the Market Towns, *viz.*

Horſham, a good Borough, taking its Name from *Horſa*, Brother to *Hengiſt* the *Saxon*, and govern'd by two Bayliffs, electing Burgeſſes to ſerve in Parliament, as it hath done from 30 *Edw.* 1. to this Time, and being the Place where the County Gaol is kept. The Market is weekly on *Saturdays*, and the Fairs on *Midſummer* Day and *Nov.* 19. It was moſt anciently the Lordſhip of the *Howards* Dukes of *Norfolk*, but was forfeited to the Crown by *John* Duke of *Norfolk*, attainted after his Death in the firſt Parliament of King *Henry* VII. whom he had oppoſed in *Boſworth-Field*, fighting for King *Richard* III. but being ſo forfeited to the Crown, was given by that King to *Thomas Weſt* Lord *de la Warr*, and ſettled on him by a Special Tail, as is ſaid concerning this Rape before.

Nicholas Hoſtreſham, whoſe Name is contracted to *Horſham*, may juſtly be placed in this Town, as deſcended from it, Families of Note often taking their Names from the Places of their Reſidence, and if that be admitted, he will give ſome Luſtre to it, for he was a very learned Man, and ſo famous a Phyſician, that the Nobility coveted his Company on any Conditions, ſo high an Eſteem had they for him. It ſeems, it was ſomething of a peculiar Art in him to cure and yet pleaſe his Patient, which he would not do nevertheleſs, unleſs it was conſiſtent with the Diſeaſe, for his Aim was to cure and pleaſe, if poſſible, but diſpleaſe if unavoidable. He was of a middle Temper, neither ſo rough as to affright, nor ſo gentle as to humour a Patient into his Deſtruction, ſo that he was almoſt two Phyſicians in one Man. He wrote many Books, and one deſerves eſpecially to be taken Notice of, entitled, *Againſt the Pain in the Reins, whoſe Beginning is, A Stone is ſometimes bred in the Reins*, &c. Which is the more to be obſerved, becauſe it is confidently aſſerted by ſome, That the Stone was never heard of in *England* 'till Hops came in, and our Beer was brewed with them; but this Opinion is confuted by that Treatiſe, for Hops began to be commonly uſed in Beer about the Year 1516, and this Doctor flouriſh'd in 1443, which is above 70 Years before.

Stening, or *Steyning*, a ſmall Market Town, the Market on *Friday* weekly; but here is a monthly Market alſo on the ſecond *Wedneſday* of every Month for fat and lean Cattle, which is pretty large, and three Fairs yearly, *viz.* one on the 29th of *May*, which has not been kept long, but is now pretty large for all Sorts of fat and lean Cattle, and moſt Sorts of Traders; another on the Nativity of the Virgin *Mary*, *Sept.* 8, which is an ancient Fair, and pretty large for all Sorts of fat and lean Cattle, Seed Wheat, and other Goods; but the *Michaelmas* Fair is much the greateſt, for there have been 2 or 3000 *Welch* Cattle ſold at it on a Day, beſides an Abundance of other Cattle, both fat and lean Sheep, Hogs and Horſes, Seed Wheat, and all Sorts of Traders; ſo that it is counted one of the greateſt Fairs of *Suſſex*. Mr. *Cambden* ſays, that the Market was well frequented in his Time (*i. e. Anno* 1607) In King *Alfred*'s Will, (if he miſtakes not) it is called *Steningham*. The Manor of this Town was the Eſtate of *John de Moubray* Duke of *Norfolk*, 'till being ſlain with King *Rich.* III. in *Boſworth* Field, he was attainted in Parliament, 1 *Hen.* 7. and his Eſtate being ſeized, this Lordſhip was given by that King to *Thomas* Lord *de la Warr* and his Heirs. A mean contemptible Place, in which, ſays a modern Traveller, there is hardly an Houſe fit to put an Horſe in; yet this poor Place hath the Privilege of ſending Burgeſſes to Parliament, as well as the largeſt Corporations and Counties,

ties, and as many. Pity it is, that ſuch undue Cuſtoms ſhould not be aboliſhed, and that they are not, it is very probable, ſome find a great Advantage by it, otherwiſe ſuch an Inequality were inſufferable. But we have a much better Account from ſome others better acquainted with the Place, * *viz.* That (according to Report) it hath been a very large Town, though at this Time there is not above 150 Families in it, but not above 84 have any Right to vote in Elections. The Hundred of *Steyning* is mix'd in the Town with the Borough, ſo that ſome Houſes of the Town ſtand partly in the Borough, and partly in the Hundred, which often cauſes Diſputes about the Right of Voting. The Cuſtom of this Borough is, that every one that lives in a Burgage Tenure, and being a legal Inhabitant in the Pariſh, is charged to the Church and Poor, hath a Right to vote in Elections. Its chief Magiſtrate is a Conſtable who preſides over and determines Elections, which he did ſo partially in 1710, that the Corporation was ſilenced for a Time for Bribery that Year, but hath ſince recovered its Privilege of Electing again. The Duke of *Norfolk* is now Lord of the Borough.

Here is an ancient Free-School for the Teaching of Grammar, founded by one Mr. *Holland* a Tradeſman of this Town, who died about 100 Years ago, and lies buried in the Churchyard here. It is repoſed in the Hands of ſix Truſtees, who have Power to chuſe a new Maſter upon the Death or Removal of the old one; and when one of the Truſtees dies, the Survivors are to chuſe another. The Sallary of the Maſter is in Lands, worth about 30*l.* a Year, and he is obliged to teach all the Boys of the Town or Pariſh *gratis*.

The Town is ſupply'd with Water by a famous Spring, which iſſues out of a great Mountain not half a Mile from the Town, and drives two Mills that belong to the Town, ſo that the Inhabitants ſeldom or never want Water.

Wapping-Thorn and *Naſh* have been ancient Seats in this Town, but are now gone to Decay.

In this Town about the Year 1710 were two very remarkable Births, one of *Eliz. Brooker*, who was deliver'd of a Child which had ſix Fingers on each Hand, and as many Toes on each Foot, two Codds, and ſeveral other monſtrous Parts; the other of Mrs. *King*, who was delivered of four Children at one Birth, two Boys and two Girls, all born alive and baptized.

Here is alſo a very particular Sort of Charity given by Sir *Barrick Hiltman*, Bart. to this Town and ſeveral others, *viz.* 24*l. per Annum* to 24 Pariſhes for 99 Years, which is a good deal more than half expired.

About this Town is a Tract of very good Land for ſome Hundreds of Acres together, worth above 20*s.* an Acre yearly Rent. It produceth often 30 or 40 Buſhels of Wheat, and 50 Buſhels of Barley an Acre, for a great many Acres together. The Downs alſo are very good Feed for Sheep, ſo that they have as good Beef and Mutton in theſe Parts for Soundneſs and Sweetneſs, as in any Place of *England*. Upon the Hills, within a Mile of the Town is a good Four-mile Courſe, and there are often Plates run for on it. The Air is very wholeſome, and the People uſually live to a great Age. The Road from *Lewes*, *Brithelmſton*, and *Shoreham*, to *Petworth*, *Midhurſt*, &c. paſſeth through this Town to the Advantage of the People.

Terring is reckoned alſo among the Market Towns of this County; but we find not which Day of the Week it was kept on, if it ever had a Market, nor of any Fair. The Manor of it, but under the Name of *Torringes*, is ſaid in *Domeſday Book* to have been a Part of the large Poſſeſſions of *Godwin* Earl of *Kent*, which all fell into the Conqueror's Hands by his Victory over King *Harold*; but whether it remained in the Crown, or was given to any of his Followers, we cannot diſcover,

* *In a Letter from Mr.* Dendy *and Mr.* Haylor, *in* 1710.

discover, nor any thing of it 'till *Roger* Lord *de la Warr*, 13 *Edw.* 1, obtain'd a Charter of Free-warren for this Manor and other of his Lands in this County of that Prince, and left it to his Posterity, by whom it came into the Family of *Weſt*, made Lords *de la Warr* by the Marriage with *Joan* Sister of the laſt Lord *de la Warr*, whoſe Son *Reginald* by Sir *Thomas Weſt*, Knt. was the firſt Lord *de la Warr* of that Family, though *John Griffin* was thought truly the next Heir.

In this Pariſh is a Village, or Hamlet called *Salvington*, rendered much more famous than the Town itſelf for the Birth of the moſt learned Lawyer and Antiquary, *John Selden*, Eſq; whom *Grotius*, a good Judge of Learning, ſtiles the Glory of the *Engliſh* Nation: His Father was *John Selden*, the Son of *Thomas*, and his Mother *Margaret*, the Daughter of *Thomas Baker* of *Ruſſington* in *Kent*. He derived his School Learning from the Free-School at *Chicheſter*, and his Univerſity from *Hart-Hall* in *Oxford*, from whence he removed to the *Inner-Temple*, where he gained ſo great a Knowledge of the Law, or Antiquities of all Sorts, that he became the Miracle of his Time. It would take up a Volume to give a juſt Character of him; we ſhall only ſpeak ſomething of him, as 1. A Lawyer. 2. A Skilful Antiquary. 3. A Voluminous Writer.

1. As a Lawyer, he was very judicious and learned, but that which render'd him moſt famous and popular in this Reſpect, was the Argument that he held with Attorney-General *Noy*, about the Granting an *Habeas Corpus* for thoſe Gentlemen who were impriſoned for refuſing to pay the Loan to King *Charles* I. Every Man look-ed upon him as pleading the Common Cauſe of the Nation, and eſteemed themſelves as his Clients, conceiving that the Liberty of all the Nation was concerned in that Suit. From this Time he had much Buſineſs in his Profeſſion, and tho' he ſeldom or never came to the Bar, he gave Chamber-Council, and was much made uſe of in conveying Eſtates; his Knowledge of Antiquities, eſpecially in the Endowments of Monaſteries, &c. enabling him to ſettle, clear, and rectify dubious Titles: In this Science he wrote ſeveral Books, as his *Mare Clauſum*, in Anſwer to *Hugo Grotius's Mare Liberum*, aſſerting therein, againſt *Grotius*, the King of *England's* Authority over the *Britiſh* Seas; for which he was much applauded by the Court, Obſervations upon *Fleta's Tenures*, *Forteſcue's Modus Tenendi Parliamentum*, and *De Laudibus Legum Angliæ*, *Hiſtory of Tythes*, which comprehends much of the Heathen, Jewiſh, and Chriſtian Learning upon that Subject, but ſo much diſtorted, that he was forced to recant it before the High Commiſſion Court, and was convinced of his ill Conduct by Dr. *Fiſher* a Civilian, Dr. *Montague* a Divine, Mr. *Nettles* a great Talmudiſt; ſo that he got no Reputation by this Work, though he was much admired for others. Notes on the Sums of Sir *Ralph Hengham*, Lord Chief Juſtice in King *Henry* I's Days; Of the Rights and Privileges of *Engliſh* Subjects; The Privileges of the Baronage of *England*, and of the Office of the Lord Chancellor. He was the readieſt Man in the Kingdom in finding out Records, and his Arguments of Law were much ſet by.

2. As an Antiquary, he was of ſo ſtrong a Body, and ſo capacious a Memory, partly Natural, and partly Artificial, that he made himſelf Maſter of moſt Languages by his Induſtry, ſo far as to underſtand them by Grammar and Dictionary, and this after he had entered himſelf into the *Temple*; but he was much more perfect in *Hebrew* and the *Oriental* Tongues depending on that, *Greek*, *Latin*, and *Saxon*, by which he was capacitated to ſearch into all the Learning of the World, and did it ſo effectually, that if ever any Man, he was ignorant of nothing to be gained by Reading: Of this he gave a full Demonſtration in theſe Writings, *viz.* *De Dyſſyris*, *Uxor Hebraica*, *Deſynedriis*, *De Jure Naturali*, *& Gentum juxta Diſciplinam Hæbræorum*; *De Succeſſione in Bona Defuncti ſecundum Lege*, *Hebræor.* *De ſucceſſione in Pontificatum Hæbræorum*; *Marmora Arundeliana*;

delliana; *Spicilegium in Eadmari 6 Libros*; *Eutychius*'s Original of the Church of *Alexandria*, &c.

3. As a Writer, though we have given a large Catalogue of his Works under the former Heads, yet there remain ſo many that may be properly put under this Head, and yet of a different Nature from the former, that he may ſeem to have done nothing but write, as well as to have read ſo much as to have given himſelf no Time to write. Of this Sort are his Books of the Original of Duels; *Jam. Anglorum facies altera*; Notes and Illuſtrations upon *Mich. Drayton*'s *Polio'bion*; Titles of Honour; *Analecta Anglo-Britannica*; *Tractatus Gallicus*, i. e. *de Agendi, excipiendique formulis*; The Preface to the Ten *Engliſh* Hiſtorians; God made Man; A Treatiſe intended to prove the Nativity of our Saviour to have been on *December* 25, as we keep it; a Poſthumous Work, *De Nummis & Biblia Nummaria*, both dedicated to Sir *Simonds D'Ewes*, and many others. He died on St. *Andrew*'s Day, 1654, *Ætat.* 70, and was magnificently buried in the *Temple Church*, *December* 14, following. Archbiſhop *Uſher* preach'd his Funeral Sermon; and becauſe he ſaid not much of his Principles of Religion, ſome thought he deſerved no Commendation in that Reſpect; but as Mr. *Johnſon*, then Maſter of the *Temple*, ſaid at his Interment, If Learning would have perpetuated any Man's Life, he could not have died: So Sir *Matthew Hale*, one of his Executors, and afterward Lord Chief Juſtice, often profeſſed, That Mr. *Selden* was a reſolved ſerious Chriſtian, and that he was ſuch a fierce Adverſary to Mr. *Hobbs*'s Errors, that he always oppoſed him ſo earneſtly, as either to make Mr. *Hobbs* fly, or to avoid his Commany with Deteſtation. He died exceeding Wealthy, not only in Money and Land, but in ancient and modern Medals and Coins of the *Roman* Emperors and *Engliſh* Kings. His large, rare, and coſtly Library was beſtowed on one of the Inns of Court, upon Condition that they ſhould provide a ſuitable Caſe for ſo coſtly a Jewel, *i. e.* build a fair and firm Fabrick for it; but that being neglected, it was given to the *Bodleian* Library at *Oxford*, where it hath an Apartment allotted to it. Theſe are all the Market Towns, and therefore we go on to the Villages.

Brember, or *Brembrey*, the Lordſhip of *William de Braoſe*, or *Breoſe*, who had no leſs than 40 Manors in this County beſides this, when the Conqueror's Survey was taken. He was a very devout Man after the Mode of thoſe Times, and among other Gifts to the Monks of St. *Florence* at *Salmun* in *France*, gave them the Church of S. *Nicholas* at this Place. His Succeſſor and Heir *Philip de Braoſe* was no leſs pious in the ſame Kind, for he gave to the Abby of *Lewes* in this County four of his Salt-works in this Town, and to the Monks of *Salmure* the Prebend of *Jeffrey de Brembre*, and confirmed his Father's Gifts to their Monaſtery. The Family of *Braoſes* enjoy'd this Lordſhip divers Succeſſions, and having obtained a Licence to build a Caſtle here, had their Reſidence in it, and were Barons of it, 'till *William de Braoſe* having offended King *John*, had his Eſtates ſeized, and then *Richard* Earl of *Cornwal*, King *John*'s ſecond Son, had this Rape and Barony given him, which had been held by the *Braoſes* from the Conqueſt by the Service of ten Knights Fees. But after ſome Time the Wrath of King *John* was ſo much appeaſed, that being at this Town he conſented that *Reginald de Braoſe*, upon doing his Fealty, ſhould have great Part of his Father's Lands reſtored to him, which happening a little before the King's Death, his Son and Succeſſor King *Henry* III. ſent a friendly Meſſage to him, promiſing him that if he would be an obedient Subject, he ſhould repoſſeſs all his Father's Lands; to which complying, he had this Caſtle and Manor reſigned to him.

Reginald, ſoon after, made over this Caſtle and Barony to *William* his Son, from whom it paſſed to his Heir *John*, who had his Reſidence on this Manor, and died 16 *Henry* 3. at this his Caſtle, by a Fall from his Horſe. His Son *John* being left in his Minority, King *Henry* ſeized upon the Caſtle, and put it into the Cuſtody of his

Brother *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, 'till he ſhould come to his full Age, which when he had attained, he was put into the Poſſeſſion of it. He left *William de Braoſe* his Heir, and he another *William*, who having obtained the Marriage of *John* the Son and Heir of *Roger de Mowbray* for his Daughter *Aliva*, made a ſpecial Settlement of this Caſtle of *Bramber* upon them and the Heirs of their two Bodies lawfully begotten, and for Want of ſuch Heirs, upon *Humphrey de Bohun* Earl of *Hereford* and *Eſſex*, and his Heirs. *John de Mowbray* came into Poſſeſſion of this Caſtle and Barony, but joining in the Inſurrection againſt the *Spenſers* with *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter* and many other Nobles, 14 *Edward* 2. he was beheaded at *York* for his Treaſon, and his Wife being impriſoned was ſorely oppreſs'd, 'till ſhe was obliged to give up her Title to this Honour, and her Hereditary Eſtates in this County. The *Spenſers* enjoy'd theſe ill-gotten Eſtates but a very little Time, being ſoon after executed themſelves, for miſguiding King *Edward* II. who being alſo depoſed, his Son, King *Edward* III. being made ſenſible of the good Services the Family of the *Moubrays* had done the Crown, accepted the Heir, *John de Moubray*'s Fealty, and gave him Livery of his Lands. He attended that King in two Expeditions into *Scotland*, and when the *French* hovered upon the Coaſts, he was appointed to remain at this Caſtle with Horſe and Arms to defend them. In his Family this Honour remained, 'till *John de Moubray* Duke of *Norfolk*, taking Part with King *Richard* II. was ſlain with that King in *Boſworth Field*, and his Eſtate being ſeiz'd upon his Attainder in Parliament, 1 *Henry* 7. this Caſtle, Manor, and ſeveral other of his Lordſhips in this County were given to *Thomas* Lord *de la Warr*, and his Heirs. It is at preſent a Borough, and elects Members to Parliament. Half the Town joins to *Steyning*, and the other Half ſtands at about half a Mile Diſtance from it, being called *Bramber-ſtreet*. They have about 32 Electors, and might have many more, if they would build Houſes upon old Foundations, of which there are many between the Street and *Steyning*. This Town, and *Steyning* abovementioned, were joined in the ſame Writ for electing Burgeſſes of Parliament from 26 *Edw.* 1. to 12 *Edw.* 4. but ſince they have elected as two different Boroughs, as they now do. The Cuſtoms of the Borough are the ſame with thoſe of *Steyning*. Moſt of the Houſes in the Borough belong to the Lord *Windſor*, who hath for the moſt Part himſelf or his Friends choſe there. On the North-Weſt of *Bramber-ſtreet* are the Remains of an old Caſtle, and there are ſome Walls ſtanding about it of a vaſt Thickneſs.

Beau-buſh, or *Beaw-buſſon*, a Village appendent to the Honour and Caſtle of *Bramber*, which paſſed always along with it, and needs no farther Deſcription.

Broadwater, *Broodwater*, or *Bradwater*, as it is variouſly written, the Barony of the Lords *de Camois*, who flouriſhed from the Time of King *Edward* I. to the Reign of King *Edward* IV. or ſomething after: They were a Family of eminent Gentry in the Beginning of the Reign of King *Hen.* III. for *Ralph de Camois*, who had ſided with the Rebellious Barons againſt King *John*, returning to his Obedience to his Son, had his Lands in *Huntingtonſhire* reſtored to him, and was entruſted with the Office of High Sheriff of theſe Counties of *Suſſex* and *Surrey*, but were not Barons 'till the Reign of King *Edward* I. at the ſooneſt. The moſt Memorable Thing of this Family is the Act of *John de Camois*, Grandſon of the former *Ralph*, not to be precedented, *viz.* That by a formal Deed out of his own Free Will, he gave and demiſed his own Wife *Margaret*, Daughter and Heir to Sir *John Gateſden*, Knt. to Sir *William Paynell*, Knt. on this Occaſion. It ſeems *Margaret* better affecting Sir *William Paynell*, departed from her Husband, and lived in Adultery with *Paynell*; Mr. *Camois* finding this, went voluntarily to Sir *William*, and came to this Accord, in Form, and ſealed it before many Witneſſes, That he would releaſe all his Right and Title to her, the ſaid *Margaret*, and to that End, by the ſame Deed voluntarily gave, granted, and for ever quit-claimed unto Sir *William Paynell*, all the Goods and Chattles

Chattels which ſhe had, or hereafter might have, as alſo whatever was in his Hands of the aforeſaid *Margaret*'s Goods and Chattels with their Appurtenances, ſo as neither himſelf, nor any other in his Name, might, or for ever ought to claim or challenge any Intereſt in the ſaid *Margaret*, or in her Goods and Chattels from thenceforth. This Deed was made in *Latin*, and is in Sir *William Dugdales*, Bar. *Vol.* I. *pag.* 767. ſet down at length, tranſcribed out of the Parliament Rolls, to which the Agreement was afterward referred.

Mr. *Camois* lived ſome Years after this Compact, but died before his Wife, who thereupon, 28 *Edw.* 1. got herſelf legally marry'd to Sir *William*, and by a Petition in Parliament laid Claim to a third Part of the Eſtate, of which Mr. *Camois* died ſeized for her Dowry. To this Claim it was anſwered by the King's Attorney, that there was no Dowry due to her, becauſe ſhe had voluntarily forſaken her Husband long before his Death, and lived in Adultery with Sir *William Paynel*, and never was reconciled to her Husband. To which Sir *William* and ſhe reply'd, That they did not live together adulterouſly, but by Virtue of the former Grant; whereupon the Deciſion was referred to the Parliament began at *Lincoln*, 29 *Edw.* 1. and ending at *Weſtminſter*, 30 *Edw.* 1. in which the King's Council alledging the Statute whereby it was enacted, That if a Wife do of her own Accord forſake her Husband and live adulterouſly with another Man, ſhe ſhall for ever be debarred of her Dowry, unleſs her Husband without Eccleſiaſtical Coertion be reconciled to her, and cohabit with her; Judgment was given againſt her, that ſhe ſhould have no Dowry out of her Husband *Camois*'s Lands. This Suit was famous in its Time, and 'tis probable that it might occaſion the Letter ſent by Pope *Gregory* to Archbiſhop *Lanfrank*, in which he blames him for a Practice in this Iſle not only of Mens forſaking their Wives, but giving and demiſing them. *Cambden* and *Dugdale* taking Notice of this Caſe, as rare, we could not paſs it by, though ſomething long.

To this Sir *John* ſucceeded Sir *Ralph Comois*, Knt. his Son and Heir by the ſaid *Margaret*, who at her Death left him the Manor of *Eling* in *Northamptonſhire*, which was of her Inheritance. He attended the King in the Wars with the *French* and *Scots*, and on that Account obtained ſeveral Grants of the Kings *Edward* I. and II. among which was this, a Charter for a Market every *Monday* at this Town, and a Fair yearly on the Eve, Day, and Morrow after the Feaſt of St. *Barnabas* the Apoſtle, *June* 11, as they both continued ſome Succeſſions in that Family: But *Thomas Camois*, for what Reaſons is not known, obtained a Grant to change the Market from *Monday* to *Saturday*, as it continued to 7 *Rich.* 2. when he procured another Charter to reſtore it to *Monday* again, but in both fixing the Fair on St. *Barnabas*, as before; and in the 11th Year of the ſame King getting a Grant of another Fair in this Town, upon the Eve, Day, and Morrow of the Feaſt of St. *Luke*, *Oct.* 18. He was a Favourite of King *Richard* II's, and was removed from the Court by the Nobles who pretended to rectify that King's Government, but after he was depoſed, this Lord (for he had ſat among the Barons from 7 *Rich.* 2.) was received into Favour by King *Henry* IV. who employ'd him in his *French* Affairs. He dy'd 9 *Hen.* 5. being then ſeiſed of this Manor and divers other Eſtates, which deſcended to *Hugh Camois* his Couſin and Heir; but he dying within Age, and without Iſſue, they paſſed to his two Siſters, who were then married, *Margaret* the Eldeſt to *Ralph de Rademille*, and *Eleanor* the Youngeſt to *Roger Lewknere*, who had Livery of them, as of their Wives Inheritance, 5 *Hen.* 6. and their Poſterity enjoy'd them, though ſome of the Family of *Camois* were yet in Being.

In the Chancel of this Church of *Broadwater* we find that *Thomas* Lord *de la Warr*, a Perſon of great Eminency and Employments in the Reigns of the Kings *Henry* VII. and VIII. did by his laſt Will and Teſtament bequeath his Body to be buried in a Tomb of Free-ſtone, appoint-

ing that his Executors ſhould bury him according to his Honour, giving to every poor Man and Woman attending his Corps to the Church Two-pence; for the bearing which Charge he ordered his Collar of Gold and Chain, which he wore as Knight of the Garter, to be ſold; and to the Church his Mantle of blue, and Gown of Crimſon Velvet to make two Altar-Cloths. *Eleanor* his Lady ſurvived him about ten Years, and by her Will appointed her Body to be buried in the ſame Tomb with her Husband's in the Chancel of this Church, and that a Prieſt ſhould ſing Maſs for her Soul for one Year after her Deceaſe, and for his Wages ſhould receive of her Executors ten Marks.

Chenkbury, a Military Fort within two Miles of

Ciſsbury, a little Town encompaſſed about with a military Fortification and Bank rudely caſt up, where the Inhabitants believe that *Cæſar* intrenching, fortify'd it for his Camp; but the Name ſo plainly bearing the Mark of the Author, *Ciſſa*, whoſe Burgh or Caſtle it was, we can't but attribute the making of it to him, eſpecially ſince we have this Account of him, *viz.* That *Ciſſa* was the youngeſt Son of *Ella* the firſt South *Saxon* King; but his two elder Brothers *Cymen* and *Plenchling* being cut off either by the Wars with the *Britons*, who vigorouſly oppoſed their Father's Settlement here, or by ſome other untimely Death, *Ciſſa* ſucceeded his Father in his new-got Kingdom. He was an unactive and ſluggiſh Prince in that Warlike Age, and therefore to ſecure his Peace and Eaſe, became Tributary to *Cherdike*, King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, who had taken upon him the Wars with the *Britons*, who under *Natanleod* their General made a vigorous Reſiſtance. However *Ciſſa* was not altogether idle, but employ'd his Time and Treaſure in building *Chicheſter*, a City for the Reſort of his People, and this Town *Ciſsbury*, a Place of Security for himſelf; fortifying it about with a ſtrong Trench, as a Defence againſt all Dangers from the *Britons*, if they ſhould overmatch *Cherdike*.

Chillington, or *Chellington*, the Lordſhip of *Roger* Lord *de la Warr*, who 13 *Edw.* 1. procured a Charter of Free-warren for this and divers other of his Manors in this and other Counties, and after of *Alan de Zouch*, 15 *Edw.* 3. who in the ſame King's Reign, *Anno* 18, obtained a Charter of Free-warren in all its Demeſne Lands in this and ſome other Counties. He departed this Life, 20 *Edw.* 3. and left his Eſtates ſo privileged, to his Son *Hugh*, who dying without Iſſue, *Joyce* his Siſter married to Sir *John Botitourt* of *Weoley Caſtle* in *Worceſterſhire*, was found his Heir, and her Children inherited them.

Etons, or *Etune*, one of thoſe many Lordſhips in this County, which it appears that *Godwin* Earl of *Kent*, had been poſſeſſed of, when the Conqueror's Survey called *Domeſday-Book* was taken.

Findon, a little Village at a little Diſtance from *Steyning*, the Lordſhip of which was the Eſtate of *William de Braoſe*, who 9 *Edw.* 1. obtained a Charter of Free-Warren for it, and his other Manors in this County. He departed this Life 19 *Edw.* 1. and this Lordſhip was ſettled upon *Mary* his Widow in Part of her Dower. His Son and Heir *William*, who is thus deſcribed by *Walſingham*, *Perdives à Parente â ſed diſſipator egregius Subſtantiæ ſibi relictæ*, a great Spendthrift, ſold moſt of his Eſtate, but what was in Dower to his Mother-in-law, which after his Death coming to *Alwa*, married to *John de Mowbray*, was by her ſold to *Hugh de Spenſer*, more out of Fear than Want. Within a Mile of it is an ancient Camp about two Miles diſtant from the Sea. It is called *Cæſar's Hill* by the common People, who imagine it was *Cæſar*'s Camp, and in it they pretended to ſhew Travellers the Place where *Cæſar*'s Tent ſtood. But this, as moſt other Traditions, ſeems far from the Truth; for the Form of it being roundiſh, it muſt be rather ſuppoſed a *Britiſh* Work than a *Roman*. Farther Eaſtward from this Place is another Camp.

Greenſtead Eaſt and *Weſt*, once a conſiderable Town, giving Name to the Hundred

dred in this Rape, ſo called. The Manor of *Weſt-Greenſtead*, which we take to be the moſt conſiderable of them was in the Reign of King *Richard* III. the Eſtate of *John* Duke of *Norfolk*, who being enriched and dignify'd by that King, held firm to him to the laſt, and was ſlain fighting for him in *Boſworth Field*, for which Service, though he was ſlain with his Maſter, his Family was attainted by the Victor King *Henry* VII. in his firſt Parliament, and his Eſtate being confiſcated, this Manor, and the Hundred ſo called, with many other Eſtates of that Duke, were ſettled in ſpecial Tail upon *Thomas* Lord *de la Warr*, who though not of full Age, was ſo much in Favour with that King, that he ſettled them upon him. He had no Iſſue, and ſo left his Eſtate to his Nephew *William*, not willingly, becauſe he had ſought to poiſon him, but by Courſe of Law, he being found his next Heir, though attainted by Act of Parliament.

Henſted, a Village famous for nothing elſe ſo far as we can find, but the Birth of *Thomas Stapleton*, in which the Papiſts pleaſed themſelves much at that Time, becauſe he was born in the ſame Year and Month that Sir *Thomas Moor* was beheaded; as if God, who had taken away from their Church one Champion, had raiſed them up another at the ſame Time. He was bred up in *New College*, *Oxford*, and in the Reign of Queen *Mary* made Canon of *Chicheſter* by Biſhop *Chriſtopherſon*, who ruled that See; but upon the Acceſſion of Queen *Elizabeth*, he being a zealous Papiſt, left the Nation and fixed at *Doway*, where he performed the Office of a Catechiſt with great Commendation, and was preferred to be Divinity Profeſſor at *Lovain*. Here he was for 40 Years together the grand Champion of the *Romiſh* Doctrines againſt the Proteſtants, writing againſt Dr. *Whitacre*, the King's Profeſſor of Divinity at *Cambridge*, who experimentally averred, that Cardinal *Bellermine* was the fairer, but *Stapleton* the ſhrewder Adverſary. He put himſelf once into the Society of the Jeſuits, but not liking their Ways, he returned to his former Courſe of living. Pope *Clem.* VIII. was much delighted with his Writings. Cardinal *Perron*, who was well verſed in the *Romiſh* Controverſies, valued him above all the Writers of that Time: Biſhop *Uſher* in his Youth much read his Book, called the *Fortreſs of Faith*, &c. He wrote many Books, which were printed at *Paris* in Folio, in 1620. He died in 1598, *Ætat.* 63, and was buried in the Church of St. *Peter* at *Lovain*, to the Grief of the Learned.

Iſie'd, or *Iffeld*, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *Thomas* Lord *Poynings*, for which, and ſome other of his Lands he obtained a Charter of Free-warren, 2 *Edw.* 3. He left *Michael* Lord *Poynings* his Heir, who inherited his Honour and Eſtate, and from him it deſcended to his Son *Thomas*, who having married *Blanch Moubray*, ſettled, among other Eſtates, ſix Marks of Rent out of this Manor of *Iſield* upon her in Part of her Dowry; after his Death, *Richard* his Brother became his Heir, and inherited his Eſtates, but we find nothing more of this Place.

Henry Halliwell, A. M. and Fellow of *Chriſt-College* in *Cambridge*, was Miniſter of this Church, and is of ſome Renown for his Writings, particularly for (1.) His Account of *Familiſm*, which he labours to prove is revived and propagated by the *Quakers*, Printed at *London* in 1673. *William Pen*, afterwards knighted, gave an Anſwer to it, to which our Author reply'd in a Book entitled, (2.) *A Vindication of the Account of Familiſm from the impertinent Cavils of* William Pen. (3.) *The Sacred Method of ſaving Souls by* Jeſus Chriſt. (4.) *Of the Policy of the Kingdom of Darkneſs*, in which he anſwers the Objections brought againſt the Being of Witches. He alſo collected and publiſhed the Remains of Dr. *George Ruſt*, Biſhop of *Dromore* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*. *Lond.* 1686. This little Village is rendred of good Reputation by giving the Title of a Baron to *Denzil Holles*, ſecond Son to *John* Earl of *Clare*. He had been not a little Inſtrumental in bringing about the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. who in Recompence of his Services ſo done, advanced

vanced him, *Reg.* 13. to the Dignity of a Baron by the Title of Lord *Holles* of *Ifield*.

Knep, or *Knap*, the Lordſhip of *John* Duke of *Norfolk*, who having forfeited it to King *Henry* VII. by his joining with *Richard* III. and being attainted thereupon, it was ſeized by King *Henry*, and given to *Thomas* Lord *de la Warr*, and his Heirs.

S. Leonard's Foreſt is in this Rape, and it was among thoſe Eſtates which *John* Duke of *Norfolk* had forfeited by his Adherence to King *Richard* III. againſt King *Henry* VII. by whoſe firſt Parliament he was attainted, and his Eſtates being ſeiz'd by King *Henry*, this Foreſt, with divers other Lands was given to *Thomas Weſt*, Lord *de la Warr*, with the Parks of *Beanhuſh* and *Knap*.

Offington, the Lordſhip and Seat of *William Weſt* Lord *de la Warr*, 4 *Mar.* 1. This Family of *Weſts* is both ancient and noble, and have much advanced themſelves in Wealth by their Intermarriages with the Heirs General of the *Cantilupes* of *Snitterfield* in *Warwickſhire*, and *Fitz-Herberts*, and in Honour by the Marriage of Sir *Thomas Weſt*, Knt. with *Joan* the Siſter and Heir of *Roger* the laſt Lord *de la Warr*, on whoſe Account he was ſummoned to Parliament, 5 *Hen.* 6. by the Title of *Thomas Weſt* Lord *de la Warr*, as his Poſterity have been ever ſince.

This Manor of *Offington*, hath long been the Demeſne of this noble Family of *Weſts*, for *Thomas Weſt*, 3 *Hen.* 5. died poſſeſſed of it, and left it to *Reginald*, who was alſo ſummon'd to Parliament under the ſame Title from the 5th to the 28th of *Hen.* VI. He died ſeiſed of this Manor, and left it to his Son *Richard*, from whom it deſcended to *Thomas* Lord *de la Warr* and his Poſterity, who probably enjoy it to this Day.

Sir *Robert Dudley*, Son of *Robert Dudley* Earl of *Leiceſter*, a moſt compleat Gentleman, though not legitimate, may grace this Town for his Education, though not his Birth, inaſmuch as good Geniuſes are more beholding to a good Education than their Birth. He was the Son of one *Dugias Sheffield*, who brought him up here out of his Father's Reach, in all good Accompliſhments; he proved an extraordinary Perſon, but endeavouring to prove his Legitimacy in the Reign of K. *James* I. met with ſuch Oppoſition from the Court, that in diſguſt he left *England* and fled into *Italy*, where he became a great Favourite of the Duke of *Florence* for his great Worth and Abilities, for he was an excellent Mathematician, eſpecially for Architecture, in which he did great Service at the Building of *Leghorn*; Phyſician, his *Catholicon* being of Eſteem among thoſe of that Science; and Navigator, eſpecially in the Weſtern Seas, where he ſunk and took nine *Spaniſh* Ships, of which one was an *Armada*. He was alſo famous in *Germany*, where *Ferdinand* II. Emperor, made him a Duke of the Empire. Of his Death we know nothing.

Seaford, or *Sefford*, the Lordſhip of *John* Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey*, who having no Iſſue by his Wife, made over by a ſpecial Grant all his Inheritance to the King, who then was King *Edward* II. and among other great Eſtates in this and other Counties this Manor of *Seaford*; in Recompence for which Settlement the King aſſigned him for his Life the Caſtles of *Coningsburgh* and *Sandale*, and Manors of *Wakefield*, *Halifax*, &c. in *Yorkſhire*. He enjoy'd the Whole for his Life, and at his Death, which happened, 21 *Edw.* 3. they all went to the Crown, except ſome few, which by the Conſent of King *Edward* II. were regranted to him, with Remainder to his Natural Son by *Maud de Nereford*, *John de Warren*, and his Heirs Male, &c. But this Manor ſeems to have continu'd in the Crown, for in 42 *Edw.* 3. we find *Michael* Lord *Poynings* died poſſeſſed of it; and then we ſuppoſe it returned to the Crown, and was given to *Richard Fitz-Alan* Earl of *Arundel*, who having forfeited it (as he was accuſed) by Treaſon, to the Crown, *Richard* II. on the Account of divers great Services done by him, conferred upon *Thomas de Moubray* Earl of *Nottingham* this, and divers other great Eſtates, and ſoon after created him Duke of *Norfolk*. This Town is in the Liberty

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of the Cinque Ports; and though it be but a ſmall Fiſhing-Town, is built of Stone and Slate, and defended with a convenient Fort. It is very famous for its Wheat-ears, which are a Sort of Birds in Summer-time very palatable and delicious, being ſo fat that they diſſolve in the Mouth like Jelly. It enjoy'd the Privilege of ſending Burgeſſes to Parliament very early, *viz.* 26 *Edw.* 1. to 21 *Rich.* 2. Seven Elections; but it was diſcontinued from that Time to the Reign of King *Edward* IV. when it was again reſtored, as it now remains.

Seal, or *Sele*, the Demeſne of *William de Braoſe* the firſt, who being a devout Man after the Mode of Religion in his Time, was a great Benefactor to the Monaſtery of S. *Florence* at *Saumur* in *France*, and among other Things, gave to it by Charter out of his Poſſeſſions here in *England*, the Church of St. *Peter* at this Town; whereupon, the Monks of *Saumur* ſent over thither Part of their Convent, and made it a Cell to their Monaſtery.

Shermanbury, to be noted for nothing by us, but the Birth of Dr. *Thomas Comber*, Son of —— *Comber*, Clarencieux King at Arms, the 12th Child of his Father, and Dean of *Carliſle*. He had his School Learning at *Horſham*, and his Univerſity in *Trinity* College, *Cambridge*, where he was, for his early Proficiency in many Parts of the moſt uſeful Learning, choſen, by Dr. *Nevil*, Scholar, and Fellow, and after him was Maſter of the ſaid College. He was eminent for his Skill in the *Oriental*, *Greek*, *Latin*, and many Modern Languages, his great Induſtry being ſeconded with a quick Underſtanding and tenacious Memory. He was a moſt excellent Preacher, and travelling into *France*, was by his Skill in the Oriental Learning, inſtrumental in the Converſion of many *Jews* to the Chriſtian Faith. He lodg'd with Monſieur *de Moulin*, and converſing with the learned Proteſtants there, is Characteriz'd by *Morinus* thus, *Vir Clariſſimus Thomas Comber Anglus*. At his Return home he was, by the Means of Archbiſhop *Abbot*, preferred to be the King's Chaplain, and not long after was by his Majeſty made Maſter of his College; in this Station, as his Example was highly commendable, ſo by his Authority he chiefly aimed at theſe three Things, *viz.* 1. To keep up a good Underſtanding among his Fellows, by diſcouraging all Party and Faction. 2. That Elections ſhould be ſincere, and Worth reſpected in the meaneſt Perſon. 3. That the Studies of the Scholars ſhould be methodical and uſeful, and their Exerciſes regularly perform'd.

Being choſen Vice-Chancellor in his Courſe, *Anno* 1631, he was very ſtrict in obſerving the Statutes of the Univerſity, and took all due Care of the publick Exerciſes of all Sorts, *viz.* That the Jocoſe ſhould not be Abuſive, Serious not Perfunctory, and Religious not Factious. He took great Offence at ſome Expreſſions in a Sermon at St. *Mary's*, preach'd by Mr. *Bernard*, Lecturer of St. *Sepulchre's*, *London*, by which he aſſerted, 1. That God's Ordinances blended with the Innovations of Men ceaſe to be God's Ordinances. 2. That it is impoſſible to be ſaved in the Church of *Rome* without Repentance for being of it. 3. That Reaſon is not limited to the Royal Blood, *&c.* 4. That ſuch as ſymbolize with the Church of *Rome* by holding *Pelagian* Errors or ſuperſtitious Ceremonies, are to be pray'd for, either to their Converſion or Confuſion. And for them cauſed him to be puniſh'd; but his Endeavours could not ſtop the Current, which ſoon overflow'd the Nation, for in a few Years the Civil Wars came on, and he furthering the Deſign of his College to ſend their Plate to the King at *York*, and refuſing to take the Covenant, was, with Mr. *Thorndyke* and others, deprived of all his Preferments, (which were the Deanry of *Carliſle*, and the Rectory of *Warpleſden*, *Surrey*, worth 300 *l.* a Year, beſides his Maſterſhip) plunder'd and impriſon'd, in 1642. He bore his Sufferings with wonderful Patience for above ten Years, and dying in 1653, was bury'd in his College Chapel.

Shoreham Old and New, anciently call'd Scope-ham, the Old is remarked in

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our Hiſtories, for the Place where *Ella* the *Saxon*, who afterward became King of the *South-Saxons*, landed, and with ſome freſh Supplies from *Germany*, drove the Inhabitants, after many Skirmiſhes, into a great Wood call'd *Andredſlege*, and in our Maps *Anderida*, but by the common People the *Weilde*, from whence the *Britains* often aſſaulted him, and kill'd two of his Sons; but having beſieged and taken *Andred-cheſter*, their chief Fortreſs, and ſlain not only the Beſieged, but a Body that came its Relief, he poſſeſſed himſelf of their Country, and eſtabliſhed his Kingdom here, which his Poſterity held, as is above related. After the Conqueſt we find this Lordſhip in the Poſſeſſion of *William de Braoſe* 1*ſt*. who, among other Donations to the Abby of S. *Florence* in *France*, gave the Monks there the Church of St. *Nicholas* in this Place. In his Family we ſuppoſe it continued 'till it came to the Crown, and then was given to *Richard* Earl of *Cornwal*, King *John*'s youngeſt Son, from whom it deſcended to *Edmund* his Son, whoſe Widow *Margaret* had an Aſſignment of 10 *l*. 15 *s*. 6 *d*. yearly Rents out of it, in Part of her Dower of 500 *l*. a Year. In King *Richard* III's Time it was the Eſtate of *John* Duke of *Norfolk*, who, by fighting for his Maſter in *Boſworth-Field*, was ſlain, and the Victor King *Henry* VII. being ſeated on the Throne, he was attainted in his firſt Parliament, and his Eſtates being confiſcated, this Manor and divers others was given to *Thomas* Lord *de la Warr*, in whoſe Family we ſuppoſe it ſtill remains.

But the Old Town is by little and little dwindled into a poor Village, retaining the Name of *Old Shoreham*, to diſtinguiſh it from another Town riſen up hard by of late Years, call'd, *New Shoreham*, a Corporation ſending Burgeſſes to Parliament, as it hath done from 26 *Edw*. 1. to this Day, but hath no Market. It is probable, that the Conveniency of a Port gave Riſe to the Town, and it would be certainly well frequented ſtill, if the Harbour were better, but the greateſt Part of it is of late ruined, and under Water, and Banks of Sand, which are caſt up at the Mouth of the River, take away almoſt all the Advantage of a Port; whereas in former Ages it was wont to carry Ships under Sail as high as *Bramber*, which is at leaſt two or three Miles Diſtance from the Sea. Both theſe Towns are ſituate upon the River *Adur*, at whoſe Mouth is the ancient *Portus Adurni*.

Warminghurſt, *James Butler*, Eſq; hath a Seat in this Place, which was lately the Eſtate of *William Pen*, Eſq; He has a very great Eſtate.

Waſhington, or *Waſingtune*, the Lordſhip of *Godwin* Earl of *Kent*, as appears to us from the Conqueror's Survey, which recites many of his Demeſne Lands, but not all; he diſpos'd of them to his five Sons, of whom *Gurth* the youngeſt had this Townſhip. After the Conqueſt we find nothing of it, 'till the Reign of King *Richard* III. when *John* Duke of *Norfolk* was ſlain fighting for his Maſter in *Boſworth-Field* againſt *Henry* Duke of *Richmond*, who being by the Victory there obtain'd ſet on the Throne of *England*, the Duke was attainted, and his Eſtates being confiſcated, this Manor was given to *Thomas Weſt* Lord *de la Warr*, his Favourite, and in his Family we ſuppoſe it continues.

Wiſton, or as it is call'd in ancient Records, *Wiſtneſton*, *Wiſtaneſtune*, and *Weſtmeſton*, the Manor and Eſtate of *Godwin* Earl of *Kent*, who gave it, with ſeveral other Eſtates, to his ſecond Wife *Gytha*, Siſter of *Swane* King of *Denmark*. She, after the Death of King *Harold* her Son, fled privately into *France*, for fear of the Conqueror, carrying great Riches with her, and never return'd. She had four Sons, but we do not find any of them inheriting her Lands.

Anthony Shirley, ſecond Son of Sir *Thomas Shirley* of this Place, Knt. is a Reputation to this his Native Village. He had ſome Education both at the Univerſity and Inns of Court, from which laſt he went, and ſpent ſome Time in Travelling, but after he became known to that popular Count *Robert* Earl of *Eſſex*, he ſo admired his Heroick Spirit and Virtues,

tues, that he reſolved to be his conſtant Adherent, and accordingly was employ'd by him in warlike Voyages, Embaſſies, and other Affairs of Importance; in all which he behaved himſelf with that Prudence and Fidelity, that every where he bore Marks of his Eſteem; for the Earl knighted him in *Ireland*, the King of *Spain* made him Admiral of the *Levant* Sea, and allow'd him a Salary of 200 Ducats a Year, and the Emperor of *Germany* created him an Earl of the Sacred Empire. He wrote ſeveral Hiſtories of his Voyages and Travels, and dy'd in *Spain*; for tho' King *James* I. was jealous of him for his Greatneſs with the King of *Spain*, and commanded him to return to his Native Country, he refuſed to obey, and liv'd and dy'd in *Spain* after the Year 1630.

Robert Shirley, his younger Brother, was born alſo here, and was equally famous in Foreign Parts, for he was ſo highly valued by the Emperor of *Perſia*, that he ſent him an Embaſſador firſt to *Sigiſmond* King of *Poland*, and to *James* I. King of *England* in 1612, which Truſts he diſcharged ſo much to the Satisfaction of that Emperor, that he gave him his Niece in Marriage, and conferred upon him much Honour and great Riches. Their eldeſt Brother

Thomas Shirley, aſham'd to ſee the Trophies of his two younger Brothers, left his aged Father and Eſtate to merit the ſame Lawrels, and accordingly undertook ſeveral Voyages to the Honour of his Country, but not to ſuch an Advantage as the Adventures of his Brethren; but this laſt had a Son Sir *Thomas*, who was a great Sufferer for King *Charles* I. and a Grandſon, a famous Doctor of Phyſick, and in the Service of King *Charles* II. which may more than equal his Brethrens Fame. 'Tis ſaid the Doctor dy'd of Grief for his being defeated of an Eſtate of 3000 *l.* a Year by Sir *John Fagge*, Bart. Sir *Robert Fagge*, Bart. hath a Seat at this Place. He is of no ancient Family, but has a very plentiful Eſtate.

Woodmancote, or *Wodecote*, the Lordſhip of *Hugh St. John* of *Baſing*, who leaving his Son and Heir *Edmund*, but four Years of Age, made *Iſabel* his Wife a Dowry of this Manor, and many other his Eſtates during his Minority; but he dying before he became of full Age, his Lands were divided between his two Siſters *Margaret* and *Iſabel* his Right Heirs. This Manor upon the Partition fell to *Iſabel*'s Share, who was at that Time the Wife of *Luke de Poinings*. *Iſabel* ſurvived her Husband, and enjoy'd her own Lands during her Life, and at her Death left this and her other Eſtates to her Son and Heir Sir *Thomas Poinings* Lord *St. Johns*. This Manor we find in the Reign of K. *Henry* VIII. to have been the Eſtate of *Thomas Weſt* Lord *de la Warr*, who exchanged it with that King for Lands belonging to *Wherwell* Abbey; but by what Means it came into that Family we know not, nor any more of it.

Worting, or *Wourtling*, the Manor and Eſtate of Sir *Thomas Hoo*, Knt. whoſe Seat was at *Hoo* in *Bedfordſhire*. He obtain'd 11 *Edw.* 3. a Grant for a Market every Week, on *Tueſday*, to be kept at this Manor of *Wortling*, and a Fair there yearly, on the Eve, Day, and Morrow of St. *Mary Magdalen*, *July* 21; but it ſeems that the Market is now aboliſh'd, if the Fair doth ſtill continue. Sir *William Hoo*, a Deſcendant of this Family, deſerved ſo well of King *Henry* VI. in ſuppreſſing a Rebellion in *Normandy*, and in the Wars with *France*, that that King, in Conſideration of theſe his good Services, advanced him to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Hoo*, and *Haſtings* in this County, and to the Heirs Male of his Body lawfully begotten; whereupon he was ſummon'd to Parliament among the Barons the next Year, and ſo continued to be to 31 *Hen.* 6. when 'tis ſuppos'd he dy'd, leaving to the Abbot and Convent of *Battail* in this County 20 Marks *per Annum*, and their Succeſſors, to ſing for his Soul and the Souls of his Anceſtors at the Altar of St. *Benigni* perpetually by two Monks.

III. CHICHESTER *Rape.*

This Rape lies on the Weſtern Side of the County, and is bounded on the Eaſt with the Rape of *Arundel*, on the South by the *Engliſh Channel*, on the Weſt by the County of *Southampton*, and on the North by *Surrey*. It includes in it theſe Hundreds, *viz. Weſtbourn*, *Eaſtbourne*, *Dumpford*, *Beſham*, *Manhood*, *Box*, and *Sockbridge*, and *Alſweck*; among which *Richard Fitz-Alan*, Earl of *Arundel* had a Privilege granted him of returning Writs in the Hundreds of *Weſtbourne*, *Eaſtbourn*, and *Sockbridge*, 11 *Edw.* 3. The Fee of this Rape we ſuppoſe to be in the Crown, and to be govern'd by the Sheriff and his Officers, becauſe we find no Subject entitled to it. It takes its Name from the chief Place of it, the City of

Chicheſter, which by the *Britons* was called *Caercei*, by the *Saxons* Cirrancearcen, and by the *Latins*, *Ciceſtria*. It ſtands in a Plain not far from the Arm of the Sea, on which *Boſcham* is ſituate, and it ſeems to have been of ſome Note and Strength in the Times of the *Britons*, for we find, that when *Careticus* was King of the *Britons*, having provoked his People by his Miſmanagement, to hate and rebel againſt him, certain *Saxons* and *Norwegians* under the Conduct of *Gurmund* an Arch-Pirate, their Captain, made uſe of that Opportunity to invade and ravage his Kingdom, which he not being able to reſiſt, fled into this Town for Safety, which was ſo ſtrong that his Enemies had no Way left to take him, but by this Stratagem deſtroy'd the City, in Hopes of overwhelming him in the Ruins, *viz.* They caught ſeveral Sparrows, and faſtening ſmall Firebrands to their Feet, let them fly into the Town, where lighting upon the Straw, in which they uſually harboured, ſet it on Fire, and in a ſhort Time burnt down the whole Town. *Careticus* narrowly eſcaped, and flying beyond the *Severn*, ſecured himſelf among the Mountains of *Wales*.

In this State it continued 'till the *South-Saxon* Kingdom was erected by King *Ella*, whoſe Son *Ciſſa* being of an unwarlike Temper, choſe to devolve all troubleſome State Affairs upon *Cherdike* the *Weſt-Saxon* Monarch, and paying him an annual Contribution, enjoy'd a long Reign in Peace, in which he rebuilt this City, and gave it the Name of *Ciſſa's Ceſter*, or *Ciſſa's City*. Our Hiſtories tell us, that King *Ciſſa* reſided in this City himſelf, and for its Defence fortify'd it with a ſtrong Trench; but the *South-Saxon* Kingdom ſoon after his Death being united to the *Weſt-Saxon*, this Town fell into ſo great Decay, that about the Time of the *Norman* Conqueſt it was of little or no Reputation, for by *Domeſday Book* there was but an hundred Houſes in it; but being given to *Roger de Montgomery*, one of the Conqueror's Captains, he cauſed ſixty Houſes more to be built in it, and being created Earl of it, made it ſo conſiderable a Place that it paid 15 Pounds to the King, and 10 to the Earl.

This Earl's Bounty to this Town was an Invitation to the Biſhop of *Silſey* upon the Order of King *William* I. that the Epiſcopal Sees, which before were ſettled in private Villages, ſhould remove into great Towns, to tranſlate his See hither; after which it began to flouriſh mightily, both in Building and Trade. Biſhop *Ralph*, who was the ſecond Biſhop from *Stigand* who brought the See hither, built a Cathedral Church, but it was ſcarcely finiſhed before it was demoliſh'd by a caſual Fire; but this Misfortune did not defeat his good Deſign, for being encouraged by King *Henry* I. who liberally contributed to the reſtoring it, he ſet about it again, and compleatly rebuilt it, as it continued to three of his Succeſſors; but in the Reign of King *Richard* I. *Seffrid* the 2d. being then Biſhop, it fell under the ſame Misfortune, and was burnt, together with the greateſt Part of the City, the Biſhop's Palace and Prebendary's Houſes not eſcaping the Flames. *Seffrid* was a Perſon of great Intereſt as well as Wealth, and by his vigorous and zealous Endeavours reſtored the Church and City to its former Splendor. From his Time the City hath grown more and more flouriſhing, and would have been much more conſidera-

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ble than now it is, had the Haven been near the City, and commodious; however, taking it as it now is, it is a Place of good Reputation, as the following Deſcription will ſhew.

This City ſtands in a Plain, and is waſhed on every Side but the North by the little River *Lavant*. It is indifferently large, and walled about in a circular Form, in which are four Gates opening towards the four Points of the Heavens: From them the Streets go directly to one another, and croſſing in the Middle leave an open Space, where the Markets and Fairs are kept; for the Conveniency of which, Biſhop *Robert Read* erected a fair Stone Market-houſe, ſupported with Pillars of the ſame Materials round about. The Buildings are pretty neat and uniform. All the Space between the Weſt and South Gates is taken up with the Cathedral, Biſhop's Palace, and the Dean and Prebendaries Houſes. The Biſhop's Palace hath been lately new built, and in the Month of *October*, 1727, as certain Workmen were putting the Gardens in Order, they found ſome very valuable ancient Coins, and a curious Piece of *Roman* Pavement. The Streets take their Names from the Gates they begin at, and are called *Eaſt*, *Weſt*, *North*, and *South Streets*. It is a Corporation governed by a Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and other inferior Officers, and ſends two Burgeſſes to Parliament, as it has done from that Conſtitution about 10 Years, 2 *Edw.* 2. It hath two good weekly Markets, *viz.* on *Wedneſday* and *Saturday*, which laſt is the greateſt for Fiſh in the County; and five Fairs yearly, *viz.* on St. *George's Day*, *April* 23, on *Whitſun Monday*, on St. *James's Day*, *July* 25, and on *Michaelmas Day*, which continues nine Days after, and is called *Slow Fair*. Dr. *Fuller* tells us, That the Toll of the Wheat, other Grain, and Malt ſold in the Markets of this City yearly, did in his Time amount at an Half-penny a Quarter, to threeſcore Pounds a Year, as Mr. *Peckham* the Recorder informed him from the Account of the Gatherers, which he ſays proved as well the Plenty of the adjacent County, as the Greatneſs of the Markets. There was anciently a Caſtle in it, which ſtood at a little Diſtance from the North Gate, and was the Seat anciently of the Earls of *Arundel*, who ſtiled themſelves from thence Earls of *Chicheſter*, but it was long before the Reformation, turned into a Convent of *Franciſcan* Friers.

Within the Walls are 5 ſmall Churches beſides the Cathedral, and before the Civil Wars of *England* againſt K. *Charles* I. there were two Churches without the Walls in the Suburbs, the one near the Eaſt Gate, and the other near the Weſt Gate; but theſe were demoliſhed in thoſe Times of Confuſion. The Cathedral, which is dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*, is not large, but very curious and beautiful, having a Spire Steeple of Stone of a great Heigth, and a noble Tower ſtanding by the Weſt Door, which the People ſay, was built by *Robert Riman*, with thoſe very Stones he had provided to erect a Caſtle at *Aplederham*, where he then lived, but was by the Royal Command forbid to go on with it. On the South Croſs Iſle of this Church was formerly on the one Side artificially painted the Hiſtory of its Foundation, with the Images of the Kings of *England*, and on the other Side the Pourtraitures of the Biſhops, as well of *Selſey*, as of this Place, at the Charge of Biſhop *Robert Sherbourne*, who beautify'd the Church otherwiſe; and every where ſets up for his Motto, *Credite Operibus*, i. e. *Believe of Men according to their Deeds:* And, *Dilexi decorum Domûs tuæ, Domine*, i. e. *I have loved the Beauty and Decency of thy Houſe, O Lord.* But all theſe Ornaments were utterly defaced, or very much disfigured in the late Times of Rebellion, ſo that there is little elſe remaining of them now, but the Memory of ſome Aged Men, or Tradition from them. There belong to this Church beſides the Biſhop, a Dean, a Chanter, a Chancellor, a Treaſurer, two Archdeacons, *viz.* of *Chicheſter* and *Lewes*, thirty Prebendaries, and twelve Vicars Choral. Of the other Pariſh Churches of this City, we have nothing but the Names, *viz.* St. *Peter the Great*, St. *Peter the Little*,

and S. *Peter by the Guild-Hall*, S. *Andrew*, S. *Pancras*, S. *Martin*, S. *Olave*, *Fishborn* and *Wyke*, of whose Valuation we shall speak afterward.

The Lordship of this City was after the Conquest at first given to *Roger de Montgomery*, who on that Account bore the Title of Earl of *Chichester* and *Arundel*, but was really no less than Earl of *Sussex*; in his Family we suppose it continued with the Earldom for some Successions, but at length passed to *William de Albini de Pincerna*, whose Posterity inherited it and the Honour together; but after them we have no Account, 'till

Sir *Francis Leigh*, Bart. created Lord *Dunsmore*, *July* 31, 4 *Car.* 1. having manifested his Loyalty to that King, in opposing his rebellious Subjects, who had brought him into great Distress; he was first made Captain of the Band of Pensioners, *Anno* 1643, and two Years after, in which he had highly merited of his Majesty by his special Services, was created Earl of *Chichester*, with Limitation to his Heirs Male lawfully begotten, and for Want of such Heirs, to *Thomas* Earl of *Southampton*, who had married his eldest Daughter *Elizabeth*; but he leaving no Issue, and dying before Sir *Francis*, the Honour lay dormant 'till K. *Charles* II. conferred it upon his Natural Son

Charles Fitz-Roy, by *Barbara* Dutchess of *Cleveland*. He was first installed by his Father Knight of the Garter, and after manifesting an Inclination to Noble and Princely Actions, was for his future Encouragement advanced by Letters Patents to the Honourable Titles of Baron of *Newbury*, Earl of *Chichester*, and Duke of *Southampton*, which he held to his Mother's Death, and then became Duke of *Cleveland*. His eldest Son and Heir *William* bears the Title of Earl of *Chichester*.

This City hath given Birth to many famous Men worthy our Notice, *viz.* *Thomas Bradwardine*, descended indeed originally of the ancient Family of *Bradwardines* of *Bradwardine* in *Herefordshire*, but three Generations before his Birth here, removed hither. He was bred in *Merton College*, *Oxford*, where he became a deep Divine, called from thence *Doctor Profundus*. He was Confessor to King *Edward* III. and attended him in his Wars with *France*, where he preached constantly in the Camp, and by his Prayers and Doctrine was thought to contribute as much, or more, to his Master's Success, as the King by his Valour and Conduct. After the Death of Archbishop *Strafford* he was raised to the See of *Canterbury*, and was consecrated by the Pope at *Avignion*. His Memory is famous among the Learned for his excellent Book, *De Causa Dei*; in which he shews himself a valiant Champion for the Grace of God against the Doctrine of *Pelagius* for Free-Will, which it seems in his Time was espoused by many Divines. He died at *Lambeth* in *October*, *Anno Domini*, 1349, having sat about 16 Years in that See.

Laurence Somercote, who had not only his Birth and Breeding here, but his chief Preferment, being a Canon of this Church. He studied the Canon Law chiefly, and attained to a great Proficiency therein. Being encouraged to travel by the Hopes of Favour from his Brother or Kinsman Cardinal *Robert Somercote*, he went to *Rome*, and was not disappointed of his Design, for the Cardinal procured him the Office of Subdeacon under the Pope. He wrote some Books in *Latin* and *French*, and flourished about the Year 1240.

Dr. *William Juxon*, educated at *London* at *Merchant-Taylor's School*, and at *Oxford* in S. *John's College*, where he became first Fellow, and then Master, or President. His Worth in this Station recommended him to his Majesty King *Charles* I. to be his Chaplain, in which Place he had not long continued before his Majesty rewarded his Gravity, Learning and Piety, with divers Preferments successively, *viz.* the Deanry of *Worcester*, the Office of the Clerk of his Majesty's Closet, Bishoprick of *Exeter*, Deanry of the King's Chapel, Bishoprick of *London*, a Privy Counsellor, and lastly, Ld Treasurer; which great Office he held from 1635, to 1641, all which Places he managed with the greatest Satisfaction. But when the Rebellion a-

gainst

gainſt his Maſter came on, he found the ſame hard Uſage with his Brethren the Biſhops, for he was put out of the Lords Houſe with them, and had the Revenues of his Biſhoprick ſeized, as theirs was; yet had this Honour above them all, to attend his Majeſty King *Charles* I. in his moſt diſconſolate Condition, 'till he ſaw him on the Scaffold reſign his Soul to God. From that Time with a Soul full of Grief for his Maſter's Sufferings, he retired to his Manor of *Compton* in *Glocesterſhire*, where he ſpent his Time in melancholy Retirement and conſtant Devotion 'till the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. when he was after a few Months Reſidence on his See of *London*, removed to the Archbiſhoprick of *Canterbury*, to the great Joy of all true Churchmen. He was conſecrated in King *Henry* VII's Chapel at *Weſtminſter*, but enjoy'd not that Station long, for he died in his Palace at *Lambeth*, *June* 4, 1663, in the 81ſt Year of his Age, and being carry'd to *Oxford* in great Pomp, *July* 7, was interr'd in the Chapel of S. *John's College*, to which he was a great Benefactor, though a greater to S. *Paul's* Church, his Cathedral, and his Palace at *Lambeth*, to which he gave 1000*l*. He was ſo innocent and good a Man, that the Enemies of the Epiſcopal Order could find nothing ill to ſay of him, and therefore of all the Biſhops was the leaſt troubled by the contrary Faction, which was a Sign that he deſerved the Character commonly given him, *viz.* That he was a Perſon of true Primitive Sanctity, great Wiſdom and Foreſight, ſignal Piety and Learning, admirable Patience, and extenſive Charity, the moſt Apoſtolical Virtues. He hath left no Writings but a Sermon on *Luke* xviii. 31; and as for his Eſtate, which after his Beneſactions, was conſiderable, he gave it to his Brother's Son Sir *William Juxon*, Bart. who, or his Poſterity now enjoy it. They have their Seat at *Compton* aforeſaid.

Near this Place to the North is S. *Rook's Hill*, as 'tis commonly called, but the true Name of it ſeems to be St. *Roche's Hill*, for he was the Patron of the Pilgrims; and here was formerly a Chapel, which was probably dedicated to him: Upon this Hill is ſtill to be ſeen an old Camp, the Diameter whereof is better than two Furlongs. The Form of it is circular, from whence it may be inferred, that it is no *Roman*, but moſt probably *Daniſh*. Weſtward from hence, at about a Mile and half Diſtance is another Camp, called *Gonſhill*, which is of a different Form, and therefore was moſt probably the Work of ſome other People: The Figure of it is an oblong ſquare, which comes neareſt to the *Roman* Way of encamping. On the ſame Side, but nearer the City, there hath been a large Camp of an oblong Form, which ſhews it to be *Roman*; it is called the *Brile*, or *Brill*, and is four Foot and two Perches in Length, and two Furlongs in Breadth. It is made in a flat low Ground, with a great Rampire, and ſingle Graffe, and in ſuch a Place as makes it probable enough, that it was that of *Veſpaſian* after his landing here; it is ſtill freſh. Near this City alſo are ſeveral Houſes of the Nobility, ſo advantageouſly ſituated, eſpecially the Duke of *Richmond's*, whoſe Park overlooks the City, that they afford a moſt delightful and entertaining Proſpect to the Sea, and neighbouring County.

Midherſt, a Borough-Town, ſend Burgeſſes to Parliament, which it hath done from 4 *Edw.* 2. to this Time: Its Market weekly is on *Thurſday*, and Fair yearly on *Whitſun-Tueſday*. The Family of *Bohuns*, which was very ancient, and had many Branches, had one of them ſeated here, who took their Title of Baron from this Manor, being Lord *Bohuns* of *Midherſt*. They were Lords of it in King *Henry* I's Reign, but not Barons 'till K. *Edward* III's Days. *Francis de Bohun* was Lord of it in King *Richard* I's Time, and *Savaric de Bohun* in King *Henry* III's. From them it deſcended by two or three Succeſſions to *James de Bohun*, who died poſſeſſed of it and many other Eſtates in 41 *Edw.* 3. leaving Iſſue a Son *John*, who was never ſummon'd to Parliament, and leaving only two Daughters, his Eſtate paſſed into other Families, but to which *Midherſt* went, we know not.

In the Pariſh Church of this Town *William Fitz-Williams* Earl of *Southampton* bequeathed

bequeathed by his Teſtament bearing Date *Sept.* 10, 34 *Hen* 8. his Body to be bury'd, appointing that a new Chapel ſhould be built by his Executors adjoining to it, and in it the Tomb for himſelf and the Lady *Mabel* his Wife, for which Purpoſe he aſſigned 500 Marks. Whether this Chapel were built, and if ſo the Tombs are yet remaining, we have no Information.

Akkesbourne, or *Aldingbourne*, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *Thomas* Lord *Camois*, who died poſſeſſed of it, 9 *Hen.* 5. leaving it, with his other Eſtates, to *Hugh de Camois* his Nephew and Heir; but he dying within Age, and without Iſſue, left it to his two Siſters, *Margaret* the Wife of *Ralph Rademilde*, and *Eleanor* the Wife of *Lewkenore*; but to which of them in the Partition this Manor went, we find not.

Apoldrum, or *Aplederham*, a Seat of *R. Riman*, who had provided Stones to build a Caſtle near his Houſe; but being prohibited to do it, he built with them the great Tower which ſtands on the Weſt Side of the Cathedral of *Chicheſter*.

Boſenham, or *Boſeham*, the Lordſhip of the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*, 'till by a Wile and Force *Godwin* Earl of *Kent* got, and kept it from them. His Device was this, *Godwin* then Earl of *Kent* having a Deſire to obtain this Manor, met the Archbiſhop in a certain Place with a feigned Countenance, ſaid to him, *Da mihi Baſium*, i. e. *Give me a Kiſs*, which when the Archbiſhop had done, he interpreted it *Boſeham*, and immediately with his Dependants took Poſſeſſion of it, thanking the Archbiſhop for his generous Gift, and ſo kept it peaceably. *Harold* his Son inherited it after him, but as it was gotten unlawfully, it proved fatal to him and his Family, for retreating hither upon a Time, as he uſed to do for Privacy, becauſe it ſituated between Woods and Arms of the Sea; he in a Pinnace put to Sea for his Pleaſure, and the Wind turning of a ſudden, he was driven aſhore at *Ponthieu* in *France*, where being taken Priſoner, he was forc'd to pretend that was ſent of a private Meſſage to the Duke of *Normandy*, which he could not deliver to him, unleſs that Duke would get his Releaſe, which he ſoon did, and *Harold* was carry'd into *Normandy*, where he behaved himſelf ſo well, that the Duke was in Love with him. *Harold* 'tis probable had then no Thoughts of being King, but being deſirous to ingratiate himſelf as much as he could with the Duke, promiſed him to deliver the Caſtle of *Dover* (which was then his own Eſtate) to him, and contribute his Aſſiſtance to make him King of *England* after *Edward the Confeſſor*'s Death, which laſt Promiſe he confirmed by Oath, and ſo was diſmiſſed into *England*. King *Edward* died a little after, and *Harold* poſſeſſed himſelf of the Throne, which *William* Duke of *Normandy* being enraged at, not ſo much for *Harold*'s Breach of Oath, as for his own Diſappointment, raiſed an Army, and having conquered *Harold*, made himſelf King. This Manor upon this Revolution was given by the Conqueror to *William Fitz-Aucher* and his Heirs in Fee-farm, paying out of it yearly into the Exchequer 40 Pounds of Silver, try'd and weigh'd. After him it was the Inheritance of *William Marſhall*, and from him it paſſed to the Family of *Berkleys*, for *Maurice* Lord *Berkley* having recovered it from thoſe to whom his Brother *William* had given it, died poſſed of it and other Eſtates, 22 *Hen.* 7.

Herbert de Boſham was a Native of this Place; he was a good Scholar, and Amanuenſis to *Thomas Becket* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. He was preſent at the Murder of his Maſter, but had that Diſcretion as to make no Reſiſtance, leſt he ſhou'd ſuffer the ſame Fate. He wrote many Books, and among the reſt, one of his Maſter's Sufferings and Death; after which going over into *Italy*, the Pope made him Biſhop of *Beneventum*, and afterward a Cardinal. His Death is not known as to the Time.

Boxgrave, the Lordſhip of *Thomas* Lord *de la Warr*, which, with divers others he exchanged (becauſe he dare not refuſe) with King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 31. for the Site and Circuit of the Abby of *Wherwel* in *Hampſhire*, and the Lands thereunto belonging, as in *Halfnaked*.

Burdham,

Burdham, or *Byrdham* was another of the ſaid Lord's Manors ſo exchanged.

Cimen-ſhore, a Place where *Cimen* the eldeſt Son of *Ella*, landed with a conſiderable Body of *Saxons*, and by their Aſſiſtance driving the *Britons* up higher into the Country, eſtabliſhed his Father in the *South-Saxon* Kingdom. We keep up the Name in our Maps, but are not certain of the Place, but that it was near *Wittering* in the Iſland of *Selſey*, King *Cedwalla*'s Charter of Donation made to the Church of *Selſey* is a convincing Proof.

Compton was another of the Lord *de la Warr*'s Manors, which he exchanged with King *Henry* VIII. for the Site and Poſſeſſions of the Abbey of *Wherwell*, as is beforeſaid.

Drayton, the Lordſhip of *John le Strange*, after whoſe Death it paſſed to *Bartholomew* Lord *Badleſmere*, who left it to *Giles* his Son and Heir, who leaving no Iſſue, his four Siſters were Coheirs of his Lands. *Elizabeth* his Wife ſurvived him, and had this Manor and other Lands for her Dowry; *Elizabeth* the ſecond of theſe Coheirs upon the Partition had this Manor Part of her Share, and being married to *Edmund Mortimer* Earl of *March*, by whom ſhe had *Roger* her Son and Heir, this Manor deſcended to him after her Death, though ſhe was then the Wife of *William de Bohun* Earl of *Northampton*, and continued in the Poſſeſſion of his Poſterity to 3 *Hen.* 6. when *Edmund Mortimer* dying without Heirs, this, and his other Eſtates deſcended to *Richard* Duke of *York*, his Siſter *Anne*'s Son, who after contended for the Crown with King *Henry* VI.

Eaſtbourn, or *Esbourne*, a pretty Village, anciently the Lordſhip of the Family of the *Bohuns* of *Midhurſt*, confirm'd to *Franco de Bohun*, with other Eſtates, 1 *Rich.* 1. From this Family in Proceſs of Time it paſſed to the Family of *Badleſmere*, of whom *Giles* Lord *Badleſmere* died poſſeſſed of it, 12 *Edw.* 3. leaving his Lands to his four Siſters, of whom *Margaret* the third being married to Sir *John Tiptoft*, had this Manor for Part of her Diviſion, and carry'd into his Family, who inherited it after the Death of *Elizabeth*, the Widow of the ſaid *Giles*, who had it for Part of her Dowry. Sir *John* gave it with his Daughter *Philippa* to *Thomas* Lord *Roſs*, or *Roos* of *Hamlake*, who being a Stickler for the *York* Family againſt King *Henry* VI. was upon the Succeſs of this laſt by the Conduct of the great Earl of *Warwick*, taken and beheaded on *Tower-hill* for Treaſon; but *John Tiptoft* her Nephew, then Earl of *Worceſter*, had ſo great an Intereſt with King *Henry*, that he obtained this, and ſome other Parts of her Husband's Eſtate in Dower, for her Life; how it paſſed afterward we find not.

This Place is the chief Town where the little Birds, called Wheat-ears, which ſo much reſemble Ortelans, are taken. The Manner of catching is very particular, which is this, they cut a Turf about a Foot long, and half a Foot deep, and turn it down again to cover the Hole, in which they put a Snare of Horſe-hair, which done, they ſeek for the Birds, which are ſo very ſhy, that as ſoon as they ſee them they run into theſe Holes for Shelter, and there are taken, many of them at once.

This Village ſtands under the Promontory ſo famous for the Loſs of Ships, called *Beachy-Head*, in which are ſeveral Caverns like great Vaults made, as is generally ſuppoſed by the Sea. From this Promontory there is a Paſſage over the Tops of the Hills to the Downs of *Suſſex*, the fineſt Plain (as ſome think) in the World.

Fiſhbourne, or *Fiſebourne*, the adjoining Village is of Note for nothing but for being a Part of the great Eſtate of *Toſti* Earl of *Northumberland* before the Conqueſt, as appears from *Domeſday Book*, which ſays, he poſſeſſed it in *Edward the Confeſſor*'s Days.

Goodwood, and as we find it written in ancient Records, *Godinewod*, was the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *Robert* Lord *St. John* of *Baſing*, who 38 *Hen.* 3. obtained a Charter of Free-warren in all his Demeſne Lands here, and ſeveral other of his Lordſhips, and left it ſo privileged to his Heir *John*. The Duke of *Richmond* hath a Seat here.

Halnat,

Halnac, *Halnaker*, or *Halnaked*, an Honour given by King *Henry* I. to *Robert de Haye*, or *Haya*, whose Sons *Richard* and *Ralph* dying without Heirs, *Cicely* his Daughter inherited this Honour and his other Estates. She marry'd *Roger de St. John*, the Son of *Adam de Port*, and *Mabel* the Heir of *Roger de St. John*, from whom this their Son took his Name, and carry'd it into his Family, in which it continued to 3 *Edw.* 3. but how long after we know not, but find it was in the Hands of *Thomas* Lord *de la Warr*, 31 *H.* 8. when at the Request of that King he found himself obliged to exchange this Manor and divers other of the Estates for the Site, Circuit, and Lands belonging to the Abby of *Wherwell*. It is now, or late was the Estate of the Earl of *Derby*, to whom it came by Marriage with the Daughter and sole Heir of Sir *William Morley*.

Hamptonet, the Lordship of Sir *Ralph de Camois*, who, 31 *Edw.* 1. obtained a Charter of Free-warren in all his Demesne Lands here, and left it so privileged to his Heirs.

Herting, the Lordship of *Githa*, Earl *Godwin*'s Widow before the Conquest, but after of *Henry Hoese*, who had his Seat here, 4 *Hen.* 3. and left it to his Posterity, of whom *Henry Hoese* his Grandson died possessed of it, 18 *Edw.* 1. leaving it to his Son and Heir of the same Name. He had Summons to Parliament among the Barons from 23 *Edw.* 1. all that King's and his Son's Reign, and dying 6 *Edw.* 3. left his Estates to *Henry* his Son; but *Isabel* his Wife surviving him, a third Part of this, and several other Lordships were assigned to her for her Dowry, which after her Decease descended to her Son, who died possessed of it.

In this Parish is a Lordship and Seat called *Up-Park*, so called from its Situation upon an high Ground, and a Park inclosing it. It was the Estate and Dwelling of Sir *Edward Ford*, and his Family before him; but Issue Male failing, his Daughter and Heir *Katharine* marrying to *Ralph* Lord *Grey* of *Werke*, it became his Seat, and his Son *Ford* Lord *Grey* afterward made Earl of *Tankervil*, inherited it from his Mother. This Earl left only one Daughter, the Lady *Mary*, who marrying to *Charles* Lord *Ossulton*, carry'd her Paternal Estate and Honour into his Family, her Husband being made Earl of *Tankervil*, as her Father was. *Ralph* Lord *Grey* was bury'd at this Place in *June*, 1675.

Edward Ford the Son of Sir *John Ford* was born at *Up-park* in this Village, and educated a Gentleman Commoner in *Trinity College*, *Oxford*. He was pricked for High Sheriff of *Sussex* in the Beginning of the Civil Wars, and afterward adhering to the King, then at *Oxford*, he was knighted by him, *Oct.* 4, 1643, and had a Commission given him to be a Colonel in the Army led against the Rebels, for which he was a great Sufferer, with other Royalists, when the King's Party was subdued. He was a most ingenious Mechanist, and being encouraged by *Oliver*, and invited by the Citizens of *London*, he raised the *Thames* Water into all the highest Streets of the City, 93 Foot high in four Eight-Inch Pipes, to the Wonder of all Men, and Honour of the Nation, with an Engine of his own Invention. He also built the great Water Engine near *Somerset House*, which supplieth the Inhabitants of the *Strand*, and adjacent Parts, with Water. He made divers other Proposals for the Advantage of the Nation, and would certainly have done great Matters for the Publick Good, had he not been discouraged for what he had done, and thwarted by the great Ones in his further Designs, which Death put an End to. He died in *Ireland*, *Sept.* 3, 1670, and his Body being brought into *England*, was bury'd in the Church of this Place by his Ancestors. He printed some Books containing his Projects, in 1641, 1666, and 1663, which have never been regarded since his Death.

Ichnor, or *Icemore*, one of the many Lordships of this and other Counties, of which *Godwin* Earl of *Kent* was possess'd of in the Confessor's Days, as we learn from *Doomsday-Book*, which *Harold* his eldest Son had the greatest Part, *&c.*

Linshmere,

Linchmere, or *Linche*, the Lordſhip of *William de Echingham*, who 23 *Edw.* 1. obtain'd a Charter of Free-warren for this and other his Demeſne Lands in this County, and left them ſo privileg'd to his Heirs. He was a Parliamentary Baron.

Laythorn, or *Lethorn*, a Village chiefly memorable for being the Seat of Sir *Tho. Bower*, a Gentleman endowed with many other Virtues, but ſingularly eminent for his Humility and Loyalty, for which laſt being ſequeſter'd in the late Rebellious Times, and forc'd to pay a Fine for the Uſe of the Commonwealth of 2033 *l.* he ſaid chearfully, when he had paid, That he had gotten a cheap Pennyworth to preſerve Peace of Conſcience.

Merden, or *Meredone*, the Eſtate of *Gytha*, Earl *Godwin*'s Widow, before the Conqueſt, but ſhe left it and her other Eſtates, and fled into *France* for fear of the Conqueror, and never returned again into *England*.

Mundham, or *Mundreham*, a Manor of the aforeſaid Lady *Githa*'s.

Nutbourn, or *Northbourne*, the Lordſhip of *Alan de Zouch* of *Mortimer*, for which he procured a Charter of Free-warren 18 *Edw.* 3. and left it ſo privileged to his Son *Hugh*. He was deſcended of *Robert de Mortimer*, but took the Name of *Zouch*, which his Poſterity continued to bear from his Manor of *Aſhby de la Zouch* in *Leiceſterſhire*. *Hugh* dy'd without Heirs, and *Joyce* his Siſter inherited his Lands, and by Marriage carry'd them into the Family of Sir *John Botetout* of *Weoly-Caſtle* in *Worceſterſhire*, Knt. whoſe Poſterity inherited them.

Racton, or *Radeton*, one of the Lordſhips of *Godwin* Earl of *Kent*, in the Confeſſor's Days, as we find in *Doomeſday-Book*, which he left to Earl *Harold*, and his other Sons.

Rogate, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *Ralph de Camois*, who 20 *Edw.* 2. procured a Charter for a Fair yearly upon his Manor here, and for Free-warren upon all the Demeſne Lands of it.

Selſey, in *Saxon* Sealſ-eÿ, that is, according to *Bede*'s Interpretation, The Iſle of Sea-Calves, now call'd Seals, a Creature that always makes to Iſlands and Shores to bring forth its Young. It is a Peninſula, or Spot of Land encompaſſed with the Sea on all Sides but the Weſt, (as *Bede* ſays) where it has an Entry into it by a Neck of Land, which joins it to the County, and is about a Stones-caſt over. The Street of the Town ſtands on a dry gravelly Soil, and is not ſo unhealthful as many Places ſituate ſo low and ſo near the Sea uſually are. It contained eighty ſeven Tenements within the Demeſne, when *Edelwach*, King of the *South-Saxons*, gave it to *Wilfrid* Biſhop of *York*, who was then in Exile, and had converted, if not the King himſelf, yet many of his People, of which *Bede* gives this Account: That *Wilfrid* firſt preached the Goſpel here, and not only ſaved from the Bondage of the Devil 250 Bondmen by Baptiſm, but alſo by obtaining their Freedom, deliver'd them from being Slaves to Men. Againſt this King *Edelwalch*, *Ceadwell*, a valiant young Prince of the Blood-Royal of *Weſt-Saxons*, made War, with an impetuous Current, and having ſlain him as he made Reſiſtance, became Victor of the Country, which, a little Time after, was made a Province of the *Weſt-Saxon* Kingdom. He founded a Monaſtery here, and honour'd it with an Epiſcopal See, which *Stigand*, the 22d Biſhop, removed to *Chicheſter*, where it now flouriſhes, and owns *Ceadwall* for the Founder. Of the Biſhops of both Sees, we ſhall give the beſt Account, we can find, in our Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of this County. There are ſome obſcure Remains of this ancient little City, in which the firſt Biſhops reſided, cover'd indeed at High-Water, but plainly viſible at low Tide. The Iſle is famous for its excellent Cockles gather'd on the Shores about it, and for producing the fineſt Wheat.

Singleton, the Hundred and Manor were both the Fee of the *Fitz-alans*, Earls of *Arundel* and *Suſſex*. *Richard Fitz-alan*, 11 *Edw.* 3. obtain'd a Privilege for himſelf and Heirs to have the Return of Writs within this Hundred; and *Thomas Fitz-alan*, who dy'd 3 *Hen.* 5. was then poſſeſſed

poſſeſſed both of the Manor and Hundred ſo privileg'd, leaving it to *John* his Son and Heir. Their Seat in this Pariſh was call'd *Downley*, where *William Fitz-alan* dying, 35 *Hen.* 8. his Executors bury'd his Body at *Arundel*, *Jan.* 23, 1543, and *Henry* his only Son and Heir ſucceeded him in his Eſtates and Honours, but had no Male Iſſue.

Stanſted is the Seat of the Right Hon. *Richard Lumley* Earl of *Scarborough*.

Stoughton, or *Storghton*, the Lordſhip of *Thomas Fitz-alan* Earl of *Arundel* and *Suſſex*, who obtain'd of King *Henry* IV. a Charter for a weekly Market upon *Wedneſday* upon this his Manor, and three Fairs yearly, *viz.* On the Feaſt of St. *Philip* and *Jacob*, on *Wedneſday* in *Whitſun-Week*, and upon St. *Martin's* Day in Winter, *November* 11, but the Market is diſuſed.

Tratton, or *Traiton*, one of thoſe Manors of which *Githa* the Widow and laſt Wife of Earl *Godwin* was found poſſeſſed at the Conqueſt; but when her Son *Harold*, then King of *England*, was ſlain, ſhe fled into *France*, and never returning again, it fell into the Conqueror's Hands; but how it was diſpos'd of afterwards, we can't diſcover. This Village ſtands upon a little Brook, which runs quite croſs this Rape into the River *Arun*, and hath a Stone-Bridge over it.

Thomas Otway the Poet was born here, tho' his Father *Humphrey Otway* was Rector of *Wolbeding*. He was educated at *Wickham's* School near *Wincheſter*, and was a Commoner in *Chriſt's Church*, *Oxford*, but took no Degree. He had a Poetick Genius, and being entertained in the Play-houſe, he not only got himſelf a comfortable Subſiſtance, but became himſelf a Writer of Plays, as *Alcibiades*, *Titus* and *Berenice*, *Don Carlos* Prince of *Spain*, *&c.* which laſt, 'tis ſuppos'd, he wrote in Honour of *Don Carlos* Earl of *Plimouth*, one of King *Charles* II's natural Sons, whoſe Favour he had gain'd by his Ingenuity. In 1677, he went in the Quality of a Cornet into *Flanders*, but return'd in a poor Condition, which the Poetick Earl of *Rocheſter* pitying, brought him into the Number of Poets, which Station he maintain'd with conſiderable Reputation, living at *London*, and writing Plays and Poetical Eſſays to the Day of his Death, which happen'd *April* 14, 1685, *Æt.* 33. and was bury'd in the Vault of St. *Clement's Danes*. In his Sickneſs he was compoſing a Congratulatory Poem on the Inauguration of King *James* II.

Trefort, or *Trovord*, one of thoſe many Manors in this County which *Godwin* Earl of *Kent* was poſſeſs'd of in King *Edward the Confeſſor's* Days, and which he left to his Children, of whom King *Harold* was the eldeſt, but he being conquer'd by *William* Duke of *Normandy*, who ſlew him, and reign'd in his Stead, all his Eſtates were ſeiz'd by the Conqueror, and all, or moſt of them given by him to his Captains and Commanders who aſſiſted him.

Wallerton, or *Walderton*, a Part of the Eſtate of *Thomas Weſt* Lord *de la Warr*, which he exchang'd with K. *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 31. for the Site and Circuit of the Abby of *Wherwell*, and the Lordſhips and Eſtates thereunto belonging.

Walſham, famous in Hiſtory (*Hol. Chron. p.* 1315.) for one *William Withers*, who lay in a Trance ten Days, and took no Suſtenance; but at length coming to himſelf, utter'd many ſtrange Speeches, enveighing againſt Pride, Covetouſneſs, coldneſs of Charity, and other outrageous Sins at that Time practiſed, *Anno* 1580. Many Miniſters, Gentlemen, and others, went to ſee him, and wonder'd at the Things ſpoken by him; among them was one mightily ruffled and dreſs'd, whom having eſpy'd, he ſo ſmartly reproved him for his Pride, telling him, it would better become him to be cloathed in Sackcloth, and mourn for his Sins, than be dreſſed up like a Child of the Devil in thoſe Enſigns of Pride. Theſe Words ſo pricked the Conſcience of the Servingman, that he wept for his Offence, cut his Ruffle in pieces, and vow'd never to wear the like again. The Hiſtorian ſuſpects

pects that his Story will not be believ'd, but avers the Truth of it from the Credit of great Numbers of Witneſſes.

Weſterton was another of the Manors which *Thomas Weſt* Lord *de la Warr* exchanged with King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 31. for the Abbey of *Wherwell*, and the Lands to it belonging.

Walbeding, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *Ralph* Lord *Camois*, who 2 *Edw.* 2. having been in the Wars of *Scotland*, obtained of that King a Grant for Free-warren in all his Demeſne Lands, and ſo privileg'd left it with his other Eſtates to his Heirs. Theſe are all the Places of and in which we find any Thing memorable in this Rape, and ſo ſhall go on to

IV. *The Rape of* HASTINGS.

This Rape lies on the Eaſt-Side of the County, and on the Eaſt-Side is encompaſſed by the Sea, as it is alſo on the South, the Weſt-Side borders on the Rape of *Pevenſey*, and the North on the County of *Kent*. In it are theſe Hundreds contain'd, *viz.* *Battel*, *Faxenal*, *Goldſpure*, *Hawkesborough*, *Boxhill*, *Balſloe*, *Geſsling*, *Goſtrow*, *Henhurſt*, *Nenvil*, *Staple*, *Nethersfield*, and *Shewſwell*. The Fee of this Rape we ſuppoſe to be in the Crown, becauſe we find no private Owner of it, and ſo the Government is in the High-Sheriff and his Officers. There are three, if not four Market Towns in this Rape, *viz.*

Battel, ſo call'd from the deciſive Battle fought on or near the Place between King *Harold* and *William* the *Norman*, who under a pretence of claiming his Inheritance deſcended to him by the Death of King *Edward the Confeſſor*, came into *England* with an Army, and landing at *Haſtings* in this County, march'd up higher into it. *Harold* had News of his Invaſion, and haſten'd with all Speed towards him, and tho' his Forces were much diminiſh'd by a late Fight he had with the *Danes* in the North, and as much fatigu'd by long Marches to oppoſe the *Normans*, yet meeting them at a ſmall Diſtance from *Haſtings*, at a Village call'd *Epiton*, he gave him Battle, *October* 14, 1066. The *Normans* no ſooner ſaw his Approach, but they gave the Signal for the Fight, the Encounter began with Flights of Arrows from both Armies, which held for ſome Time, but coming to a cloſe Engagement, they maintain'd the Battle a long while; the *Engliſh*, who with admirable Courage and Bravery receiv'd the firſt Attack, were furiouſly charg'd by the Horſe of the *Normans*, but with no Succeſs, wherefore when they ſaw they could not prevail, they, as they had before agreed, retreated, but kept their Ranks, which the *Engliſh* not obſerving, but thinking they fled, broke their Ranks, and without any Order purſu'd the Enemy, who rallying their Forces, charged the *Engliſh* on every Side afreſh, and made a great Slaughter of them, yet not without as brave an Oppoſition as could be expected: For the *Engliſh* having got the higher Ground, ſtood it out a long Time, 'till *Harold* their King and Leader being ſhot thro' the Head with an Arrow, fell down dead, upon which his Army being quite diſheartned, turn'd their Backs and betook themſelves to flight. Our Hiſtorians tell us, that there were threeſcore thouſand Men ſlain in this Battle, which ſhews the Greatneſs and Populouſneſs of *England* ſo long ago, that *Harold* could gather ſo great an Army.

The victorious *Norman*, after he had partly by fair Promiſes, and partly by Terror, ſettled himſelf on the Throne of *England*, began to reflect thro' what a Sea of Blood he had waded to it, and to make ſome Atonement for the vaſt Effuſion of Blood that he had made in this Place, erected an Abby on the very Ground where the aforeſaid Battle was fought, and having dedicated it to St. *Martin*, call'd it *Battle-Abby*, placing in it a Convent of *Benedictine* Monks to pray for the Souls of the Slain; thus at once ſetting up a Monument of his Glory and Piety, as was thought. About the Abby there ſoon grew up a Town of the ſame Name, conſiſting of 115 Houſes, to which more have been added ſince. In the Town, 'tis ſaid, there is a Place, which after a

Shower, ſeems to have a Dye of Red like Blood, (*William* of *Newburge* ſays, 'tis real, freſh Blood, which cries to God for Vengeance) which is probable, there being a loomy Soil in many Places, which having a Mixture of Oker, will appear of a Blood-like Colour. King *Henry* I. granted a Market to be kept in this Town upon every Lord's-Day, (as was uſed in ſeveral other Places in his Time) free from all Duties whatſoever, but *Anthony* Viſcount *Montague*, who about the Year 1600, built himſelf a beautiful Houſe here, obtain'd a Power by an Act of Parliament to remove the Market to *Thurſday*, as it now continues; and the Fairs yearly are

The Manor of this Town, 23 *Edw.* 1. was the Eſtate of *William de Echingham*, who then obtain'd a Charter of Free-warren for this his Lordſhip and divers others in this County, and ſo privileg'd, left them to his Heirs, but of his Children we find no mention.

The Abbot of *Battel*, tho' in all our Hiſtories nameleſs, yet muſt be of eternal Memory for his Courage and Bravery on this Occaſion; The *French*, in the Nonage of King *Richard* II. obſerving *England* taken up in Quarrels at Home, and regardleſs of their Defence againſt Foreign Enemies, invaded this County, and having plunder'd the People, carry'd away the Prior of *Lewes* Captive. This Abbot ſeeing this, thought it high Time to provide for his own Safety, got together as good a Body of Men as the Time would give Leave, and marching to *Winchelſey*, fortify'd it, thinking it moſt proper for him, being a Spiritual Perſon, to be on the Defenſive Part; the *French* follow'd him and beſieged the Town, and ſince their Endeavours to draw him out to a Field-Battle prov'd ineffectual, they planted their Guns to batter it down, but before they could effect that, the Country-Gentlemen and their Tenants took Courage, and came in ſo faſt upon them, that they ſuſpecting they ſhould be ſurrounded on all Sides, thought it their beſt way to make for *France* as faſt as they could, and ſo left *Winchelſey* not in a much worſe Condition than they found it. Thus this Abbot ſaved *Suſſex*, and by Conſequence all *England*, for had they been ſucceſsful here, 'tis probable they would have gone on, and made the whole Iſland a Prey.

Haſtings, called by the *Saxons*, Haſtinga-ceaſtep, is the chief Town of this Rape, which takes its Name from it. It is one of the Cinque-Ports, and ſends Members to Parliament, as it hath done from 42 *Edw.* 3. but otherwiſe is at preſent a poor indifferent Place, yet hath two Markets weekly, *viz.* on *Wedneſday* and *Saturday*, and Fairs on

It ſeems to have taken its Name from *Haſtings*, the famous *Daniſh* Pyrate, who uſually built ſome little Fortreſſes in ſuch Places as he landed, for Prey, as he did at *Beamfleet* in *Eſſex*, and *Middleton* in *Kent*. In the Reign of King *Athelſtan*, *Anno* 924, here was a Mint. This Town, with the other Cinque-Ports, *Winchelſea*, *Rye*, &c. enjoys very great Immunities, but upon theſe Conditions, as appears from the Record in the Exchequer, *Haſtings*, with its Members, ought to find 21 Ships at the King's Summons, and there ought to be in each of the Ships 21 Men, able, fitly qualify'd, well arm'd, and well furniſh'd for the King's Service, yet ſo, that the Summons be made on the King's Behalf forty Days before; and when the aforeſaid Ships and Men are come to the Place to which they were ſummon'd, they ſhall remain in the King's Service 15 Days at their own Coſts and Charges; but if the King hath further Occaſion for them, and will keep them any longer, they ſhall be at the King's Charges as long as he pleaſes; the Maſter of each Ship ſhall have Six-pence a Day, and the Conſtable as much, but all the reſt of the Men but Three-pence a Day.

This whole Rape of *Haſtings*, together with the Honour, was held by the Earls of *Ew* in *Normandy*, a Family deſcended from a Natural Son of *Richard* I. Duke of *Normandy*. *Robert* the firſt Earl, to whom it was given, was one of the Conqueror's chief Counſellors, and had many other

other large Eſtates ſettled on him by the ſaid King. He left this Honour to his Son *William*, whoſe Son *Henry* upon levying the Aid for marrying King *Henry* II's Daughter, certify'd, that his Father in King *Henry* I's Reign was enfeoffed with 65 Knights Fees, of which he then had 56 in this Rape of *Haſtings*, and for them he paid 40 *l.* He left only one Daughter and Heir, who marrying to *Ralph de Yſſendon*, had by him a Son and Heir *William*, who, after his Father's Death, adhereing to the King of *France*, and *Alice* otherwiſe having forfeited her Eſtate to the Crown, in King *Henry* III's Days, that King ſeiz'd it, and gave it to Prince *Edward* his Son, *Reg.* 29. *Peter de Savoy*, Queen *Eleanor*'s Uncle, was then in great Favour, and to him the King, *Reg.* 31. committed the keeping of the Caſtle and Honour of this Place. After this *Peter*'s Death, the ſame King cauſing his Son the Prince to releaſe and quit-claim to him all his Intereſt to the Honour and Rape, gave it to *John de Dreux*, Earl of *Richmond*, in lieu of certain Lands belonging to the Honour of *Richmond*, which *Peter de Savoy* had paſſed to the King, which being done, the King granted him Letters Mandatory to all the Tenants of the ſaid Honour and Rape to do him Homage, as his Poſterity for ſome Succeſſions enjoy'd it. In the Reign of King *Henry* VI. Sir *Thomas Hoo*, having by his Valour and Conduct ſuppreſs'd a Rebellion about *Caux* in *Normandy*, and merited highly of that Prince in his Wars with *France*, was in Conſideration of his great Services advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Hoo*, his Seat in *Bedfordſhire*, and *Haſtings* this Place, and to the Heirs Male of his Body; but tho' he had three Wives, he left no Son, but three Daughters only, among whom his Eſtate was divided; but the Honour became extinct, and was after conferred on the Family of *De Haſtings* in Manner following:

From this Town there was an ancient Family, as old as the *Norman* Times, that took its Name, being call'd *De Haſtings*, and one of them named *Matthew Haſtings* held the Manor of *Grenocle* by this Tenure, That he ſhould find at this Haven an Oar, whenever the King would croſs the Seas. From them is the Family of the Earls of *Huntington* deſcended, and have their Name and Part of their Barony from it. *William de Haſtings*, Lord Chamberlain of the King's Houſhold, and of *North Wales*, was the firſt that had the Title of Lord *Haſtings* conferr'd on him by K. *Edward* IV. to whom, as well as to his Father the Duke of *York*, he had been a faithful Servant, as he continued all his Reign, and being much in Favour with him, obtain'd many large Eſtates and very beneficial Places from him; but after his Death, not complying with the Duke of *Glouceſter*'s Deſign in making away or baſtardizing his Children, King *Edward* V. and his Brother the Duke of *York*, he was baſely, without Trial, murder'd in the *Tower* by that Duke's Order, who made his Way to the Throne thereby, and became King by the Name of *Richard* III. He dy'd poſſeſs'd of the Caſtle, Lordſhip, and Rape of *Haſtings*, which were all ſeiz'd of, as forfeited by a forg'd Treaſon laid to his Charge, and ſo detain'd both from his Widow and Heir *Edward* Lord *Haſtings* for a Time, yet he was permitted to be bury'd, according to his Teſtament, in the Chapel of St. *George* within the Caſtle of *Windſor*, near the Tomb of King *Edward* IV. where his Monument is ſtill to be ſeen. *Edward* Lord *Haſtings* remain'd without Honour or Lands for a while, but King *Henry* VII. having conquer'd and ſlain *Richard* in *Boſworth-Field*, and poſſeſs'd himſelf of the Throne, had ſuch a Reſpect for him in Conſideration of his Father's Sufferings, that he reſtor'd him to his Honour and Lands, *Reg.* 1. which he left to his Son *George*, created Earl of *Huntington* by King *Henry* VIII. as his Poſterity continue, writing themſelves Earls of *Huntington*, and Lords *Haſtings*, *Hungerford*, *Botreaux*, and *Moles*.

This Town, in the Reign of King *Richard* II. and about the Year 1377, was burnt by the *French*, who taking the Opportunity

portunity of ſome Diſcontents in the Beginning of that King's Reign, thruſt into the Haven of *Rye* with 50 Ships, and rifled and burnt that Town, and from thence proceeded to *Winchelſea*, but being beaten off there, did the ſame to this Place. After its rebuilding, it was divided into two Pariſhes, as it now remains. Near this Town in 1263, there was a Battle fought between the Armies of King *Edward* III. lead by Prince *Edward* his Son, and *Simon de Montfort* Earl of *Leiceſter*, who headed the Barons, fighting for the Obſervation of the Statutes of *Oxford*, which the King, though ſworn to keep them, had refuſed to do. The Barons had the better, and taking the King and Prince Priſoners, reſolved to oblige them to a ſecond Confirmation of them; but while this was doing, there happened a Quarrel among the Barons themſelves, and Prince *Edward* eſcaping, reduced them to his Terms by the Battle of *Eveſham*, and ſo Peace, after ſome Time, was reſtored.

Rye, or *Rhie*, one of the ancient Towns, who have long enjoy'd equal Privileges with the Cinque-Ports, in *Latin Ripa*, and in *French Rive*, ſtands on the very Edge of this County towards *Kent*. It is a fair well-built Town, pleaſantly ſituated upon the North-ſide on an Hill, which affords a delightful Proſpect towards the Sea, fortify'd and walled about in King *Edw.* III's Reign. It is at preſent govern'd by a Mayor and Jurats, and is furniſhed with a commodious Haven, and two Markets, on *Wedneſday* and *Saturday* weekly, but the former is almoſt quite diſuſed, and the latter affords little, but Proviſions. It was anciently in great Reputation, being well fortify'd by *William d' Ipres*, Earl of *Kent*; (there being a Tower yet ſtanding bearing his Name, which is now made the Priſon of the Town) and enjoying the great Immunities and Privileges of the Cinque-Ports, as ſending Burgeſſes to Parliament, which it hath done from 42 *Edw.* 3. but in the following Times it was inconſiderable, either upon the Account of the Nearneſs of *Winchelſea*, or the Receſs of the Sea from it, and ſo continued a long Time; but when King *Edward* III. walled it about, and *Winchelſea* decay'd, it began again to recover, and by a lucky Accident flouriſhed as much as ever: For the Ocean ſwelled with an extraordinary Tempeſt, broke in ſo violently (yet much to the Advantage of the Town) that it made a convenient Port, which another Tempeſt ſome Time after improv'd; after which the Town much increaſed in Inhabitants, Buildings, Fiſhing and Navigation, and became more proſperous than it had ever been before. But the Favours of the Sea are very inconſtant, and ſeldom laſt long: The impetuous Tides which made them an Haven, have now caſt the Sands ſo much into it, that it is almoſt quite choaked up, ſo that there is ſcarcely a Paſſage left for the ſmalleſt Sort of Veſſels; and were it not for its Fiſhing Trade, and the Conveniency of the moſt ready Paſſage here from *England* to *Normandy*, it is to be feared, it would fall into a worſe Condition than ever, in a ſmall Time, unleſs ſome other Privileges can be found out to ſupport the Corporation. We having received a more particular and full Account of this Town and Port from a Perſon unknown, have thought fit to ſubjoin ſo much of it as anſwers our Deſign, *viz.*

The Town is encompaſſed by the Tides about two Parts in three, and on the Eaſt-Side is waſhed by the River *Rother*. The South-ſide is waſhed by a Branch of the Tide called *Tillingham-Water*, over which was formerly a Ferry, but now there is a Bridge. About 50 or 60 Years ago here was a good Tide-Harbour, while the Tide had its free Courſe up the *Rother*, which being then ſtopp'd by a Sluice about ſix Miles above the Town, and another about three Miles; it is now almoſt ruin'd by the great Quantities of Mud and Sand brought into it by the Spring Tides, and ſtopp'd from running out by thoſe Sluices.

The Fiſhing Trade, which is the principal Support of this Town, conſiſts in taking Mackarel and Herring in their proper Seaſons (the firſt of which the Fiſhermen call Shotting, and the other Flewing) which are accounted the beſt of their

their Kind, which are caught upon theſe Coaſts. All the reſt of the Year they catch Flat-fiſh by trawling, *viz.* Soles, Plaiſe, Rates, Turbets, Brills, *&c.* which are carry'd up every Day by the Rippiers. (*i. e.* Fiſhermen of this Place, ſo called from *Ripa*, the Bank it ſtands upon) to *London* Market, which though 63 Miles diſtant, they perform ſoon by three Stages.

The Corporation, which hath Preſcription only to plead for its being ſo, and conſiſts of a Mayor, Jurats and Freemen, is thus order'd: The Mayor is choſen annually upon the *Monday* next after the Feaſt of St. *Bartholomew*, out of the Jurats, by a Majority of the Votes of the Freemen, at a Court called the *Hundred-Court*. The Jurats, who are not to exceed the Number of Twelve, are choſen by the Mayor on his Election Day, if there be any Vacancy, or at the General Seſſions, which are yearly the *Monday* next after the Feaſt of St. *Andrew*, with the Conſent of his Brethren the Jurats. The Freemen are made three Ways:

1. The Son of a Freeman, who is born firſt after his Father is made free, may claim his Freedom by his Father's Copy, when he comes to the Age of 21 Years.

2. The Mayor may, by the Conſent of his Brethren the Jurats, make one Freeman every Year.

3. Freemen are choſen at an Aſſembly-Court, at which the Mayor was to put up whom he pleaſed, to be choſen by the Majority of the Votes of the whole Corporation, then and there Aſſembled; but then it is a ſtanding Rule among them, That any Man ſo put up by the Mayor, and rejected by a Majority of Votes, cannot be choſen in the Mayoralty of the ſame Perſon.

The Hundred, and Aſſembly-Courts are of a different Nature; they both conſiſt of a Mayor, Jurats, and Freemen, but at the former are elected the Mayor and Corporation Officers, as the Town-clerk, Chamberlaine, &c. as alſo Members to ſerve in Parliament; but at the latter, which is called by the Mayor, giving 24 Hours Warning, they lett the Lands belonging to the Corporation, make By-Laws, raiſe Monies, chuſe Freemen, and do all other Acts relating to the Government of the Town and Corporation, and no Man ought to appear at either of them, but ſuch as are qualify'd according to the Corporation Act, which excludes all Diſſenters, and was obſerved 'till 1697, or 8, when the Mayor, contrary to the former Rules, brought in Diſſenters to vote both for Freemen and Parliament Men, and involved the Corporation in many and long Troubles, which the Gentleman gives a large Account of, too tedious for our Hiſtory. This Corporation ſends alſo two Barons to every Coronation to ſupport the Canopy of State.

Here is a Grammar School, a Brick Building, erected at the Charge of Mr. *Thomas Peacock*, then a Jurat, about the Year 1644, and by him endowed with 32 Pounds a Year Payable out of a Farm lying in the Pariſh, for the teaching all the Children of the Town free. There is in the lower Part of the Town alſo near the Wall, ſome Remains of a large Building ſtill call'd, *The Friery*, which ſeems to have been the Hall, or Chapel of ſuch a Religious Houſe; and near it there has been a Burying-place, becauſe the Bones of Men or Women have ſeveral Times been dug up there. In other Parts of the Town there are ſome other ſmaller Buildings, which ſeem to have been put to a religious Uſe, but Tradition itſelf is ſilent how they were employ'd.

The whole Town is very well ſupply'd with good Water, which is brought in Leaden Pipes laid under Ground to two Conduits, from the Hills on the Land Side.

The Church, which is dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*, being but one for the whole Town, is very large, and is built in the Form of a Croſs; the Body of it is 100 Foot long, and 28 wide, the great Chancel is 60 Foot long, 28 wide; the Steeple ſtands between them, from which run two Iſles a-croſs on each Side. On each Side of the great Chancel are two others, on each Side one, which are 60 Foot long, and 25 Foot wide; on each Side of the Body of the Church alſo are

Iſles

Iſles or Wings, 15 Foot wide, which put together will prove it to be the largeſt Parochial Church in the County It was a long Time in a ruinous Condition, but between 20 and 30 Years ago it was ſo repaired by the Care of the Vicar for the Time being, and ſome of the chief Inhabitants, that it was made very beautiful.

The Value of the Vicarage is but ſmall, ariſing out of the Lands without the Wall of the Town, with a ſmall Portion out of the Mackarel and Herring Fiſhing, and an additional Endowment of 12 *l.* 10 *s.* a Year, which King *Charles* II. procured to be ſettled upon it out of the Parſonage, which belongs to the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*. The Preſentation of the Vicarage is appendent to the Manor of *Breed*, and is, or late was, in the Gift of *French Bromfield* of *Lewes*, Eſq; The Vicarage Houſe is a Brick Building erected about the Year 1701.

Bryan Twyne, though not born here, yet may render this Place famous for having been the Vicar of it, though he was ſeldom reſident. He was educated in *Corpus Chriſti College*, *Oxford*, where he took his Degrees, was made Fellow and *Greek* Reader, which Place he diſcharged well. His Genius much inclining him to Hiſtory and Antiquities, he dwelt in Lodgings at *Oxford*, and being an Affectionate Lover of that Univerſity, he publiſhed a Book in Vindication of the Dignity and Antiquity of it, againſt ſuch Matters as *John Caius* had ſaid againſt it in his Antiquities of *Cambridge*, in which he ſhewed ſufficient Judgment, but greater Reading. He was of a melancholy Temper, and wholly ſpent his Time in Reading, Writing, and Contemplation. He made vaſt Collections out of the Libraries of *Oxford*, which might have ſeen the Light, and been of great Uſe to Antiquaries, but the Wars coming on, and *Oxford* being made the Seat of them, his Books and MSS. fell into Soldiers Hands, who ſold them for little or nothing. Archbiſhop *Laud* had a particular Reſpect for him, and employ'd him to draw up the Statutes now in Uſe in that Univerſity, for which he rewarded him with the Place of Keeper of their Archives, which he kept ten Years to his Death, which happened *Anno* 1644. His Body was bury'd in the inner Chapel of *Corpus Chriſti College*, to which he gave by his Will many choice Books and Manuſcripts of his own Writing.

In the Beginning of the Reign of King *Richard* II. certain *Frenchmen*, who were hovering about the *Engliſh* Shoar, and ſeeking for Prey, knowing that the Lion, King *Edward* III. was unable to oppoſe them, and his Grandſon *Richard*, who was to ſucceed him, was in his Minority, and the Nation was conſequently in Confuſion, within ſix or ſeven Days after the former died, landed and burnt this Town, and from thence coaſted to the Iſle of *Wight*, and burnt divers Towns in the ſame; as alſo at *Plimouth*, *Portſmouth*, and *Dartmouth*. Certain Noblemen were ſent in Purſuit of them, but found them not, their Buſineſs being not to fight, but fly: But the People of *Rye*, and ſome others, did not quietly put up this Wrong, but with certain Ships put to Sea, and meeting theſe Pyratical *French*, fought them and overcame them, taking ſeven Ships with 300 Men in them, of which one of them called the *Falcon*, had been taken not long before from the Lord *William Latimer*. They were all richly laden with Wine, Wax, and other Merchandize, by which the People of *Rye* gained ſome Compenſation for the Damages they had ſuffered from them.

Winchelſea, in *Saxon* Wincelr-ea, which ſignifies a *Wateriſh Place*, ſeated in a Corner, which Interpetation anſwers exactly the Situation of the Town, lying at the Corner of *Kent* and *Suſſex*. It was built in the Time of King *Edward* I. when a more ancient Town of the ſame Name was ſwallowed up by the Sea in a terrible Tempeſt, *Anno* 1250, at which Time the Surface of the Earth both here and in the *Kentiſh* Shoar, was much alter'd. It was then encompaſſed with a Rampart, and afterward with a ſtrong Wall; but no ſooner it began to flouriſh, but it was ſacked by the *French* and *Spaniards*, and by the Retirement

tirement of the Sea fell to Decay all on a ſudden. The new Town was endowed with the ſame Privileges as the old, namely, thoſe of the Cinque-Ports to which it belongs, as one of the ancient Towns, but the Sea which had ſwallowed up the old Town, left the new before it was quite finiſhed. It ſtill retains the Privilege of ſending Burgeſſes to Parliament, though the Electors are but few; but hath loſt that of a Market, together with all its Trade, inſomuch that for lack of Buſineſs the Graſs grows in the very Streets (tho' they are paved) to that Degree that the Herbage is let ſome Years for four Pounds. It was certainly at firſt a very fair Town, though now little more remains than the Skeleton of it. The Streets ſtanding all at right Angles, are divided into 32 Squares, or Quarters, as they now call them. The Stone-work of the three Gates is yet ſtanding, and in many Places of the Town are fine Stone-arched Vaults for Merchants Goods, and many ruinous Materials of ancient Structures. Upon the Level relinguiſhed by the Sea appears a Caſtle built by King *Henry* VIII. now quite gone to decay. Near the Town are large Marſhes, but the Inhabitants are forced at great Charges to defend them with great earthen Banks and Walls from the Encroachments of the Sea, which otherwiſe would daily overflow them.

In this Town were formerly three Pariſh Churches dedicated to St. *Leonard*, St. *Giles* and St. *Thomas*, but the latter of them is uſed alone for the Service of God. In it are certain Monuments of three Knights, Templars, as is conjectur'd by their Pourtraitures in Armour, croſs-legg'd, and one of them appears by his Arms to have been of the Family of *Oxenbridge*, which was anciently of great Note in theſe Parts. In the Church of St. *Leonard* was ſet up the Picture of that Saint, as the Patron of the Town, with a Fan or Van, as a Scepter in his Hand, which being moveable at Pleaſure, ſuch Perſons as deſired a fair Wind to bring their Father, Husband, or Friend home, were allowed, upon making ſome valuable Offering to the Idol, to ſet it as they pleaſed, and moſt anſwerable to their Deſires; and ſuch was the ſuperſtitious Credulity of thoſe Times, that they believed they ſhould have a Wind ſpeedy and proſperous according to their Wiſhes.

Upon the Coaſts of this Town, *Anno* 1349, King *Edward* III. being advertiſed of a Fleet of *Spaniards* returning out of *Flanders*, laden with Cloaths and other Riches, met them with a convenient Force, and attack'd them; the *Spaniards* reſolutely defended themſelves, and maintained the Fight ſo long, that they were all either ſlain or drowned, while they endeavoured to eſcape. Their Ships, which were 26 in Number, were all taken, and in them were found great Store of Wares and Riches. This King *Edward* did by Way of Repriſal, becauſe certain *Spaniards* the laſt Year had ſailed up the River *Garons*, which runs up to the Town of *Burdeaux*, and there finding many *Engliſh* Ships freighted with Wines, ſlew all the *Engliſhmen* they found aboard, and took away the Ships with them, which King *Edward* revenged by this Exploit.

Robert Winchelſey being a Native of this Town, is a great Credit to it, ariſing to the High Station of an Archbiſhop, *Anno* 1294. He was educated in *Merton College*, *Oxford*, and being a Graduate, went to *Paris*, where he took the Degree of Maſter of Arts, and was made Rector of that Univerſity. Returning home, he took his Degrees in Divinity, and having paſſed through many Preferments, was at length made Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. He went to *Rome* for his Pall, according to the Cuſtom then in Uſe, and eaſily obtained it of Pope *Celeſtine*; and when he came Home again was inthroned ſolemnly, and upon the ſame Day conſecrated one Biſhop, and beſtowed twelve rich Livings on twelve Doctors, and as many ſmall ones on other Divines. He ſuffered many Troubles from King *Edward* I. becauſe in Obedience to a Canon of the Council of *Lyons*, he would not conſent that a Tax ſhould be laid on the Clergy without the Pope's Allowance; but by King *Edw.* II. he was reſtored to his See, and though a

ſtrenuous Oppoſer of *Gaveſton* and the *Spencers*, that King's Favourites, lived and died in Peace, abounding in Charity and Hoſpitality. He was a worthy Prelate, an excellent Preacher, and being learned himſelf, loved and preferred learned Men. His Benefice was prodigious, for he is ſaid to have relieved weekly on *Sundays* and *Fridays* 4000 Men when Corn was cheap, and 5000 when it was dear, and to ſuch as could not come to receive his Alms, he ſent it to their Houſes: After his Death, which happen'd 1313, he was honoured by the Poor, as a Saint, though not canonized by the Pope.

John Winchelſey, probably a Kinſman of the Archbiſhop's, becauſe a Native of the ſame Place, and bearing the ſame Name. He was bred in *Oxford*, and was eminent there for his great Learning. He is ſaid to have made both Poets and Philoſophers harmonize with Goſpel Divinity, as far as Nature could ſymbolize with Grace. In his old Age he turned a *Franciſcan*, and enter'd himſelf into their Convent at *Salisbury*, as thinking Monkery a more direct Way to Heaven, than a ſecular Way of Living, ſo much doth Prejudice and Superſtition ſometime triumph over Learning; but he died before the Year of his Probation was ended, and was bury'd in his Convent, *An. Dom.* 1326. This Town hath given the Title of Earl to a Noble Family of the *Finches*, of whom *Elizabeth* the Widow of Sir *Moyle Finch*, and Daughter and Heir of Sir *Thomas Hineage*, Knt. was created a Counteſs, 4 *Car.* 1. by the Name and Title of

Elizabeth Counteſs of *Winchelſea*, with a Limitation of that Honour to the Heirs of her Body, lawfully begotten. Her Father had been Treaſurer of the Chamber, &c. to Queen *Elizabeth*, and her Husband was a Man of that great Prudence, that King *James* I. created him a Baronet, and intended, had he lived, to have raiſed him to greater Honour; wherefore his Widow being a Lady of excellent Endowments, King *Charles* I. ſhewed this Reſpect to his Merits, tho' dead, to make her Counteſs of *Winchelſea*. She died in 1633, and her 2d Son

Thomas (his elder Brother, *Theophilus* dying in his Mother's Lifetime) ſucceeded his Mother in this Honour. He died in 1639, and left by his Wife *Cicely*, Daughter of *John Wentworth*, Eſq; and Siſter to Sir *John Wentworth*,

Hineage his Son and Heir, who by his ſecond Wife *Mary*, Daughter of the Marqueſs of *Hertford*, and afterward Duke of *Somerſet*, had ſeveral Sons, of whom

William Lord *Maidſtone* inherited this Honour after his Death. He was ſlain by a Cannon Ball in the great Fight at Sea againſt the *Dutch* in 1672; but leaving his Lady with Child, ſhe ſoon after brought forth in *September* the ſame Year, a Son, named

Charles, who inherited his Father's Honour and Eſtates. He in 1711 was one of the Commiſſioners of Trade and Plantations, but died the ſame Year without Iſſue Male, whereupon

Hineage his Father's Brother's Son ſucceeded him in his Honour, *&c.* The Villages of Note in this Rape are,

Aſhburnham, which hath given a Name to as ancient a Family as any in theſe Parts, though they have but of late been admitted into the Peerage. They are deſcended from *Bertram de Aſhburnham*, who was Sheriff of *Surry*, *Suſſex*, and *Kent*, when *William the Conqueror* invaded *England*, and is ſaid by ſome of our Hiſtorians to have been ſlain in the Fight at *Battel* with King *Harold*, who had made him Governor of *Dover* Caſtle; but by others to have been beheaded by the Conqueror for not reſigning *Dover* Caſtle to him after *Harold* was ſlain; but however that be, the Conqueror looked upon the Family as his Enemies, and though they kept their Seat, they appeared not in Publick a long Time. For the firſt we find in any Civil Office is *John Aſhburnham*, who was Knight of the Shire for *Suſſex*, and Sheriff of *Surry* and *Suſſex* in the Reigns of King *Richard* II. and *Henry* IV. His Son and Grandſon *Thomas* bore the ſame Office in King *Henry* IV. and King *Henry* VII's Reign, as alſo did *John* the Son of the laſt *Thomas*, 5 *Phil. & Mar.* 1. In later Times *William Aſhburnham* was a Gentleman of ſingular

ſingular Loyalty and Affection to King *Charles* I. and was one of the firſt that took up Arms for his Majeſty againſt his rebellious Subjects. He was Governor of *Weymouth*, and Major General of that King's Forces in the Weſt, and after the King's Pary was wholly ſubdued, though he was guilty of a Miſtake in conducting the King to Col. *Hammond*, Brother of the learned and loyal Dr. *Hammond*, Governor of the Iſle of *Wight*, who delivered him into the Power of the Army; his Loyalty was never ſuſpected either by King *Charles* I. or II. which rewarded it after his Reſtoration with the Place of being his Cofferer. His elder Brother Sir *John Aſhburnham* was one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber to King *Charles* I. and his Son *John* was Heir to his Uncle, as well as his Father. Sir *John* built here an handſome Church, with three Chancels. His Son *John* was created Lord *Aſhburnham*, 1 *Gul.* 3. & *Mar.* 2. *Anno* 1689, which Honour *William* his Son did, and *John* his Grandſon doth now enjoy. Theſe Noblemen have in this Place a noble Seat, which for ſtately Buildings and convenient Gardens, is ſaid to be one of the beſt in this County; but the preſent Lord hath no Heir Male.

Beckley, may be of ſome Note for its Rector *Richard Foſter*, M. A. of *Brazennoſe College*, *Oxford*, who is the Author of a Sermon entitled, *Prerogative and Privilege*, Preached in the Cathedral Church of *Rocheſter* in *Kent*, *March* 18, 1683, on *Prov.* xvii. 26. and Printed in 1684 at the Requeſt of *Archibald Clinkard*, Eſq; in the third Year of his Sheriffalty of *Kent*.

Beding, from whence 'tis ſuppoſed there was anciently a great Battle fought as far as *Lewes*, which is 13 Miles, becauſe there are found many Graves in and near the Road, and have been many Bones of dead Men dug up. Near this Village the River *Beding* runs into the Sea at *New Shoreham*. It produces very good Mullets, Pykes, Plaiſe, Eels and other Fiſh.

Bodiam, or *Bodyham*, a Village ſituate upon the *Rother*, not far from the Mouth, where it empties itſelf into the Sea. Here the ancient and noble Family of the *Lewkners* had a Caſtle, which was built by the *Dalegrigs*: Both theſe Families were of great Reputation in their Times, for *Roger de Dalingrig* was Knight of the Shire for this County in the 34th, 36th, and 37th of *Edw.* 3. and *Edward Dalingrug*, 7 & 8 *Rich.* 2. and *John Dalingrug*, 3 *Hen.* 4. and *Richard Dalingrug* was High Sheriff for this County, and *Surry*, 14 *Hen.* 6. nor were the *Lukenors* inferior to them in Name or Reputation, for *John Lewknor* was Knight of this Shire, 28 *Hen.* 6. and *Thomas Lewknore* twice in the ſame Reign; but they were more frequently High Sheriffs, for *Roger Lewknore* bore that Office, 29 *Edw.* 3. *Thomas Leuknore*, 4 *Hen.* 6. and the 10th; another *Lewknore* the 18th of the ſame Reign; *John Lewknore* the 29th *ditto*; *Richard Lewknore*, 8 *Edw.* 4. and *Thomas* the 14th *ditto*; *Richard Lewknore*, 6 and 11 *Hen.* 7. *Edward Lewknore* 2, and *Roger Lewknore* 3 *Hen.* 8. and 23, &c.

Borſelle, the Manor and Eſtate of *William de Echingham*, who obtained, 23 *Ed.* 1. a Charter of Free-warren for this Lordſhip, and the Lands thereunto belonging, with divers others in this County. To whom they paſed from him, we have no Account; yet the Family was of good Repute in this County, for *William de Echingham* and *Roger de Echingham* were Knights of the Shire for this County in 1, 15 and 16 *Edw.* 2. and *Robert de Echingham* High Sheriff for this County, 14 *Richard* 2. and *Thomas de Echingham*, 15 *Edward* 4. See more in *Echingham*.

Breede, or *Brede*, the Lordſhip of *William de Echingham*, for which he procured a Charter of Free-warren, 23 *Edw.* 1. with many other of his Eſtates in this County. The Court of this Manor is a Branch of that of *Battle*, and hath the ſame Privileges and Proceſs. The Lands of this Place, though at ſome Diſtance from *Kent*, deſcend according to the Cuſtom of Gavelkind uſed in that County. Here is a kind of Court kept every three Weeks to try Actions between Man and Man, and the Officers of it are exempted from Attendance at the Aſſizes and Quarter-Seſſions.

Burwash, or as it is in ancient Record *Bergherſh*, is ſituate on the River *Rother*, and had anciently Lords of its own Name: The firſt of the Name was *Robert de Bergherſh*, who being Conſtable of *Dover* Caſtle, and Warden of the Cinque Ports, was ſummon'd to Parliament among the Barons, 32 and 33 *Edw.* 1. and died ſeiſed of this Manor, 34 *Edw.* 1. His Heir *Stephen* Lord *Bergherſh*, who ſucceeded him, obtained a Charter of Free-warren for all his Manors in this Lordſhip, and left them ſo privileged to his Son and Heir *Bartholomew* Lord *Bergherſh*, a mighty Man in his Time; he having approved himſelf in the moſt ſolemn Embaſſies, and in the Wars of *Acquitain*, to be a Perſon of ſingular Prudence and undaunted Valour, was created a Baron of *England*, and admitted into the Order of the Garter at the firſt Eſtabliſhment of it, and was made Conſtable of *Dover* Caſtle, and Warden of the Cinque Ports. His Son *Bartholomew* no way degenerating from his Father's Virtues, lived in great Splendor and Honour, but left only one Daughter, who marrying into the Family of *Deſpencer*, became the Mother of many noble Families, which continues to this Day. Sir *Roger de Swillington*, Knight, 20 *Rich.* 2. founded a Chantry for five Prieſts, one Clerk, and ſix Children in the Cathedral of *Lincoln*, for the Health of the Souls of King *Edward* III. and this laſt *Bartholomew* Lord *Bergherſh*.

Crawhurſt, or *Crohurſt* one of thoſe many Lordſhips which *Harold* Earl of *Kent* was poſſeſſed of in King *Edward the Confeſſor*'s Days, as appears by the Conqueror's Survey, but with the Throne was loſt to the Conqueror. *William*, as we ſuppoſe, gave this Lordſhip with divers other Eſtates, to *Alan Fergant* Earl of *Brittany* and *Richmond*, as a Reward of his Conduct and Courage in the victorious Battle, by which he, by his Aſſiſtance and other *Normans* won the Crown; for we find, that after divers Succeſſions of his Poſterity, *John* Duke of *Brittany* and *Richmond*, the laſt Earl of that Family, in Conſideration of his acceptable Services, granted to Sir *John Devereux*, Captain of *Calais*, 100 Marks *per Annum* for Life, to be received yearly out of this and ſome other Manors in this Rape; the Fee of it yet remaining in him, and after his Deceaſe, without Heirs, paſſing to his Siſter *Joan* then Widow of *Ralph* Lord *Baſſet* of *Drayton*, who obtained the Livery of the Caſtle, County, and Honour of *Richmond*.

Crawle, or *Crowelle*, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *Thomas* Lord *Poinings*, which by his Will he ſettled upon certain Feoffees to the Uſe of *Blanch de Moubray* his Wife, during her Life; ſhe marry'd after his Death to Sir *John de Worthe*, and upon the Prevalency of ſome great Lords, among divers other eminent Perſons, was expelled the Court, 10 *Rich.* 2.

Eaton, a ſmall Village ſtanding a little above *Steyning*, to which the Tide comes up every 12 Hours, and every new and full Noon they have a Spring-Tide, which ſometimes overflows the Banks. The River is Navigable as far as this Town for Barges, which carry Timber and other Commodities as far as *Shoreham*, for the Building Ships, and other neceſſary Uſes.

Echingham, or *Etchingham*, noted for its Barons of the ſame Name, of which *Simon de Echingham* was High Sheriff for the Counties of *Suſſex* and *Surrey*, 18 *Hen.* 3. as alſo the 19th and 20th of the ſame King. To him ſucceeded *William* his Son, who obtained a Charter of Free-warren for all his Demeſne Lands here, and in his other Lordſhips in this County, 23 *Edward* 1. and left them ſo privileged to his Heir *Robert de Echingham*. Hitherto we do not find that any of theſe Perſons were ſummoned to Parliament as Barons, as *William* and *Robert* his Succeſſors were, which laſt died poſſeſſed of this Manor with its Member *Ocham*, *Mundefeld* and *Odimer*, which he held by the Service of five Knights Fees, and a third Part. *Simon* his Brother was his Heir; but Iſſue Male ſoon after failing, the Inheritance came by the Heirs General to be divided between the Barons of *Windſor* and the Family of *Thirwits*.

Epiton, the Place where the Battle was fought between King *Harold* and the *Norman* Duke, who having conquer'd and ſlain

ſlain his Adverſary became King in his Room, and building an Abby in the Place, the Village loſt its Name, and is now called *Battel*.

Gate, one of thoſe many Lordſhips which *Harold*, Earl of the *Weſt-Saxons* held in the Time of King *Edward the Confeſſor*, as appears from the Conqueror's Survey. He was after that Prince's Death made King of *England*, but loſt all to the Conqueror at the Battle of *Haſtings*.

Herſt-Monceux, a Village Situate among the Woods, being from its woody Situation called at firſt *Herſt*, for the *Saxons* called a Wood *Hyrſt*. This Place ſoon after the coming in of the *Normas* was the Seat of a Family of Gentlemen, who took their Name from the Place, and were called *de Herſt* for ſome Succeſſions, 'till *William* the Son of *Walleran de Herſt* (for what Reaſon is not known) took the Name of *Monceaux*, which was at length annexed for Diſtinction ſake, to the Village itſelf, and ſo it hath been long called *Herſt-Monceaux* from its Lords. Male Iſſue failing in this Family of *Monceaux*, *John de Fiennes* marry'd the Female Heir, who brought this Manor and ſeveral other Eſtates of her Anceſtors into his Family, and their Heir *Robert* inherited them. *Roger* the Great Grandſon of *John* made the Manor Houſe here his Seat, and obtain'd a Licence of King *Henry* VI. to make a Caſtle of it, and enlarge his Park there with 600 Acres of Land, and left it at his Death to his Son *Richard de Fiennes*, *Fenes*, *Fienes*, or *Fienles*.

Theſe *Fiennes* are deſcended from *Ingelram de Fienes*, who took to Wife *Sibil de Tyngrie*, Daughter and Heir of *Pharamuſe de Boloigne*, who was deſcended of the Earls of *Bologne*, and Nephew to *Maud* the Wife of King *Stephen*. *Richard de Fiennes* abovementioned, being thus nobly deſcended, was knighted, and made the Chamberlain to King *Edward* IV. and having before marry'd *Joan* the Daughter and ſole Heir of *Thomas* Lord *Dacre*, was by Reaſon thereof created by Letters Patents, 37 *Hen.* 6. accepted, declared, and ſummoned to Parliament as a Baron of this Realm, under the Name and Title of Lord *Dacre*: But this Lord did not enjoy her Inheritance without Diſturbance for ſome Time; for *Humphrey Dacre*, ſecond Son to *Thomas* Lord *Dacre* ſued this Lord for ſome Part of her Lands and the Honour itſelf, but King *Edward* IV. who was choſe Honorary Arbitrator between them, having heard their ſeveral Pleas, confirmed the Honour and Eſtate to him the ſaid *Richard*, *Joan* his Wife, and the Heirs of their Bodies lawfully begotten, becauſe ſhe was the next and right Heir of *Thomas* Lord *Dacre* abovementioned; and ſo the Family of *Fiennes* continued Lords *Dacres* as long as Iſſue Male in their direct Line continued, as we ſhall ſhew anon.

Richard de Fiennes the firſt Lord *Dacres*, having been made Conſtable of the Tower, one of King *Edward* IV's Privy Council, and attended the Parliament as a Baron, from 38 *Hen.* 6. to 22 *Edw.* 4. departed this Life, 2 *Rich.* 3. in Poſſeſſion of this Manor, and was bury'd in the Pariſh Church there, dedicated to *All-Saints*, as was *Joan* his Wife, who died 1 *Hen.* 7. and were ſucceeded by their Son and Heir *Thomas de Fiennes*: He was a ſtout Defender of the *Lancaſtrian* Title in King *Henry* VII's Reign, both againſt the *Corniſhmen* and *Scots*, and having been ſummoned to Parliament from 11 *Hen.* 7. to 21 *Hen.* 8. died in the ſame Reign, and was bury'd in this Pariſh Church on the North Side of the High Altar, appointing by his Teſtament that a Tomb ſhould be made there for him and our Lord's Sepulchre placed thereon, with Tapers of 10 *l.* Weight burning about it, and that an honeſt Prieſt ſhould ſing for his Soul 7 Years, and have yearly 12 Marks ſterling for his Salary, and to find Bread for the Sacrament, Wine, and Wax. This Family of *Fenys* failed, 36 *Eliz.* in the Iſſue Male, and *Margaret* Siſter of *Gregory Fenys* marrying to *Sampſon Lennard*, Eſq; cary'd their Eſtate and Honour into his Family, which thereupon became Lords *Dacres*, whoſe Son *Richard* ſucceeded him and dy'd in this Place. His Grandſon *Thomas* was created Earl of *Suſſex*, 26 *Car.* 2.

Hertfield, the Lordſhip of *Reginald* Lord *Cobham*, who, 14 *Edw.* 3. procured a

Charter of Free-warren for all his Demeſne Lands in this and ſeveral others of his Manors. This Place is deſervedly famous for its Miniſter Dr. *George Morley*, who having been many Years Chaplain to *Robert* Earl of *Caernarvon* and his Lady, was at length preferred to this Rectory, which being a Sine-Cure he did not much like, and ſo was about to change, but the Wars coming on between the King and Parliament, he did not, and ſo continued Miniſter here. He in that Time commenced Doctor of Divinity, was choſen one of the Aſſembly of Divines (as were alſo Dr. *Prideaux*, *Hammond*, &c.) but never appeared among them, and was at length deprived, but always adhered to King *Charles*, and did him all the Service he could while he lived, and attended his Son King *Charles* II. 'till his Reſtoration, when he was made firſt Biſhop of *Worceſter*, and then of *Wincheſter*, where he ſat 20 Years or more.

Hoo, the Manor and Eſtate of the famous *John* Duke of *Bedford*, Uncle of King *Henry* VI. and under him Governor of *France*, who died at *Roan* in *Normandy* the 14th of that King, poſſeſſed of it, without lawful Iſſue, and leaving King *Henry* his Heir, was bury'd in the Church of *Notre-Dame* in that City; *Jaquet* his Wife, and Daughter of *Peter* Earl of S. *Paul*, ſurviving him, to whom he gave all his Lands to be enjoy'd by her during her Life. She marry'd Sir *Richard Wodvile*, &c.

Ickleſham, the Lordſhip of *William de Echingham*, for which 23 *Edw.* 1. he obtained a Charter of Free-warren, with divers other his Manors in this County.

Iden, or *Idenne*, the Manor of *William de Grandiſon* and *Sibilla* his Wife, to whom and their Heirs King *Edward* II. gave a Rent of 46*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* out of his Lordſhips of *Dertford* and *Cranſted* in *Kent*, in exchange for this Lordſhip and *Ihamme*, another Manor in this County. See *Iham* above in *Arundel* Rape.

Macksfield, or *Maxfield*, famous for the Nativity of *Gregory Martin*, who being put into St. *John's College*, *Oxford*, by Sir *Thomas White* the Founder, proved ſo eminent a Linguiſt and Philoſopher that ſoon after he had taken his Maſter of Arts Degree, he was made by *Thomas* the great Duke of *Norfolk*, Tutor to *Philip* his Son afterwards Earl of *Surrey*, and his other Sons. After he had educated this noble Progeny, and was diſmiſſed the Duke's Family, he went beyond Sea, and there openly profeſſed (what he had before kept to himſelf) the *Romiſh* Religion. Before he ſettled he travelled to *Doway*, where he was made a Licenciat in Divinity in 1575, and from thence to *Rome* to pay his Devotion to the Churches of the Apoſtles, which having done in a little Time, he returned into *France* and fixed at *Rheimes*, where he was made the Profeſſor of Divinity in the *Engliſh* College there. He was an excellent Linguiſt, and had the chiefeſt Hand in tranſlating the *New Teſtament* made and printed there, *Anno* 1582. He wrote ſeveral Books, and in many of them levell'd his Arguments againſt the *Engliſh* Church, charging it with Schiſm, and corrupting the H. Scriptures, ſome of which were anſwered, and others diſregarded, as proceeding from Prejudice, not Truth. He is famous among the *Roman Catholicks* for his Works to this Day, but with us he is an Apoſtate the more infamous, becauſe he was a Perſon of great Learning, and ſo muſt act againſt Conſcience for ſome By-ends. He dy'd in 1582, and was bury'd in the Pariſh Church of St. *Stephen's* at *Rheimes*.

Munfield, or *Mundfield*, a Member of the Manor of *Echingham*, the Eſtate of *Robert de Echingham*, who died poſſeſſed of it, 2 *Edw.* 3. See *Echingham* above.

Northey, or *Nordey*, the Lordſhip of *Reginald*; *Cobham* Lord *Stereborough*, who dying poſſeſſed of it by the Peſtilence, 35 *Edw.* 3. left it to his Son and Heir *Reginald*; but *Joan* his Wife, Daughter of *Maurice* Lord *Berkley* ſurviving him, it was allotted to her for her Dower to be enjoy'd by her for Life, after which it return'd to her Son *Reginald* and his Deſcendants.

Penſhurſt, is famous moſt for its Rector the Reverend and moſt Learned Dr. *Henry Hammond*, who was preſented to it by *Brian*

Brian Biſhop of *Chicheſter*. He introduced in this little Village Monthly Sacraments, and with the Offertory Money relieved the Aged, and put out the poor Children Apprentices. He brought in an able Schoolmaſter into the Town to educate the Children, whom he obliged to teach the Church Catechiſm, and by his Expoſitions of it on *Sundays*, he made his People perfect in Fundamentals. He was very hoſpitable in his Houſe-keeping here, and always gave the Tenth of his Income to the Poor. He taught as well by his Example as Doctrine, his People ſo to love one another, that there never happen'd among them any Difference which he could not compoſe, and when it lay in his Power, he never failed to do it; by which Means he was ſo heartily beloved by his People, that when he was forced from hence and plunder'd, his Books and Eſtate were redeemed and reſerved for him, by his People, to the End of the War.

Robertsbridge, or *Rotherbridge*, ſo call'd from a Bridge there laid over the River *Rother*, which being thereabout divided into three Chanels paſſeth by it. *Alured de St. Martin* in the Reign of King *Henry* II. founded here a Monaſtery of *Ciſtercian Monks*, which he dedicated to S. *Mary* (of which we ſhall give a more large Account in our Church Hiſtory)

Saleſhurſt, one of thoſe Lordſhips which *William de Echingham* procured a Charter of Free-warren of King *Edward* I. *Reg.* 23. for, with ſome others in this County, *&c.*

Saleſcome, or *Selleſcomb*, one of thoſe Manors which *Godwin* Earl of *Kent* and *Weſt-Saxon*, was poſſeſſed of at his Death, and left to his Son *Harold*, as appears from the Conqueror's Survey. Here (as alſo in divers other Places of this County) are Mineral Waters, of the ſame Nature with thoſe at *Tunbridge*, and altogether as ſtrongly impregnated.

Tiſhurſt, the Native Place of *Barnard Randolph*, Eſq; who was Common Sarjeant of the City of *London*, and dying *Aug.* 7, 1583, gave to this his native Town, 4*l.* every Year towards the mending of the High-ways belonging to it, and a third Part of certain Lands, and Annuities which he gave 1000*l.* to purchaſe, for the Relief of the Poor yearly in the ſaid Pariſh, which Monies and other Sums given for Charitable Uſes, he depoſited in the Hands of the Company of Fiſhmongers, *London*. The other two Parts were given for the ſame Purpoſe to the Wards of *Queenhith* and *Caſtlebaynard*.

Tufton, anciently called *Toketon*, an Hamlet in the Pariſh of *Northjam*, noted for a Family of Lords, who took their Name from it, of whom after divers Succeſſions from *Roger de Toketon*, or *Tufton*, who lived in King *Edward* I's Reign, was deſcended *Nicholas de Tufton*, who at the coming of King *James* I. into *England*, *Anno* 1603, had been knighted at *New-caſtle upon Tyne*, was, in Conſideration of his great Merits advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, 2 *Car.* 1. by the Title of Lord *Tufton* of *Tufton*; and two Years after was created by the ſame King, Earl of *Thanet*, an Iſle in the County of *Kent*, whoſe Poſterity enjoy the ſame Honour. Theſe are all the Towns and Villages, of which any thing remarkable is come to our Knowledge, and ſo we proceed to

V. *The Rape of* LEWES.

This Rape, which is bounded on the Eaſt by the Rape of *Pevenſey*, on the South by the *Engliſh* Channel, on the Weſt by the Rape of *Bramber*, and on the North by the County of *Surrey*; contains in it theſe Hundreds, *viz. Barkham*, and *Hamſey*, *Swanborough*, *Holmeſtrough*, *Yonesmare*, *Whalesbone*, *Hoonſpreſſon*, *Fiſhergate*, *Ponings*, *Buttinghill* North and South, *Wyneham*, and *Street* North and South Parts; which were moſt of them the Eſtate of *Richard* Earl of *Arundel*; but being forfeited to the Crown by that Earl's Attainder, King *Richard* II. gave them, with many other Eſtates of that Earl, to *Thomas de Mowbray*, Earl of *Nottingham*, whom he advanced to the Title of Duke of *Norfolk* at the ſame Time; but in the 16 *Edw.* 4. one third Part of theſe Hundreds was the Eſtate of *Edward Nevill* Lord *Bergavenny*, who then dy'd poſſeſs'd of it that Year, leaving it to Sir

George Nevill his Son. We ſuppoſe the Fee of this Rape to be at preſent in the Crown, and the Government in the Sheriff and his Officers. The Market Towns of this Rape are,

Brighthemſton, in *Saxon* Bnighthelmer-tun, and in ancient Records, *Brighthelmeſton*, *Briſtelmeſton*, *Brighthamſtan*, and *Brighthelmſted*, an indifferent large and populous Town, chiefly inhabited by Fiſhermen, and having a good Market weekly on *Thurſday*, and Fair yearly on * The Situation is very pleaſant, and generally accounted healthful; for tho' it is bounded on the North-ſide with the *Britiſh* Channel, yet it is encompaſſed on the other Parts with large Corn Fields and fruitful Hills, which feed great Flocks of Sheep, bearing Plenty of Wooll, which is thought by ſome concern'd in the Woollen Manufacture, to be of the fineſt Sort in *England*.

As to the Antiquity of this Town, there is Reaſon to believe it to have ſtood a vaſt Tract of Time, 1. From the Account our Hiſtorians give of it, for ſome of them ſpeak of it ever ſince *Julius Cæſar*'s Arrival in *Britain*, and affirm, that this was the Place where he landed his Legions; but ſince others aſſert his Landing to have been at *Haſtings*, we ſhall not be very poſitive, yet may juſtly inſiſt upon it, as moſt probable, becauſe there is good Anchorage in the Bay here; and beſides, there appears on the Weſt-ſide of this Town to this Day, for near a Mile together, vaſt Numbers of Mens Bones, and ſome of them of a prodigious Size, which plainly proves, that there has been ſome warlike Engagement near it. 2. From the Poſſeſſors of the Lordſhip, who are as ancient as any we meet with, for in *Edward the Confeſſor*'s Time, *Godwin* Earl of *Kent* was Lord of this Manor, with many others in this County. He left it to his Son *Harold*, who was afterwards King, and being conquer'd by *William* the *Norman*, left all in the Conqueror's Hands. It is probable, that Prince gave it to *William de Warren*, whom he made Earl of *Surrey*, as a Reward of his Services, for we find it in his Family 9 *Edw.* 2. *John* Earl of *Surrey*, for want of Heirs of his own Body, ſettling it upon that King, only reſerving his Life in it, and his other Eſtates. From the Crown it paſſed to the Earls of *Arundel*, of whom *Richard* Earl of *Arundel* being attainted in the Reign of King *Richard* II. his Eſtates were ſeiz'd, and this Lordſhip with ſeveral others given to *Thomas Mowbray* Earl of *Nottingham*, made at that Time Duke of *Norfolk*. In King *Henry* VII's Reign it was in the Poſſeſſion of *Maurice* Lord *Berkley*, but after him we find no mention of it.

In the late Civil Wars of *England*, this Town ſignaliz'd its Loyalty by affording Reception to the then Prince (afterwards King *Charles* II. and one Capt. *Tutterſal*, an Inhabitant of it, had the Honour of carrying him into *France* when he went into Exile, for which he had a conſiderable Reward in Money in preſent, and afterward an Annuity of 100 *l.* from the Crown ſettled upon him and his Heirs, which is by them enjoy'd to this Day, but the Town itſelf was never taken much Notice of, tho' much to be pity'd.

The State of the Fortifications and Town is this: There is a Tradition, that Queen *Elizabeth* thought this Town worthy of her Regard, and built four ſtrong Gates of Free-ſtone, and arched three of them very copious, being 12 or 13 Foot high, but the moſt notable of them was the Eaſt-Gate, to which ſhe joyn'd a Wall 14 or 16 Foot high, extending itſelf about 400 Foot to the Weſtward. There is alſo another Wall three Foot thick, facing the Sea, and in it are many Port-holes for Cannon. About 250 Foot to the Weſt-End of this Wall ſtands the Town-Hall, (on the Eaſt of which is the Market-Houſe) it is a very ſtrong *Ædifice*, in the Form of a Circumference, built with Stone, and ſeven or eight Foot thick, and about 18 Foot high, and 50 in the Diameter. The Hall is about 30 Foot broad,

* *We are beholding to Mr.* Haylor *for the Deſcription of this Town.*

broad, and under it is a Dungeon. It faces the Sea, and in its Walls are several arched Rooms, where the Magazines are kept. Before it, next the Sea, is the Gun-Garden, capacious enough for four Cannon. This Hall ſtands in the Middle Front of the Town, and upon the Roof is a Turret, in which ſtands the Town-Clock. The Town contains ſeven Streets, and as many Lanes, but the moſt ſpacious of them is devour'd by the Ocean.

About 90 Years ago, this Town was a very conſiderable Place for Fiſhing, and in a flouriſhing Condition, being then one of the principal Towns of the County, containing near ſix hundred Families; but ſince the Beginning of the Civil Wars it hath decay'd much for want of a Free Fiſhery, and by very great Loſſes by Sea, their Shipping being often taken from them by the Enemy: Nay, it is the Opinion of the moſt judicious Inhabitants, that had not Divine Providence in a great Meaſure protected them by their Towns being built low, and ſtanding on a flat Ground, the *French* would ſeveral Times have quite demoliſh'd it; as they had attempted to do, but the low Situation of it prevented their doing it any conſiderable Damage, the Cannon Balls uſually flying over the Town; But the greateſt Damage to the Buildings has been done by the breaking in of the Sea, which within theſe 40 Years hath laid Waſte above 130 Tenements; which Loſs, by a modeſt Computation, amounts to near 40,000 *l.* and if ſome ſpeedy Care be not taken to ſtop the Encroachments of the Ocean, it is probable the Town will in a few Years be utterly depopulated; the Inhabitants being already diminiſh'd one third leſs than they were, and thoſe that remain are many of them Widows, Orphans, decrepid Perſons, and all very poor; inſomuch that the Rates for their Relief are at the Rack-Rent of 8 *d.* in the Pound, for there are but few Charities given for their Support, *viz.* one by Mr. *Barnard Hilton* of 16 *l. per Annum*, with ſome other ſmall Beneſactions, which make it about 20 *l.* a Year.

The Church here is a Vicarage, but meanly endow'd. The Vicar claims the old Epiſcopal Cuſtom of a Penny per Head, (commonly call'd Sneak-Money, or a Garden-Penny) as alſo he requires as his Due a Quarter of a Share out of all Fiſhing Veſſels, which formerly was very advantageous to the Incumbent when the Town was in its Proſperity, but now 'tis of no conſiderable Profit to him.

The Parſonage Tythes are about 100 *l. per Annum*, but they are in the Hands of an Impropriator, who allows the Vicar no Benefit from them, by which Means the Miniſter's Maintenance is very ſmall, and therefore the Gentlemen of the Neighbouring Parts have made an Augmentation to it by Subſcription of 50 *l. per Annum*, yet on this Condition, that he ſhall inſtruct 50 poor Boys of the Town in Reading and Writing. The Church ſtands about 40 Rod from the Town, at a little Diſtance from the Sea. There was formerly another Church near the Middle of the Town, which, as is ſaid, was burnt down ſome Years ago by the *French*.

This Town hath never given a Title to any of the Noble Families of this Kingdom, nor produced any Men of Worth and Ingenuity, 'till within little more than 30 Years, one *John Grover*, who being a Native here, became famous for his Mathematical Skill. He was deſcended of mean Parentage, and bred up illiterately, but having an inquiſitive Genius, ſtirring him up to the Acquirement of Arts and Sciences, he apply'd himſelf to Mathematicks, and without ſo much as one Days Inſtruction, attained by his Diligence to as great a Proficiency in that Science as any in his Time in *Great Britain*, and by that Means became a great Benefactor to this Town by giving their Sailors a true Notion of the Art of Navigation; beſides, he wrote divers Hands very finely. This is the Gentleman's Deſcription, and we hope our Reader will pardon the length.

Cucksfield, or *Coufield*, whoſe Market is weekly on *Friday*, and Fair yearly on the Eve, Day, and Morrow after the

Holy Trinity. The Mardet and Fair were both obtain'd of King *Edward* II. by *John* Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey*, who was then Lord of the Manor; but it was then appointed, that the Market ſhould be kept on *Monday* weekly, how it came to be removed to *Friday* we find not. This *John* was the laſt Earl of this Family of the *Warrens*, and at his Death when by an Inquiſition then taken, he was found poſſeſs'd of this Manor, and many large Eſtates, his Siſter *Alice*, who was marry'd to *Edmund Fitz-alan* Earl of *Arundel*, was found to be his next Heir. Her Son *Richard* Earl of *Arundel*, inherited this and her other Lands; but being attainted for Treaſon againſt King *Richard* II. his Eſtates were all ſeiz'd, and given by that King to *Thomas de Mowbray* Earl of *Nottingham*, whom he created at that Time Duke of *Norfolk*.

This Town had for its Miniſter Mr. *Thomas Vicars*, a Perſon of eminent Learning, and a good Writer. He was educated in *Queen's* College, *Oxford*, in the meaneſt Stations; but being Maſter of Arts, was choſen Fellow of the ſaid Houſe. He ſtaid in the College ſome Years after, and was eſteem'd an able Divine, a good Preacher, and well qualify'd with other Learning; for which being in good Reputation, Dr. *Carlton* Biſhop of *Chicheſter* took him into his Family, and having marry'd his Daughter to him, preferr'd him to this Vicarage, worth near 200 *l.* a Year. He wrote, and tranſlated ſeveral Books, and dy'd in the Reign of King *Charles* I.

Dychening, or *Dickling*, being mark'd in our Maps and Villare's as a Market Town, tho' at preſent it is not ſo, we thought fit to take Notice of it, as ſuch, in this Place, becauſe we obſerve, that *John* Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey*, then Lord of the Town, obtain'd of King *Edward* II. *Reg.* 6. that a Market ſhould be kept weekly on this his Manor on *Tueſday*, and a Fair yearly on the Eve, Day, and Morrow of the Feaſt of St. *Margaret the Virgin*, *July* 20. How the Market (if the Fair is not) came to be diſuſed, we do not find. The Manor paſſed by the Heirs General firſt to the *Fitz-alans* Earls of *Arundel*, and afterward to *Edward Nevill* Lord *Bergavenny*, who dy'd poſſeſs'd of it 16 *Edw.* 4. and left it to his Son *George Nevill* Lord *Bergavenny*, in whoſe Poſterity it remain'd.

Lewes, one of the chief Towns of this County for Largeneſs and Populouſneſs. It is ſituate upon a riſing Ground, and is by ſome thought to take its Name from the *Saxon* Word Leppa, which ſignifies Paſtures. It conſiſts of ſix Pariſhes, which have each of them their Church, and are chiefly compos'd of Gentlemens Seats, joyning one to another with their Gardens adjoyning, ſome aſcending, and others deſcending, according as the Hills riſe or fall on or near which they ſtand. At the Entrance of one of the Churches, which ſtands a little below the Caſtle, and not being in Uſe is deſolate and overgrown with Brambles, are engraven certain rude Verſes in an obſolete Character, of which thus much is legible, and no more,

Clauditur Hic Miles, Danorum Regia Proles, MAGNUS *nomen ei.*

In *Engliſh* thus,

Here lies a Soldier of the Royal Stem
Of Daniſh *Kings, and* Magnus *is his Name.*

Which proves the Town to be of great Antiquity. It is at preſent a Borough-Town, and ſends Burgeſſes to Parliament, as it hath done from 26 *Edw.* 1. to this Time, but is not under the Directions of a Corporation, but is govern'd by the Gentlemen inhabiting in it. The Streets are handſome, and it has two fair Suburbs,

urbs adjoining to it, the one called *Southover*, which is the largeſt, and the other called *Cliff*, becauſe it lies under a Chalky Hill. The Market is kept weekly on *Saturday*, and the Fair on *Whitſun-Tueſday* yearly. It carries on a good Trade. There is a little River that runs thro' the Middle of the Town, which makes a Sea-Port, at eight Miles Diſtance; and on this River are ſeveral Iron-works, wherein they make Cannon for Merchant Ships, and ſeveral uſeful Works of that Nature.

During the Reign of the *Saxons*, King *Ethelſtan*, after he had repair'd divers Monaſteries, and endow'd them with divers Privileges, Lands and Reliques, betook himſelf to ſuch Methods by which he might alſo beautify and advantage the Cities and Towns of his Kingdom; and to that End made a Law, that no Money ſhould be coin'd but in Cities and Towns only, and among others appointed two Mint-houſes to be ſet up here. When in the Reign of *William* the *Norman*, *Domeſday-Book* was compos'd, it is there obſerv'd, that this Town, in the Reign of King *Edward the Confeſſor*, paid 6 *l.* 4 *s.* for Tax and Toll, and that the King had here 127 Burgeſſes. It was alſo their Cuſtom, that if the King had a Mind to ſend his Soldiers to Sea without them, of all of them, whoſeſoever the Lands were, there ſhould be collected 20 *s.* to be given to thoſe that ſerved in the Ships. That whoever ſold an Horſe in the Borough ſhould give the Provoſt one Penny, and the Buyer another; for an Ox or Cow an Half-penny, and for a Man four Pence, whereſoever in the Rape he buys; that he that ſheds Blood ſhould pay 7 *s.* and he that commits Adultery or a Rape 8 *s.* 4 *d.* and the Woman as much, and the King ſhould have the Adulterer, and the Archbiſhop the Woman; that when Money was new-made, every Mint-maſter ſhould pay 20 *s.* Of all theſe Payments, two Parts went to the King, and a third to the Earl.

The Town and Lordſhip of this Place was given by the Conqueror to *William de Warren* Earl of *Surrey*, who built a Caſtle here; and having with his Lady been reſpectfully entertained by the Monks of *Cluni* in *Burgundy* in their Return from *Rome*, where they had been on a Pilgrimage, they, having before purpoſed to build a Religious Houſe for the Good of their Souls, determin'd that it ſhould be for the Order of *Cluniac*, and accordingly having obtain'd three or four of the Monks of the Abbot, he turn'd the Church of St. *Pancrace* at *Lewes* into a Priory of 12 *Cluniack* Monks, and endow'd it ſufficiently for them. Since the Diſſolution it is fallen into the Poſſeſſion of the Earls of *Dorſet*. In this Family the Lordſhip continu'd divers Succeſſions, and ſeveral of the Earls and their Ladies were interr'd in the Chapter-houſe of the ſaid Monaſtry; but *John* Earl of *Warren* forfeiting his Eſtate to King *Henry* III. for ſome Miſdemeanor, this Manor, and ſome other Lordſhips, were given by him to *Peter de Savoy*, the Queen's Uncle; but it was again reſtor'd to the Family upon the Adherence of another *John* his Succeſſor to that King's Intereſts; and he dying without Iſſue, *Alice* his Siſter became his Heir, and by Marriage to *Edmund Fitz-alan* Earl of *Arundel*, carry'd it into his Family. His Son *Richard* forfeited it to King *Richard* II. who gave it to *Thomas Mowbray* Earl of *Nottingham*, whom he made Duke of *Norfolk*.

This Town is famous in our Hiſtories for a bloody Battle fought here between King *Henry* III. and the Barons, headed by *Simon Montfort* Earl of *Leiceſter*, then High-Steward of *England*. The Battle was join'd *May* 14, 1264, 48 *Hen.* 3. and Prince *Edward* being incens'd at the Abuſe which the *Londoners* had caſt upon his Mother, by reviling her and caſting Dirt and Stones at her as ſhe paſſed *London-Bridge*, moſt fiercely aſſaulted the Brigade in which they were, and having put them to flight, purſued them with a great Slaughter; but having by that Means ſeparated himſelf too far from the Army, was an Occaſion of the King's loſing the Victory; for the Earl of *Leiceſter* perceiving the King's Hoſt to be much weaken'd thereby, ſtirred up his

Men to make a brisk Onset upon them, which doing, they put the rest of the King's Army to flight, and gain'd a compleat Victory, taking the King himself, the Prince, and the King of *Almaine* (or *Germany*) Prisoners, and compelling the King to sign and confirm such Articles of Agreement as were unreasonable. Many fled into the Castle and Priory to save their Lives, but the Barons entering the Town, not only slew them, but many of the Townsmen, and plunder'd their Houses.

From a Windmill belonging to this Town, and near it, is a Prospect of so large an Extent as is hardly equall'd in *Europe*, for it far exceeds that of *Cleves*, *Nimeguen*, the Castle of *Nuremburgh*, and St. *Michael del Bosco* in *Italy*. You may see the Sea Westward at thirty Miles Distance, and Eastward you have an uninterrupted View to *Banstead-Downs* in *Surrey*, which is full forty Miles. From this Town to the Sea, which is about eight Miles, there is the best Winter-Game for a Gun that can be imagin'd; and tho' several Gentlemen keep Packs of Dogs for their Hunting, yet the Hills are so many and dangerous, that to pursue the Dogs there can be little Pleasure, because of the Hazard they run of their Lives. Near this Town Eastward is a Camp, but whether *British*, *Roman*, *Saxon* or *Danish*, our Antiquaries do not determine. This is all we meet with of Note of the Market Towns. We shall now proceed to the Villages.

Aldrington, *Alderton*, or *Ederington*, which our Antiquaries suppose to be the old *Portus Adurni*, as it is called in our Maps, where when the *Saxons* infested our Seas, the Band of *Exploratores* under the *Roman* Emperors, had their Station. It is now choak'd up with Heaps of Sand driven in by the Tides, but the Name remains still almost entire, and some adjacent Cottages call'd *Portslade*, *i. e.* the Way to the Port, perswade us to think, that it was *Aldrington*, or *Ederington*, a little Village, which King *Alfred* granted to his younger Son, because they might easily land here, the Shore being so open and plain. And for that Reason it was, that in King *Henry* VIII's Reign, our Men chiefly reckon'd upon the *French* Gallies landing here; and accordingly waited for their coming while they hover'd about our Coasts, and set one or two Cottages on Fire by surprize at *Brighthelmston*. The Manor of this Place was the Estate of *Reginald West* Lord *de la Warr*, 29 *Hen.* 6. for he then dy'd seiz'd of it, leaving it and his other Estates to *Richard* his Son and Heir. It was anciently a very considerable Village, but now is almost overwhelm'd by the Ocean, and very few Houses now remaining in it.

Ardingleigh, the Lordship of *William* Lord *Bardolph*, who 38 *Hen.* 3. procured a Charter for Free-warren throughout this and divers other of his Estates in this and other Counties, and left them, 4 *Edw.* 1. to his Son and Heir *William* Lord *Bardolph*.

Barcomb, or *Berchamp*, the Lordship also of *William* Lord *Bardolph*, for which also he procured a Charter of Free-warren, 38 *Hen.* 3. and left it so privileg'd to his Son *William*, 4 *Edw.* 1. whose Son *Hugh* dy'd possessed of it, but leaving his Wife *Isabel* surviving him, and a Son named *Thomas*, she, by the Consent of her said Son, had this Manor with some other Estates assigned for her Dowry, and held them for Life. After her Death it descended to *Thomas* her Son, and from him to his Son *John*, who dy'd possessed of it, with many other Estates in this and other Counties, 45 *Edw.* 3. leaving *William* his Son and Heir.

Blachinton, or *Blechinton*, the Lordship of *Thomas* Lord *de la Warr*, who dy'd possessed of it upon *Easter-Day*, 6 *Hen.* 4. leaving *Thomas* his Son and Heir. He was with victorious King *Henry* V. in *France*, *Reg.* 3. and dy'd the same Year possessed of this Manor, and divers others in this County, leaving them to *Reginald* his Son and Heir, who had Summons to Parliament as Lord *de la Warr*, from 5 *Hen.* 6. to the 28th of that King's Reign. He dy'd *August* 27, the next Year, seized of this Lordship and other great Estates, which he left to his Son *Richard*.

Richard. He was a ſtout Aſſerter of the *Lancaſtrian* Title, and when King *Edward* IV. came to the Throne left the Kingdom and lived in Exile, 'till in *Boſworth Field Henry* Duke of *Lancaſter* (then made King *Henry* VII.) got on the Throne by his Victory over K. *Richard* III. when he returned home, obtained his own Eſtate and Honour and many Lordſhips of *John* Duke of *Norfolk*'s attainted.

Chynting, or *Chiltington*, the Lordſhip of *Robert* Lord *Fitz-Pain*; who dying 17 *Richard* 2. left it with other of his Eſtates to his Daugher and Heir *Iſabel*, then the Widow of *Richard* Lord *Poynings*, who dy'd 11 *Rich.* 2. She enjoy'd this her Paternal Eſtate for Life, and at her Deceaſe left it to her Son *Robert*, who was ſlain at the Siege of *Orleans*, and his Heirs.

Clayton, the Lordſhip of *John* Earl of *Warren*, who dy'd poſſeſſed of it, 21 *Edward* 3. and leaving no lawful Iſſue, it paſſed with other great Eſtates to his Siſter and Heir *Alice*, then the Wife of *Edmund* Earl of *Arundel*, whoſe Son *Richard* being attainted, 21 *Rich.* 2. his great Eſtates, (and among them this Manor) was given by that King to *Thomas Mowbray* Earl of *Nottingham*, then created Duke of *Norfolk*.

Crawley, or as it is in old Records, *Crowell*, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *Michael* Lord *Poynings*, who 4 *Joan.* gave to that King a good *Norway* Gawſhawk for a Licenſe to hold a Market upon *Wedneſday* every Week at this his Manor, but it is long ſince diſcontinued. In his Poſterity it remained many Succeſſions, for *Thomas* L. *Poynings* dy'd poſſeſſed of it, 49 *Edw.* 3. and left it to *Richard* his Brother, and his Poſterity.

Edrington. See *Aldrington*, above in this Rape.

Hamſey, or *Hammes-Say*, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *William* Lord *Say*, who dy'd poſſeſſed of it, 23 *Edw.* 1. and left it to his Son and Heir *Jeffrey de Say*, who departing this Life, 15 *Edw.* 2. left it, then called *Hammes-Say*, to his Son *Jeffrey*, whoſe Poſterity enjoy'd it, and his other Eſtates for ſome Succeſſions; but *John de Say* dying without Iſſue, 6 *Rich.* 2. his Siſter *Elizabeth* became his Heir, and marrying *John de Falleſley*, a very eminent Man, carry'd this Manor and ſeveral other Eſtates of her Anceſtors into his Family, and afterward into Sir *William Heron*'s her ſecond Husband's.

Hove, or *How*, one of thoſe many Lordſhips in this County, which the Conqueror's Survey records to have been the Eſtate of *Godwin* Earl of *Kent* in *Edward the Confeſſor*'s Time, and which after his Death paſſed to his eldeſt Son *Harold*, who being afterwards King, was ſlain by the *Norman* Duke, who ſeized his Lands and gave them to his Followers. This Place was a conſiderable Village long after this, but is now almoſt entirely ſwallow'd up by the Sea.

Herſt-Pierpoint, anciently called *Herſt*, when it was the Eſtate of *Godwin* Earl of *Kent*, and *Harold* his Son, who became King of *England*; but being ſlain by *William the Conqueror* his great Eſtates were ſeized, and this given to the Conqueror's Follower, *William de Warren* Earl of *Surrey*, in whoſe Family this Manor remained many Succeſſions, but at length came into the Family of the *Pierpoints*, who yet held it of thoſe Earls, and when they claimed an independent Right, *William* Earl of *Warren* commenced a Suit of Law againſt *Simon de Pierpoint*, which was at length thus compromiſed. The Earl, in Conſideration of a Gawſhawk given to *Simon*, obtained Leave for himſelf and his Heirs to hunt the Buck, Doe, Fox, Hare, or any other wild Beaſt in any of theſe Lands. Being long in this Family it had the Name given it of *Herſt-Pierpoint*.

Iffield, *Yffeld*, or *Iſeſield*, the Lordſhip of *Roger* Lord *de la Warr*, who obtained the King's Licence for Free-warren, 31 *Edward* 1. in all his Demeſne Lands here. He was ſummoned to Parliament, 27 *Edward* 1. to 4 *Edw.* 3. and departed this Life, 14 *Edw.* 3. poſſeſſed of this Manor, and left it to his Son *John*, whoſe Succeſſors long enjoy'd it, for we find *Thomas* Lord *de la Warr* died poſſeſſed of it, 4 *H.* 6.

and

and left it to Sir *Reginald Weſt*, a diſtant Kinſman, on whoſe Anceſtors it had been before entailed with his other Eſtates.

Iford, or *Yford*, the Lordſhip of *Hugh de la Plaix*, 17 *Johan.* in whoſe Family it continued divers Succeſſions, 'till Iſſue Male failing in *John de la Plaiz*, *Margaret* his Daughter and Heir marrying to Sir *John Howard*, Anceſtor to the Dukes of *Norfolk*, carry'd it, with other great Eſtates, into his Family. His Poſterity enjoy'd it ſome Time, but at length it paſſed to the *Fitz-Alans* Earls of *Arundel*, of whom *Richard* being accuſed of Treaſon, and attainted, his Eſtates were ſeized, of which this Lordſhip was a Part, and was given to *Thomas de Mowbray* Earl of *Nottingham*, then made Duke of *Norfolk*, 21 *Rich.* 2. as was alſo

Kingſton, which was Part of his Hereditary Eſtate, but

Kymere, which was forfeited and ſeized at the ſame Time, and ſo given, came to his Anceſtors by their Marriage with *Alice* the Siſter and Heir of *John de Warren*, with *Edmund* Earl of *Arundel*, as is aboveſaid, under ſeveral other Mannors: And after the ſame Manner did

Miching, or *Mething* paſs from the *Warrens* to the *Moubrays*.

Pangden, or *Pekeden*, the Lordſhip of *William de Echingham*, who 23 *Edw.* 1. obtained a Charter of Free-warren for this Manor, and ſeveral others in this County. We find not who were his Heirs, but that *Robert de Echingham* was then a Perſon of Note, and *William de Echingham* was ſummon'd to Parliament among the Barons from the 5th to the 15th Year of *Edw.* 2.

Pearching, or *Perting*, the Eſtate of *Hugh* Lord *Bardolph*, who dy'd poſſeſſed of it, 32 *Edw.* 1. and left it to *Thomas* his Son and Heir, who inherited it in Right of his Mother *Iſabel* the Daughter and Heir of *Robert d'Aguillon*, who brought this and divers other Eſtates into his Family.

Plumpton, or *Plumpthon*, the Lordſhip of *William* Lord *Bardolf*, for which, 38 *Hen.* 3. he obtained a Charter of Free-warren and many other Eſtates, which he left to his Poſterity ſo privileged, 4 *Edw.* 1. of whom his Grandſon *Hugh* died poſſeſſed of it, 32 *Edw.* 1.

Leonard Maſcal, a Native of this Place, being much delighted in Gardening, was the firſt that brought over into *England* from beyond the Seas, Carps and Pippins about 5 *Hen.* 8. as he tells us in his Book of Fiſhing, Fowling, and Planting.

Porteſlade, or *Poterſlade*, the Demeſne of *John de Warren*, who procured of King *Edward* II. *Reg.* 6. that a Fair ſhould be kept yearly upon this Manor on the Feaſt Day of St. *Nicholas*, *Dec.* 6. From the *Warrens* this Lordſhip paſſed by *Beatrix Warren* to *Hubert de Burgh* Earl of *Kent*, to whom ſhe was firſt Wife. His Deſcendent *John de Burgh* dy'd without Heirs Male, and his Eſtate being divided between his two Daughters *Hawyſe*, then the Wife of *Robert de Greilly* and *Dervorgild* of *Robert Fitz-Walter*, this Manor with ſome other Eſtates upon the Diviſion, fell to the latter; and for want of Heirs it returned to the eldeſt Siſter and her Heirs, for we obſerve that *John* Lord *de la Warr* by marrying *Joan*, Siſter and Heir of *Thomas* Lord *Grelle* carry'd this Lordſhip into his Family, in which it continued divers Succeſſions, 'till by the Female Branch it paſſed in Marriage to the Family of *Weſts*, who by that Means became Lord *de la Warr*, as they ſtill continue, but whether this Manor be their Eſtate, we know not.

Poynings, the Lordſhip of *Adam* from hence called, *De Poynings*, whoſe Deſcendents had their Seat here, and grew ſo rich that *Thomas de Poynings*, his Great Grandſon, had ten Knights Fees in this Town. *Thomas*, Grandſon of this *Thomas*, and Son of *Michael*, died poſſeſſed of it, and his Wife *Agnes*, one of the Coheirs of *John de Cryel*, was bury'd in the Pariſh Church here. *Michael* his Son and Heir was his Succeſſor in his Honour and Eſtate, and being a Warlike Perſon, was with King *Edward* III. in his Wars with *France*, and partly was there when the Battle of *Creſſy* was obtained, 20 *Edw.* 3. He dy'd 43 *Edw.* 3. and by his Will bearing Date on St. *Matthew's Day*, 1368,

42 *Edw.* 3.

42 *Edw.* 3. bequeathed his Body to be bury'd in this Church near his Mother, and 200 Marks towards the Building of a new Church here, and to his Heir (with an Order that it ſhould always go along with the Heirs of his Family) a Ring ſet with a Ruby, thence called *The Charter of Poynings*, appointing that an Annet ſhould be ſaid for his Soul in this Church. *Joan* his Wife ſurvived him, and had for her Dowry an Aſſignation of this Manor. She dy'd *May* 16, 44 *Edw.* 3. and by her Will order'd her Body to be bury'd in the Church here near her Husband. *Thomas* their Son and Heir ſucceeded his Father in Honour and Eſtate, and marry'd *Blanch de Mowbray*, but had no Child by her, and therefore left his Brother *Richard* his Heir. His Wife ſurvived him, and to her he gave one third Part of his Goods, and ſettled on Feoffees this and ſome other Lordſhips to the Uſe of his Wife for Life. *Richard* his Brother and Succeſſor went twice with *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaſter* in *Spain*, *viz.* On the 9th and 10th Year of *Rich.* 2. and dy'd in the laſt Expedition. By his Will ordering, that his Body ſhould be bury'd in this Church near his Brother *Thomas*, and that 20 Trentals for his and all Chriſtians Souls ſhould be ſaid in it within one Year after his Death, for the Celebration of which he gave ten Marks. *Robert* Lord *Poynings* was his Heir.

Preſton, one of thoſe 54 Manors which the Conqueror gave *Robert* Earl of *Moreton* his Mother's Son, when he advanced him to the Honour of Earl of *Cornwall*; his Son *William* ſucceeded him, and being a Religious Perſon, after the Mode of thoſe Times, gave this Lordſhip to the Abby of *Bec* in *Normandy*. We find no more of it 'till the Reign of King *Edward* III. when *Thomas* Lord *Poynings* dy'd poſſeſſed of it, *Reg.* 13. and in the Reign of King *Henry* VI. *Reg.* 12. *John* Duke of *Bedford*, that King's Uncle, being then Regent of *France*, dy'd ſeiſed of it, with many other great Eſtates.

Pycamb, or *Picomb*, the Lordſhip of *John* Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey*, of which he dy'd poſſeſſed, 21 *Edw.* 3. as appears by an Inquiſition taken ſoon after his Death. *Alice* his Siſter was his Heir, and being marry'd to *Edmund* Earl of *Arundel*, carry'd this and many other Manors into his Family, all which *Richard* Earl of *Arundel* her Son having forfeited by Treaſon to the Crown; they were moſt of them given to *Thomas de Mowbray*, Earl of *Nottingham*, by King *Richard* II. *Reg.* 2. who then made him Duke of *Norfolk*.

Radmill, *Rademelle*, or *Ramell*, the Demeſne of *Harold* Earl of the *Weſt-Saxons*, who afterwards became King, but being ſlain by the *Normans* at *Battel* in this County, the Conqueror ſeized on all his Lands, and gave this Lordſhip, with divers others in this County and elſewhere, to *William de Warren*, Earl of *Surrey*, whoſe Poſterity enjoy'd it, 'till *John de Warren* dying without Iſſue, *Alice* his Siſter became his Heir, and by Marriage tranſferred her Hereditary Eſtates into the Family of the *Fitz-Alans*, Earls of *Arundel*, of whom *Richard* having forfeited them, this Manor was given to *Tho. Mowbray*, &c.

Roundant, or *Rundene*, the Lordſhip of *William de Echingham*, who 23 *Edw.* 1. obtained a Charter of Free-warren for all his Demeſne Lands here, and divers other Places in this County; but who inherited it after him, we know not.

Rallingdean, in our Hiſtories called *Rottington*, a Village a little diſtant from *Lewes*. Here the *French* in the Reign of King *Richard* II. and ſoon after his Grandfather King *Edward* III. dy'd, having infeſted our Coaſts ſome Time, and burnt *Rye* and *Haſtings*, landed with a Deſign to pillage and deſtroy *Lewes*; but the Prior of *Lewes*, Sir *Thomas Cheyney*, and Sir *John Falſeley*, gathered ſuch a Number of the Country-People together, as they thought ſufficient to oppoſe them, and encounter'd them; but were conquered with the Loſs of about 100 more, and their Leaders with one Mr. *Brokas*, were taken Priſoners: However the *French* were ſo weaken'd by this Conflict, that they proceeded no farther, but retired with their Priſoners to their Ships, and got home.

Sedleſcomb, *Settleſcomb*, or *Sadleſcomb*, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *Jeffrey de Say*, who gave it, 17 *Joh.* or thereabouts, to the

Knights

Knights Hospitalers, yet we supposing it to continue in a Lay-Hand to pay a certain Rent annually to them, find it in the Tenure of *William de Echingham*, 23 *Edw.* I. who then obtained a Charter of Free-warren in this and all other his Demesne Lands in this County, and so privileged, left it to his Heirs; but we do not find who they were, though we meet with several of the Name.

Slaugham, or *Slagham*, the Lordship of *William* Marquess *Berkley*, who having no Issue of his own, and being offended with his Brother *Maurice* for not marrying a Woman of honourable Parentage, gave his Estate to King *Henry* VII. and others, and this Manor to *Thomas Stanley* Earl of *Darby* and his Heirs; how this Manor came into this Marquess's Possession we find not, for it was before the Estate of the Lords *Poynings*, for, 2 *Edw.* 3. *Thomas* Lord *Poynings* obtained a Charter of Free-warren in this and other his Lordships in this County and others, and being slain in a Sea-Fight with the *French* near *Sluce*, left this Lordship with the Advowson of the Church, and several other Estates, to his Son *Michael* Lord *Poynings*. He living in the Reign of that Warlike King *Edward* III. was often with him in the Wars of *Flanders* and *France*. He dy'd, 43 *Edw.* 3. and ordered by his Will that an Annet should be sung for his Soul at this Church, and another at *Poynings*, where he was bury'd. *Thomas* his Son inherited this Manor after his Death. He was 44 *Edw.* 3. In an Expedition with the King into *Flanders*, and having made his Will at this Place, as was usual before any Nobles or Men of Estate ran the Hazard of Wars, ordered therein, that tho' his Body was not bury'd at *Poynings*, as his Ancestors had been, yet ten Annets and Trentals should be said for his Soul in that and this Church, within one Year after his Death; and further settled this Manor and divers other Lands and Rents upon certain Feoffees, to the Use of *Blanch* his Wife for Life, and after her Decease, to *Richard* his Brother and Heir, and his right Heirs.

Stanmer, a little Village near *Lewes*, famous for the three Sons of its Minister *Stephen Gough*, or *Goffe*, viz. *Stephen*, *John*, and *William*, all of them Men of Note to their Party, to which they were led by their Interest more than Conscience, if by that at all.

Stephen Goffe was educated at *Oxford*, and having taken his Master of Arts Degree, became Chaplain to the Regiment of Col. *Hor. Vere*, and at length much in Favour with *Henry Jermin*, afterwards Earl of St. *Alban*'s, by whose Interest he was made one of the King's Chaplains, and being created Doctor of Divinity, was employ'd an Agent into *France*, *Holland*, &c. In the Time of the Rebellion he did his Master good Service beyond Sea, but when he saw the *English* Monarchy and Church ruined, he turned Papist, and was admitted into the Society of Oratorians. He being thus in a Capacity to help the exiled *English*, he placed Mr. *Cowley* in the Lord *Jermin*'s Family, where he was much respected, and designed for the Mastership of the *Savoy*, but was supplanted. The Queen-Mother put *James Crofts*, afterward Duke of *Monmouth*, under his Tuition for a Time. He was esteemed a Man of Learning, and on that Account respected by *Gerard Jo. Vossius*. He dy'd in the House of the Oratorians in 1681, and was bury'd in the Chapel there. He hath nine Epistles in *Latin* written to *Vossius*, in Print, *London* 1646.

John Gough, or *Goffe*, his Brother, was educated in *Merton College*, *Oxford*, and after he was Batchelor of Arts, made perpetual Fellow of *Magdalen College* in 1630; not long after he enter'd into Orders, and having been a Preacher some Time, was in 1642, inducted into the Vicarage of *Hackington*, alias St. *Stephen*'s near *Canterbury*; but refusing to take the Covenant, was ejected soon after, and cast into Prison with some other loyal Clergymen in St. *Dunstan*'s Parish in the Suburbs of that City. In 1652 he, by the Interest and Endeavours of his Brother *William*, was inducted into the Rectory of *Norton* near *Sittingbourn* in *Kent*, which he held 'till King *Charles* II's Restoration,

Reſtoration, when he obtained his Living of St. *Stephen's*, and was legally inſtituted and inducted to that and *Norton*, and became Doctor of Divinity. He wrote in the Times of the Troubles, a Book which he called, *Threnodia*, lamenting the Confuſions of the Church and Nation, printed in 1661, and a large *Latin* Epiſtle ſet before Dr. *Edward Sympſon's Chronicon Catholicon*. He died at *Norton*, and was bury'd in the Chancel of St. *Alphage's* Church in *Canterbury*, in 1661, dying as he lived, a zealous Son of the Church.

William Gough, or *Goffe*, the youngeſt Brother, was in his Youth averſe to Learning, and ſo was bound to one *Vaughan* a Salter in *London*, with whom he ſerved his Time; but as ſoon as he was out of it became a Soldier, and was made a Quarter Maſter in the Army; having paſſed all Degrees higher he became a Colonel, and being good at Preaching and Praying, grew in high Eſteem with his Maſters, the Parliament. In 1648 he was one of King *Charles* I's Judges, and conſenting to his Sentence, ſet his Hand to his Execution Warrant. After this, growing into Favour with the General *Cromwell*, he, with Col. *William White*, went with Muſqueteers and turned out the Remainder of the Parliament, called *Barbones Parliament*, in 1654. Complying thus far with the Deſigns of *Cromwell*, he was by him, ſoon after he was choſen Protector, conſtituted Major General of *Hampſhire*, *Suſſex*, and *Berkſhire*; a Place of great Profit; and being in Parliament afterwards, advanced his Intereſt ſo much, that he was in great Eſteem in *Oliver's* Court, and judged the fitteſt Perſon to have *Lambert's* Command as Major General, and by ſome to be Protector in future Times, if Occaſion required. Peing thus conſiderable he was made a Lord, and had a negative Voice in the other Houſe, becauſe he made it his Buſineſs (as he ſaid) not to oppoſe any ſingle Perſon, but pull down CHARLES to ſet up **Oliver**, *&c.* in which he carry'd his Point. In 1660, foreſeeing the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. he fled into *Switzerland* to his Fellow-Regicides, *Ludlow*, *Whaley*, and *Liſle*, to *Lauſanna*, where he lived in 1664, and ſome Years after a Vagabond in divers Places, but where he dy'd is not known.

Street, or *Strete*, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *William de Say*, a *Lancaſtrian*, who being at the Battle of *Lewes* on King *Henry* III's Side, fled, and died eight Years after in Poſſeſſion of this Church and Manor, leaving his Honour and Eſtate to his Son and Heir *William*, in whoſe Poſterity it continued, 'till *John de Say* dying in his Minority and without Iſſue, *Joan* his Siſter, one of his Coheirs, marrying to *William Fenys* Lord *Dacres*, carry'd this and ſome other Eſtates of her Anceſtors into his Family, and her Son *Richard* dy'd poſſeſs'd of them, 2 *Rich.* 3.

Wapsburne, *Werpesburne*, or *Werplesburne*, the Lordſhip of *Hugh de Plaiz.*, 17 *John*, who had in this Place and *Iford*, ſeven Knights Fees. In his Family it continued divers Succeſſions, and *Giles de Plaiz.* dy'd ſeiſed of it in 31 *Edw.* 1. *Richard* his Son and Heir was in his Minority at his Death, and dy'd poſſeſſed of it, 33 *Edward* 3. leaving *John* his Heir, who having no Iſſue Male, left his Eſtates, of which this Manor was a Part, to *Margaret* his Siſter and Heir, who marrying to Sir *John Howard*, Knt. carry'd it into his Family. See more in *Iford*.

Weſtmeſton, or *Weſtmiſton*, the Lordſhip of *Richard de Poynings* who dying 10 *Richard* 2. left it with his other Eſtates to *Robert* his Son, by *Iſabel* the Daughter and Heir of *Robert* Lord *Fitz-Pain*: She had this Manor aſſigned for her Dower, and held it with other Eſtates for Life.

Worth, the Lordſhip of *John* Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey*, who dy'd poſſeſſed of it with divers other Lands in this County, as appears by an Inquiſition taken after his Death; *Alice* his Siſter, then the Wife of *Edmund* Earl of *Arundel* was his Heir, and carry'd this and other great Eſtates into his Family, which being forfeited to the Crown by *Richard* her Son, who was executed for Treaſon, were given to *Thomas de Mowbray* Earl of *Nottingham*, then made Duke of *Norfolk*, as is ſaid in divers other Places. The Foreſt of *Worth*, in which this Village ſtands, belonged,

16 *Edw.* 4. to *Edward* Lord *Bergavenny*, who dying poſſeſſed of it, left it with his other Eſtates, to Sir *George Nevil* his Son.

VI. Pevensey *Rape.*

This Rape is bounded on the Eaſt with the Rape of *Haſtings*, on the South with the *Engliſh* Channel, on the Weſt with the Rape of *Lewes*, and on the North with Part of *Kent*. It contains in it theſe Hundreds, *viz. Alfiſton*, *Danehill*, *Horſted*, *Danehill-Sheffield*, *Dill*, *Eaſtborne*, *Eaſt-Grinſted*, *Flexborough*, *Foxfield-Kings*, *Hartfield*, *Iſfield*, *Linfield*, *Longbridge*, *Ringemer*, *Rotherfield*, *Ruſhmonden*, *Sheplake*, and *Willington*; of theſe Hundreds we have no particular Account, ſave that we find the Hundred of *Sheplake* to have been the Fee of *Robert de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, 33 *Edw.* 3. As to the whole Rape we ſuppoſe the Fee to be at this Time in the Crown, and the Government to be in the Sheriff and his Officers. The Market Towns in it are,

Eaſtborn, or *Eborn* is found in our Maps and Villares noted as a Market Town, but we can't diſcover any Market ever kept there, nor any other Account of it. Hereabout is the chief Place of catching the delicious Birds, called Wheat-ears, which much reſemble the *French* Ortelans. The Manner of catching them is this, they cut a Turf about a Foot long, and half a Foot broad, and turn the Turf to cover the Hole, in which they put a Snare of Horſe-Hair, and the Birds being very ſhy on the Approach of any thing, run into the Holes for Shelter, and ſo are taken.

This Place lies under the Promontory, ſo famous for the Loſs of Ships, called *Beachy-Head*, in which are ſeveral Caverns like Vaults, made by the Sea, as is ſuppoſed. On the Top of this Promontory are the Downs of *Suſſex*, the fineſt Carpet in the World. It is ſo called from the Beach adjoining.

Eaſt-Grinſted, or *Greanſtead*, a good Market Town, having its Market weekly on *Thurſday*, and two Fairs Yearly on *April* 16, and *Sept.* 25. It is a Corporation governed by a Bailiff and his Brethren; hath the Privilege of ſending Burgeſſes to Parliament, which it hath enjoy'd from 1 *Edw.* 2. and hath the Aſſizes for the County uſually kept here. The Lordſhip of this Town in the Reign of King *Edward* III. belonged to *Reginald Cobham*, Lord *Stereborough*, who in the 14th Year of that King's Reign procured a Charter of Free-warren for this Manor, and many other of his Eſtates, and left it ſo privileged to his Son *Reginald*, 35 *Edward* 3. 'Tis probable, that this Manor in after-times came into the Family of *Sackville*, who had great Poſſeſſions in this County, for *Robert Sackville* Earl of *Dorſet* built an Hoſpital for thirty one poor People in this Town, and endowed it with 330 Pounds a Year for their Support.

Haylſham, a Market Town, having its Market weekly on *Saturday*, and Fair yearly on —— We find nothing of it in our Hiſtories. The Villages are,

Pevenſey, called by the *Saxons* Peorenſea, by the *Normans Pevenſel*, and now commonly *Pemſey*; we ſet it in the firſt Place, becauſe we conceive, when it gave the Name of the Rape to it, it was the chief Town, tho' no Market Town, ſo far as we can diſcover. It was certainly of old a famous Place for Shipping, for it is reckoned one of the Sea-ports which *Godwin* Earl of *Kent* ravaged in *Edward the Confeſſor's* Time, and took away many Ships, but now it is acceſſible only by ſmall Boats, which crowd up a little Rill to it. What is ſpoken Memorable of it in our Hiſtorians, we ſhall ſet down in the Order of Time in which it happened: *viz.* In 1049 *Suane*, Earl of *Oxford*, *Glouceſter*, *Hereford*, *Somerſet* and *Berks*, Son of *Godwin* Earl of *Kent*, being forced to fly into *Denmark*, becauſe he had enveigled *Edgiva Abbeſs* of *Leominſter* out of her Houſe, with an Intent to marry her, contrary to the Laws of thoſe Times, returned with eight Ships, and landed at this Town; where having obtained of his Couſin *Beorn* to mediate for him to the King, upon his Promiſe, that for the future he would become a faithful Subject; he took *Beorne* into his

Ship

Ship to carry him to the King, who was then at *Sandwich*, under Pretence of making his Peace, but *Suane* having thus gotten him into his Power, carry'd him to *Dort* in *Holland*, where he inhumanly murder'd him, and cast his Body into a deep Ditch, covering it with Mud. *Aldred* Bishop of *Wincheſter* obtain'd his Pardon for alluring *Edgiva*, but his Conſcience could not pardon his treacherous Cruelty in murdering *Beorn* his Kinſman, 'till he underwent the Penance of going to *Jeruſalem* barefoot, in which Journey he got ſo much Cold, that he dy'd thereof at *Licia* in his Return home.

Upon the Death of *Edward the Confeſſor* the Crown of *England* was thought to belong either to *Edgar-Etheling*, or *William* Duke of *Normandy*, but *Harold* Earl of *Kent* being then a leading Man in the *Engliſh* Council, and very powerful, perſuaded the Nobles, that Delays would be of a very ill Conſequence, and ſo got himſelf elected and crowned King. Of the Competitors the Duke of *Normandy* only was able to diſpute the Right, and accordingly having gotten Pope *Alexander's* Approbation and a good Army, he paſſed in 900 Ships, and landed them at this Town, from whence marching higher into the Country, he came to a Battle with *Harold*, whom having ſlain fighting valiantly, the *Norman* poſſeſſed himſelf of the Throne, which deſcended to his Poſterity.

King *William* ſirnamed *The Conqueror*, being ſettled on the Throne, gave this Town and Caſtle to *Robert* Earl of *Moreton* in *Normandy*, his Brother by Mother-ſide, and made him Earl of *Cornwall*, which he enjoy'd with divers other Honours during that King's Reign; but in the Reign of *William Rufus* he took Part with his Brother *Odo* Earl of *Kent*, in an Inſurrection upon the Account of *Robert Curthoſe*, and held out this Caſtle againſt that King; but as ſoon as the King's Army came to beſiege it, he ſurrendred it to the King, and made his Peace. He was a very devout Perſon after the Mode of thoſe Times, and beſides what he did for other Monaſteries, gave to the Abby of *Greiſtein* in *Normandy*, the Houſe of one *Engeler* in this Town, and granted to them in his Foreſt of *Pevenſel*, Paunage and Herbage, with Timber for Repair of their Churches and Houſes, and Fuel for Fire. When he died we know not, but are certain that his Heir and Succeſſor was *William* Earl of *Moreton* and *Cornwall*. He was a Man of a malicious and arrogant Spirit; and becauſe King *Henry* I. did not gratify his unreaſonable Deſires, in yielding to him the Earldom of *Kent*, he joining with *Robert de Beleſme* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, ſtirred up a Rebellion againſt him, which ſo provoked the King that he ſeized upon all his Poſſeſſions, razed his Caſtles to the Ground, and baniſh'd him the Realm.

King *Henry* being thus poſſeſſed of this Town and Caſtle, gave them to *Gilbert de Aquila*, with all the Lands thereunto belonging, which thereupon were called, *The Honour of the Eagle*, the Caſtle being the Head of it. He was ſucceeded in this Honour by *Richer*, or *Richard* his Son, who proving Rebellious in taking up Arms againſt that King to reſtore *William* the Son of *Robert Curthoſe* to his Father's Honours, his Eſtate was alſo forfeited, and this Caſtle and Town came again into the King's Hands; but *Richer*, by the Interceſſion of his Uncle *Rotro*, being reconciled to the King, obtain'd them again; yet being of an unquiet Spirit, he again engaged in the ſame Rebellion, and the King being repoſſeſſed of them, ſettled them upon *Henry Fitz-Empreſs*, who after long Wars with King *Stephen* to recover his Right, compounded for his Succeſſion, and aſſigned this Town and Caſtle of *Pevenſey* to *William* Son of King *Stephen*, who held them 'till *Henry* attained to the Throne by the Name and Title of King *Henry* II. and in 4 *Hen.* 2. ſurrender'd them again to the King upon Condition, that he ſhould have and enjoy by Hereditary Right all the Lands that were his Father King *Stephen's* before he was King of *England*. This Honour being thus put into the King's Hands, he reſtored them to *Richard de Aquila*, whoſe Poſterity ſome Time enjoy'd them quietly.

In the Reign of King *Henry* III. *Gilbert de Aquila* the 3d, held this Honour; and being a reſolute Perſon, was guilty of many Diſorders, and among others, paſſed into *Normandy* without the King's Licenſe, which was a Crime ſo great at that Time, as that he forfeited all his Eſtates for it, and this Honour being thus in the King's Hands, was granted by him, *Reg.* 19. to *Gilbert Marſhal* Earl of *Pembroke*, during Pleaſure, we ſuppoſe, becauſe the ſame King, *Reg.* 25, beſtow'd it on *Peter de Savoy* his Queen's Uncle, for his better Support on the ſame Terms. Tho' afterwards, *Reg.* 30. he gave him the Inheritance, together with the Caſtle and all the Appurtenances, yet afterwards the ſame King, *Reg.* 53. gave this whole Honour to Prince *Edward*, and his Heirs Kings of *England*, ſo that it ſhould never be ſevered from the Crown. Yet when *John of Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaſter*, and 4th Son of K. *Edward* III. marry'd *Conſtance* the ſole Daughter and Heir of Don *Pedro* King of *Caſtile*, in whoſe Right he aſſumed the Title of King of *Caſtile*; he, upon ſurrendring of his Earldom of *Richmond*, and all the Caſtles and Lands thereunto belonging, had a Grant in General Tail of the Caſtle and *Leucate* of *Pevenſey* as alſo of the free Chapel within the ſaid Caſtle, which upon his Death returned to the Crown by the Acceſſion of his Son and Heir *Henry* IV. who ſucceeded King *Richard* II. ſoon after his Father's Death. But now there are no Remains of the Caſtle, but ſomething of the old Walls. Some Part of this Honour of the Eagle King *Henry* IV. gave to the Family of the *Pelhams*, for their Loyalty and Valour, which they ſtill enjoy. . .

Mr. *Somner* is inclined to think that the ancient *Andarida*, where was the Band of the *Abu'æ*, was here, and not at *Newenden* in *Kent*; grounding his Conjecture on *Gildas*'s Words, which expreſs the Situation of this Gariſon to be, *In littore Oceani ad Meridiem*, *i. e.* On the Sea-Shoar to the South; as alſo upon the Deſign of them, which was to ken and ſpy out the invading Enemy; and laſtly upon the Antiquity of the Place, which Archbiſhop *Uſher* makes the old *Caer Penſavel-Coit* of *Brittany*; the Syllable *Coit*, which ſignifies Wood, implying the ancient State and Condition of the County, which was very woody.

Andrew Borde, in *Latin*, *Andreas Perforatus*, as he wrote himſelf, was a Native of this Town; he was educated at *Wickham*'s School and *Oxford*; but before he took any Degree enter'd himſelf among the *Carthuſians* at or near *London*, but was ſoon weary of their Severities, and returning to his Univerſity, apply'd himſelf to Phyſick awhile, and then travelled almoſt through all *Chriſtendom*, and ſome Parts of *Africa*. Being come into *England*, he practiſed Phyſick a little Time at *Wincheſter*, and then went into *France* where he commenced Doctor of Phyſick at *Montpelier*, and being incorporated into the ſame Degree at *Oxford*, lived in this Place, and afterward at *Wincheſter* as a Phyſician; yet not wholy forgetting his Religious Profeſſion, he drank Water three Times a Week, wore Sack-cloth, and every Night hung his Burial Sheet at his Bed's Feet. He profeſſed Celibacy, and wrote againſt ſuch Prieſts and Monks as married after the Monaſteries were diſſolved. Biſhop *Poynet* tells us, he kept three Whores, and ſo ſtained his Virginity, as did ſome others; but ſome ſay, they were three Women Patients: But be that as it will, he muſt be acknowledged a learned Man, a good Poet, and an excellent Phyſician; and as ſuch was Phyſician to King *Henry* VIII. and a Member of the College of Phyſicians, *London*. He wrote ſeveral Books, as well in Phyſick, as a Breviary and Dietary of Health, of Prognoſticks and Urines, as in other Matters, an Introduction to Knowledge, and an Hiſtory of all the Regions and Countries of the World, beſides ſome for Diverſion and Mirth, as the Tales of the Men of *Gotham*, and Milner of *Abingtor*. He dy'd a Priſoner in the *Fleet*, *April*, 1549, yet 'tis probable not for Debt, becauſe he left in his Will two Houſes at *Lynn* in *Norfolk*, and his Goods and Chattels in his Houſe at *Wincheſter*, to one *Richard Matthew*, whom he conſtituted his Heir,

Heir, without any Mention of Kindred at all.

Arlington, a ſmall Village famous for nothing but giving the Title of Earl to that loyal Gentleman Sir *Henry Bennet*, Knt. who for his eminent Service done for the Kings *Charles* I, and II. was created by the latter Viſcount *Thetford* and Earl of *Arlington*. He left a Daughter only, who being married to the late Duke of *Grafton*, carry'd his Eſtate to him.

As alſo for the Nativity of *William Knight*, A. M. of *Cambridge*, who wrote an Axiomatical Concordance of Scripture, *London*, 1610, and publiſhed Biſhop *Hall's Mundus alter & idem*.

Berewike, or *Berewick*, the Lordſhip, and Eſtate of *Robert de Marmion*, who departing this Life in the Beginning of the Reign of King *Henry* III left two Sons by two Wives, both of them named *Robert*, and bequeathed this Manor to the youngeſt of them, but upon Condition that he ſhould pay 10*l* a Year to *William* his own younger Brother out of it. He left a Son and Heir *William*, who inherited this Lordſhip, as did *John* his Son, who, 20 *Edw.* 1. obtained the King's Charter of Free-warren in all his Demeſne Lands here, as well as in his other Eſtates. He died ſeiſed of this Manor, 16 *Edw.* 2. and left his Lands to *Robert* his Son, who having no Iſſue, ſettled the Reverſion of all his Eſtates upon *Advice* his Siſter, and by the Advice of his Friends married her to Sir *John Grey* of *Rotherfield*, Knight, upon Condition that the Iſſue of their two Bodies ſhould bear the Name of *Marmion*; and ſo this Lordſhip paſſed to his Family, and *John Marmion* their Son inherited it, and other her Eſtates as well as his Father's, which at length by Heirs General paſſed to the Families of *Deyncourt* and Lords *Lovel*, or *Cromwel*.

Bedingham, *Bedington*, and *Bevenongton*. We are not certain that theſe are the ſame Villages; but finding the former only in our Villare, and the other two ſaid in our Records to be in this County, we have put them together. *Bedingham* was the Lordſhip of *Richard* Lord *Poynings*, 17 *Rich.* 2. who died then poſſeſſed of it, and left it to *Robert* Lord *Poynings* his Son. *Bedington* was the Eſtate of *William* Lord *Echingham*, 23 *Edw.* 1. who then obtained of that Prince a Charter of Free-warren for this, and many other of his Lands, in this and other Counties, but how it paſſed after his Death we can't diſcover. *Bevenington*, the Lordſhip of *Roger* Lord *de la Warr*, who 13 *Edw.* 1. procured the like Charter of Free-warren for this and other his Manors in this County, and left it ſo privileged to *John de la Warr* and his Heirs, 14 *Edw* 2.

Buckhurſt, a Village ſituate under *Aſhdown* Foreſt, and the Seat of the ancient Family of the *Sackvills*, now Earls of *Dorſet*, to whom it deſcended after this Manner: *Ralph de Dene*, Lord of this Manor leaving only Daughters and Coheirs, *Ela* one of them marry'd *Jordan de Sackvile*, and had for her Purparty upon a Diviſion of their Father's Eſtate this Manor of *Buckhurſt*, which deſcending to her Poſterity *Jeffrey*, he and his Succeſſors made it their chief Seat; and *Thomas*, deſcended from him, being a Perſon of great Excellencies, was advanced by Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* 9. to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Buckhurſt*, and though afterwards created Earl of *Dorſet* by King *James* I. *Reg.* 1. yet the eldeſt Sons and Heirs of the Family have all along bore the Name and Title of Lords *Buckhurſt*, as they ſtill continue to do.

Richard Sackvile, eldeſt Son of the aboveſaid *Thomas* the firſt Baron and Earl of this Family, was as famous for his Worth, as Birth. He had his Birth (to be ſure his Title) from this Place, and was a Gentleman of ſingular Learning in many Sciences and Languages, and particularly the *Greek* and *Latin* were as familiar to him as his own Tongue. He ſucceeded his Father in his Earldom, but enjoy'd it not a whole Year; yet to keep up the Succeſſion, left two Sons *Richard* and *Edward*, and dy'd in 1608. Dr. *Fuller* ſays, this *Richard* built the Hoſpital at *Eaſt-Grinſtead* abovementioned, but I choſe rather to fix it upon *Robert*, from Sir *William Dugdale's* Authority, becauſe Dr. *Hey-*

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lin in his Catalogues of the Earls of *Dorset*, mentions no such Earl, as *Richard* the Son of *Thomas* the first Earl, *&c.*

Backstead, a small Village, famous for nothing but this, that the first cast Pieces of Iron made in *England*, were run here, by *Ralph Hoge*, and *Peter Baude*, *Hol.* 960.

Changleton, or *Chaunton*, the Manor of *Thomas* Lord *Poynings*, who being slain at a great Sea-fight near *Sluice* with the *French*, left this Lordship, and divers other Estates in this County to his Son *Michael* Lord *Poynings*, and his Posterity.

Chittingle, written in ancient Records *Chettingley*, the Lordship and Estate of *Nicholas de la Beche*, who, 12 *Edw.* 2. obtain'd a Charter for Free-warren in this and several of his Lands in this County, and left them so privileged to his Son *Philip*, and his Heirs.

Claverham had the same Lord, the same Privileges procured for it, and was left in the same Manner to his Posterity.

Crowbery-Hill, a pleasant mountainous Rise of Ground, from whence there is a full View of what they call, *The Wild of Sussex*, lying like a Sea flat beneath it, and here and there a Gentleman's Seat, or a Church, which seem like so many Ships, with the hilly Downs, like a bold Shoar at 20 Miles Distance from the other Side.

Cukmere-Haven, a pretty good Harbour at the Mouth of the River, that running from the Bottom of *Crowbery-Hill*, passeth by *Haylsham*, and empties itself into the Sea between *Sutton* and *Excete*, an Hamlet of *East-Dean* Parish.

Dean East and *West*, of which the first was 23 *Edw.* 1. the Estate of *William de Echingham*, who then procured a Charter of Free-warren of that Prince for it, and several other Manors of his in this County. *West Dean* was the Estate of *Giles* Lord *Radlesmere*, 12 *Edw.* 3. who then dy'd possessed of it, and gave it to his Daughter *Maud*, who was at that Time the Wife of *John de Vere* Earl of *Oxford*. She outlived her Earl, and had for her Purparty of the Inheritance descended to her, this and some other Manors, and left them to her Son and Heir, whose Posterity inherited it.

Erlington, the Lordship of *Nicholas de Beche*, who 12 *Edw.* 2. procured a Charter for Free-warren for this and many other of his Estates in this County, and left it so privileged to his Son and Heir *Philip de Beche*, of whose Family we read no more.

Excete, or *Excetes*, the Manor and Demesne of *William* Lord *Echingham*, who procured a Charter of Free-warren for it, and some other of his Estates in this County, 23 *Edw.* 1. Who was his Heir we know not, but find, that it was in the Possession of *Reginald* Lord *West*, 29 *Hen.* 6. who left it with other great Estates to his Son and Heir *Richard* Lord *West*, and his Heirs.

Fletching, the Estate of the same Lord *West*, and so inherited by *Richard* Lord *West*.

Friston, the Estate of *William* Lord *Echingham*, so privileg'd as *Excete*.

Furle, the Seat of the Family of *Gages*, who having marry'd one of the Heirs of St. *Clare*, a wealthy House in these Parts, much advanced themselves, and became many of them of Note.

Fokington, the Lordship of *Roger la Warr*, who 13 *Edw.* 1. obtain'd the King's License for a Free-warren in all his Demesne Lands here; and dying 14 *Edw.* 2. left it so privileg'd to his Son *John*, who departed this Life 24 *Edw.* 3. leaving it, with many other Estates in this County, to *Roger* his Grandson, (his eldest Son *John* dying in his Life-time, and leaving him for) his Heir, who also dy'd possessed of it 44 *Edw.* 3. and left it to Sir *John la Warr* his Son and Heir, whose Brother *Thomas la Warr*, Rector of the Church of *Manchester*, was his Heir, and dying without Issue, left this Manor with his other Estate to *Reginald West*, Son of Sir *Thomas West* by *Joan* his Wife, Daughter of the last *Roger la Warr* by *Eleanor* his second Wife, who, tho' but of the half Blood, was summon'd to Parliament as the right Heir, and inherited this and the other Estates of the said *Thomas*, and left them to his Heir *Richard West* Lord *de la Warr*.

Grombridge,

Grombridge, or *Godebridge*, the Lordſhip of *Simon de Pierpoint*; but having belong'd to the Earl of *Warren*, as well as *Herſt*, there was a Law-Suit between them, which ended as is ſaid in *Herſt*.

Guilford Eaſt, a Pariſh near the Port of *Rye*, which is on the fartheſt Bounds of this County Eaſtward, hath a peculiar Way of Tything their Marſh-Lands worthy our Notice; the Tenants pay only Three-pence an Acre to the Rector, while they continue Paſture; but if they plough them, they muſt then pay for the Tythe Five Shillings *per* Acre.

Laghton, or *Laughton*, the Lordſhip of *Giles* Lord *Badleſmere*, 12 *Edw.* 3. who dy'd then poſſeſſed of it without Iſſue, and left his great Eſtates to his four Siſters, of whom *Maud* the eldeſt, and then Wife to *John de Vere* Earl of *Oxford*, had this Manor aſſign'd her for her Purparty in the Diviſion, who after her Deceaſe and her Husband's, left it with their Honour and Eſtates to *Thomas de Vere* their Son and Heir. He dy'd ſeiz'd of it 45 *Edw.* 3. leaving them to *Alberic* his Son and Heir. How, or when this Manor was alienated from the *Oxford* Family we do not find; but oberve from our Hiſtories, that the Family of *Pelham* have flouriſh'd here for many Ages in the Degree of Knights, tho' they have but lately been admitted among the Nobility, Sir *Thomas Pelham* being made a Baron of this Realm by Queen *Anne*, *Reg.* 5. by the Title of Lord *Pelham* of *Laughton*, *Anno* 1706. His Son *Thomas Hollis Pelham* is now Duke of *Newcaſtle*.

To evince the Antiquity of the Family of *Pelhams*, and their long Settlement in this Place, we obſerve, that *John Pelham* of *Laughton*, Eſq; was High Sheriff of the Counties of *Suſſex* and *Surrey*, 2 *Hen.* 4. and had been Knight of the Shire in the Parliament the foregoing Year; and either the ſame, or his Son, ſerved in the ſame Poſt, 8 *Hen.* 5. We alſo find in our Hiſtories a notable Accident in relation to this Family of *Pelhams*, 33 *Hen.* 8. 1541, *viz.* *Thomas Fiennes* Lord *Dacre* being ſeduced by ſome extravagant Perſons, went in the Night-time to courſe in *Laughton* Park belonging to *Nicholas Pelham*, Eſq; where meeting with three Perſons, Servants to Sir *Nicholas*, who oppoſed their Proceedings, there happen'd between them and the Company this Lord was with, a terrible Fray, in which one of Mr. *Pelham*'s Servants was ſo much wounded, that he dy'd ſoon after. The Lord *Dacre* was thereupon indicted for Murder, and being try'd by his Peers was found Guilty of it, and being kept a little while after in the *Tower*, was carry'd to *Tyburn* and executed, *June* 29, the ſame Year. It is ſaid, that the Murder could not have been charged upon him if he had pleaded Not Guilty, for he was not in the Fray, but ſome Courtiers who gaped after his Eſtate, perſwaded him to plead Guilty, and ſubmit himſelf to the King's Mercy, which they took Care that he ſhould not have, and ſo he loſt his Life, Honour, and Eſtate at once. Several others of this Family of *Pelhams* were Men of Note in their Time, as *John Pelham*, Knight of the Shire 5 *Hen.* 6. Sir *Nicholas Pelham*, High Sheriff of *Surrey* and *Suſſex*, 3 *Edw.* 6. *Anthony Pelham*, Eſq; 7 *Eliz.*. *John Pelham*, Eſq; 13 *Eliz.*. *Henry Pelham*, Eſq; 17 *Eliz.*. *Thomas Pelham*, Eſq; 31 *Eliz.* and *Henry Pelham*, Eſq; 32 *Eliz.*.

Sir *William Pelham*, Knt. a Perſon of great Eminency in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, who having had ſome Experience of his Prudence in Peace and Valour in War, employ'd him in *Ireland*, where being by her Council appointed Lord Juſtice to govern in the Interval between the Death of Sir *William Drury* and the Arrival of Sir *Arthur Gray* as Lord Lieutenant, he did the Queen this ſignal Service, that he broke the Force of *Deſmund*'s Rebellion, tho' he could not totally prevent it, and deliver'd the Kingdom up to the Lord *Gray* after but one Years Government much better than he found it, or it had been 60 Years before; for by his Care and Diligence the People were eaſy, the Nobility contented, Feuds much abated, the Revenue ſettled, the

Sea-

Sea-Ports secured, the Soldiers well disciplin'd, and the Magazines well furnish'd, a great Work done in a small Time.

Marsfield, a Manor belonging to *John* Duke of *Lancaster*, Sirnam'd *John of Gant*, when upon his Surrender of the Dukedom of *Richmond*, he marry'd *Constance* his second Wife, in whose Right he was call'd King of *Castile* in *Spain*, and had this Lordship and many other large Estates granted to him in General Tail, with the Advowson of this and several other Churches. There also belonged to it a Free-Chapel. *Henry* Duke of *Hereford* and Earl of *Derby*, his eldest Son by his first Wife *Blanch* was his Heir, and at length King of *England*.

Mawling, or *Mallam*, the Lordship of *Thomas de Bromflete*, who dy'd possessed of it 8 *Edw.* 4. and left it with his other Estates to *Henry* his Son and Heir, who was summon'd to Parliament among the Barons 27 *Hen.* 6. but living to be Old was exempted by a special Dispensation from that Attendance. He was a very devout Person, and in his Will ordered that all his Places and Messuages in *Sussex*, as also several in other Counties, should be sold by his Executors, and the Money dispos'd for the Weal of his Soul in Chantries, and Works of Charity, which they accordingly did by covenanting with certain Members of the Choir of *Beverly* Minster for 86 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* that one of their Number should sing for his Soul for ever.

Middleton, *Middelton*, or *Middilton*, one of those Lordships which the Earl of *Warren* had received from the Conqueror, and was in the Possession of *John* Earl of *Warren*, 9 *Edw.* 2. who dy'd also possess'd of it 21 *Edw.* 3. as appears by the Inquisition taken at his Death. He left no Issue, and so *Alice* his Sister, who was then Wife to *Edmund* Earl of *Arundel*, was found his next Heir, and carry'd this Lordship and many other great Estates into his Family, in which it continued some Successions; but at length *Richard* Earl of *Arundel* being found Guilty of Treason, and executed for it, 21 *Rich.* 2. this Manor, with many other of his Estates were given by that King to *Thomas de Nowbray* Earl of *Nottingham*, whom he made at that Time Duke of *Norfolk*.

New-haven, situate at the Mouth of the River *Ouse*, but now the Name of the River is almost quite forgotten. The Town is small, inhabited chiefly by Maritime People, having a Key on the East-side of it, where Ships may ride secure in foul Weather: Here are sometimes a pretty many small Vessels which bring Coals, Deals, and other Merchandizes for *Lewes*, which lies about eight Miles Eastward of this Town, and load from hence with Corn, Timber, Tann, *&c.* Some small Vessels also are built here, and it would be a Place of considerable Trade, in Case they had a better Harbour, but now it is so small, that a Vessel of above 50 or 60 Ton loaded, dare not venture into it. *Lewes* stands upon the same River.

Ripe, or *Rype*, the Lordship of *Harold* Earl of the *West-Saxons*, as appears from *Domesday-Book*, in the Confessor's Time, but being afterwards King, and slain in Battle by *William the Norman*, all his Estates came into the Conqueror's Hands, in which how long they continued appears not, for we find nothing of this Manor 'till it was in the Possession of *Reginald West* Lord *de la Warr*, descended to him from his Brother *Thomas*, who dy'd without Issue 3 *Hen.* 5. and left by *Reginald* to his Son *Richard* and his Heirs.

The Living here is a Rectory, and before the Dissolution of the Abbies by King *Henry* VIII. belonged to the Priory of *Lewes* in this County, but after its being in the King's Hands, he forced *William Fitz-alan* Earl of *Arundel*, to take it in Part of Exchange for that Earl's paternal Inheritance in divers Manors, *viz. Shillingley*, *Hibernhoo*, *&c.* giving him the Site of the Priory of *Michelham*, and the Lands thereunto belonging.

Rotherfield, a Village of no Note for any Thing but for the Rise of the River *Rother*, which after a Course of about 30 Miles thro' Part of this Rape, and all *Hastings* Rape, empties itself into the Sea at

at *Rye*, having made an Iſland called *Oxney Iſland*, by the dividing of its ſtreams at *Nordiham* in that Rape, which it bounds from *Kent* near half Way.

Waldern, the Lordſhip of *Nicholas de la Beche*, who, 12 *Edw.* 2. obtained a Charter of Free-warren for this and divers of his other Lands in this County. He was conſtituted the Governor of the Caſtle of *Pleſhy* in *Eſſex*, 15 *Edw.* 2. and Conſtable of the *Tower* of *London*, 9 *Edward* 3. Soon after which he had Summons to Parliament, and ſat among the Barons to his Death, which happened 21 *Edw.* 3. He left no Iſſue, nor any Heir that we can find, and therefore we ſuppoſe that he either ſold this Manor, or gave it by Will to Sir *Thomas Poynings* Lord *Poynings*, for he dy'd poſſeſſed of it, 49 *Edw.* 3. having firſt ſettled this, and ſome other Eſtates upon *Blanch de Mowbray* his Wife during her Life, and after her Deceaſe to *Richard* his Brother and Heir.

Willington, or *Wilmington*, the Eſtate of *Robert* Earl of *Morton* and *Cornwall*, half Brother to the Conqueror by the Mother's Side. He gave this Manor of *Wilmington* to the Abby of *Greſtain* in *Normandy*, who made there a Cell for their Houſe.

Henry the Son of Sir *Nicholas Parker* was born in this Town, in *Ratton*, an Hamlet or Houſe in that Pariſh. He was educated at *Oxford*, where he took his Maſter of Arts Degree, and about the ſame Time was made a Barreſter of *Lincoln's-Inn*. He was in the Times of the Rebellion Secretary to the Army under *Robert* Earl of *Eſſex*, where he heaped up an Eſtate; but being diſplaced by the Earl's Death, he went beyond Sea, and living for ſome Time at *Hamburgh* was recalled by *Oliver Cromwell*, to be his Secretary when he became General. He wrote ſeveral Books, one about Puritaniſm, another called *The Scots Holy War*, ſhewing the Miſchief of the Covenant to *Great Britain*; and a third, entitled, *A Political Catechiſm*, in which the Anſwers are in his Majeſty K. *Charles* I's own Words. He dy'd in 1657.

Wythiham, the Eſtate and Seat of the Family of *Sackviles*, Earls of *Dorſet*, long before they arriv'd at that Honour, for 8 *Eliz.* Sir *Richard Sackville* then bequeath'd his Body to be bury'd in the Pariſh-Church of that Place, and dying ſoon after, was there interr'd. His Son *Thomas* was a Man of great Eminency, and was for that Reaſon made Lord *Buckhurſt* by Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* 9. and Earl of *Dorſet*, 1 *Jac.* 1. He dy'd of an Apoplexy, 6 *Jac.* 1. 1608, and was bury'd in this Pariſh-Church; as was alſo his Son *Robert*, the Founder of the great Hoſpital at *Greenſtead-Eaſt*. His Heir and Succeſſor *Richard* rebuilt the Chapel belonging to this Church, where his Anceſtors lay bury'd, and was himſelf interr'd there in 1624, 22 *Jac.* 1, as was alſo his Son and Heir *Edward* Earl of *Dorſet* in 1652, and we ſuppoſe the ſubſequent Earls.

Thomas Sackvile above-mention'd was born in this Town, and being a Perſon much inclin'd to Learning, had his Univerſity Education moſtly at *Oxford*, but lived awhile at *Cambridge*, where he took his Degree of Maſter of Arts; and about the ſame Time was called to the Bar in the *Inner-Temple*; after which he travell'd into Foreign Parts, and for a Time was kept Priſoner at *Rome*, from whence being releas'd, he return'd into *England* to inherit a great Eſtate left him by his Father, *Anno* 1566. His Fame for Wit and Learning ſoon reach'd the Queen's Ears, and ſhe employ'd him in divers Embaſſies, which he manag'd with ſo much Satisfaction, that he was created by that Queen Lord *Buckhurſt*, and conſtituted Lord Treaſurer, *&c.* He was an excellent Poet, and had an inimitable Faculty in compoſing Tragedies, one of which, entitled, *The Tragedy of Ferrex and Porrex, Sons of Gorbodus King of Britain*, was acted before the Queen by the Gentlemen of the *Inner-Temple* in 1561. His Death, *&c.* is before-mention'd.

In our Records and Hiſtories we find many Places ſaid to be in this County, which we have no mention of in our

Villares or Maps, *viz.* in *Domesday-Book.*

Godwin Earl of *Kent*, is recorded to have been in Possession, when that Book was made, of these Lordships, *Bercham*, *Botendone*, *Benested*, *Bistlemestane*, *Berchings*, *Bedling*, *Bogell*, *Byrling*, *Barton*, *Bernes-kings*, *Doddes*, *Erventone*, *Estone*, *Essingturn*, *Dodmere*, *Gonton*, *Leston*, *Lorentone*, *Laneswick*, *Odemanscote*, *Ordings*, *Pluxtane*, *Rotingdene*, *Silleton*, *Trocherst*, *Tradeham*, *Winelton*, *Winstanstune*; and

Harold his Son, afterwards King, of *Bogele*, *Piceham*, *Tebiton*, and *Watlington*.

John Earl of *Warren*, of *Houndeden* and *Oychening*.

William de Echingham, of *Bourne*, *Brompee*, *Cenington*, *Endelewyke*, *High-Heynton*, *Horpole*, *Mundeford*, *Papeton*, *Rakham*, and *Strochenursche*.

Thomas Lord *Poynings*, and his Descendant *Edward*, of *Bridham* and *Bernham*, *Hangelton*, *Hengham*, *Leveland*, *Pengedsne*, *Penking*, *Shelley mag.* *Troenham*, *Thavis*, and *Wrantham*, besides Multitudes of other Places singly mention'd, which it would be tedious to set down, and would be of little Use to the Reader, yet some few we shall add, because of something remarkable said about them, *viz.*

Dalham, memorable for being the Seat of that loyal Gentleman Mr. *Dalton*, who valued not the Loss of his Estate, but being tender of his Reputation, was extreamly concern'd that it was ravish'd from him by Rebels of the Scum of the Nation.

Lunsford, a Village famous for a Family of Gentlemen of that Name, Sir *Herbert*, and Sir *Thomas Lunsford*, both of them the biggest Men we should likely see, though Twins by Birth: In the Enemies Eyes formidable, owning them, the one the Fair, and the other the shrewder Enemy. They were both bred in the *Dutch* and *German* Wars, and both in a Command in the *Scotch* Wars. Sir *Thomas* was Lieutenant of the *Tower* in 1639, but being displaced to please the jealous Leaders of 1641, was there imprison'd, for attempting, as they pretended, to draw up a Body of Horse, and seize the Magazines at *Kingston upon Thames*. His first Encounter for his Majesty was at *Westminster*, where he and some other Gentlemen dispersed the Rabble who were met together to cry down the *Bishops*, as he did afterward when they appear'd in Armies, but he lost his Brother Colonel *Herbert Lunsford* by a Cannon Shot at *Bristol*, *July* 26, 1643. Sir *Thomas* was also a Commissioner to get the *Welch* into a Body after *Naseby* Fight, and had been stabb'd but for Sir *John Pettus*. Near their Seat Cannon are cast.

Warcamp and *Wepham*, two Manors belonging to *Richard Fitz-alan*, Earl of *Arundel*, out of which and the Manor of *Augemering*, he appointed by his Last Will, that a Rent of 107 Marks *per Annum*, should be paid to a certain Number of Priests and Clerks officiating in the Chantry founded by him in his Chapel of *Arundel*, by a License from King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 49. and his Body to be bury'd in the Chapter-House of the Priory of *Lewes*, near the Tomb of *Eleanor de Lancaster* his Wife, and that his Funeral should be solemnized without any Pomp, &c.

The Earls, and other Nobles, who took their Title from this County.

W*illiam de Albini*, commonly called *William with the Strong Hand*; because being shut up in a Lion's Den by the Queen of *France*, because he refused to marry her, he run his Hand forcibly into the Lion's Mouth, and pulled

led up his Tongue by the Roots. He was the Son of *William de Albini*, to whom *William the Conqueror* gave the Manor of *Bokenham* in *Norfolk* to hold by the Service of being Butler to the Kings of *England*, on the Day of their Coronation; and from thence was called afterward, *Pincerna Regis Angliæ*. This *William* being famous for his gallant Exploits, and particularly for his Slaughter of the Lion, ſoon after his Return into *England* was accepted in Marriage by *Adeliza*, Widow of King *Henry* I. who having the Caſtle and County of *Arundel*, in Dowry, this *William* thereupon became Earl of *Suſſex* and *Arundel*. He indeed wrote himſelf ſometimes Earl of *Chicheſter*, and ſometimes again Earl of *Arundel*, becauſe his chief Reſidence uſed to be at one of thoſe Places; but it was of *Suſſex*, that he was really the Earl. He gave for his Arms a Lion Rampant, Or; and by *Adeliza*, Daughter of *Godfrey Barbatus* Duke of *Lorrain* and *Brabant*, Queen Dowager of King *Henry* I. had

William, the ſecond Earl of *Suſſex* and *Arundel*, who had in the great Council of *Northampton*, 23 *Hen.* 2. a Confirmation from that King of this Earldom of *Suſſex*, and 1 *Rich.* 1. of the Caſtle and Honour of *Arundel*, with a Grant of the *Tertius Denarius* of the Pleas in the County of *Suſſex*, as his Father had. He was a conſiderable Contributor to the Redemption of King *Richard*, and no ſmall Sufferer in the Reign of King *John*, becauſe he adhered, through Miſtake, to the Dauphin; but when Peace was reſtored in K. *Henry* III's Minority, ſo great was his Zeal for the Recovery of the Holy Land out of the Hands of the Infidels, that he took a Journey with other Nobles thither, and was at the famous Siege of *Damieta*; but in his Return from thence he dy'd in 1222, and his Body was brought into *England*, and bury'd in the Abby of *Wimondham*, of which he was Patron.

William his Son, by *Maud* the Widow of *Roger* Earl of *Clare*, ſucceeded him. He marry'd *Mabel*, one of the Coheirs of *Randulph* Earl of *Cheſter*, with whom he had 500 Pounds Land *per Annum*, but dy'd without Iſſue, 18 *Hen.* 3. (*Camden* and Dr. *Heylin* agree that there was a Fourth *William* of this Family, D' *Aubeney*, or *Albini*, who was Earl of this County, and to that End make the laſt *William* to have left a Son by *Mabel*, nam'd *William*, to ſucceed him; but *Dugdale*, who is very full and particular in relating the Pedigree of this Family, ſays, that he had no Iſſue, and ſo left)

Hugh de Albini his Brother to be his Heir. He was in his Minority at his Brother's Death, and therefore when the Marriage of King *Henry* III. happened ſoon after, the Earl of *Warren* officiated in the Place of Cup-bearer, *loco Comitis* Arundeliæ, *&c. in the Room of the Earl of* Arundel, becauſe he being a Youth, and not knighted, was not qualify'd for that Attendance. He marry'd *Iſabel*, the Daughter of the Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey*, but departed in the Prime of his Youth, leaving no Iſſue, and was bury'd in the Abbey of *Wymondham*. His four Siſters became his Heirs, and the Caſtle of *Arundel* (to which the Earldom was annexed) paſſed by the Marriage of *Iſabel*, the ſecond Siſter to *John Fitz-Alan*, who thereupon became Earl of *Arundel*; but this Earldom for the preſent lay dormant, nay, *Camden* ſays 'twas forgotten and loſt from his Death to the Year 1607, when the Family of *Ratcliffs* were raiſed to that Honour; but how that great Man, King at Arms, came to be miſtaken, is ſurpriſing; for, as on the one Hand Dr. *Heylin* tells us, that this Earldom was conferred on

John Plantagenet Earl of *Surrey*, Grandſon of *Hameline Plantagenet*, baſe Son of *George* Earl of *Anjou*, and Half-Brother to King *Edward* III. and ſecond Husband of *Iſabel de Warren*, who entered upon this Earldom, *Anno* 1243, and left it to

John Plantagenet his Son and Heir, Earl of *Surrey*, who entered upon it in 1305, tho' we can find no other Grounds for this Succeſſion, but that Doctor's Authority; ſo on the other Hand it is clear both from Dr. *Heylin* and *Dugdale*, *Bar. Pag.* 785, *Part* 3. that

Robert Ratcliffe having attended King *Henry* VIII. in that great Expedition againſt *Therouene* and *Tournay* in *France*,

Reg. 4. and again led the Van of the Army ſent by the ſame King, *Reg.* 14, into *France*, under the Command of the Earl of *Surrey*, merited ſo well in both, that the ſaid King, *Reg.* 21, 1529, created him Viſcount *Fitz-water*, and Earl of *Suſſex*: Being after this much in Favour, becauſe he was one of thoſe Nobles that ſubſcribed the Declaration ſent to Pope *Clement* VII. ſignifying, that unleſs he comply'd with the King in divorcing Queen *Catharine*, his Supremacy would no longer be acknowledg'd; in this Fact he ſo pleaſed the King, that he ſoon after obtained a ſpecial Patent to him and his Heirs to exerciſe the Office of Server at Dinner-time upon the Coronation of any of the future Kings and Queens of this Realm, with a Fee of 20 *l. per Annm* for that Service, to be paid him out of the Exchequer. He dy'd *Nov.* 27, 1542, 34 *Hen.* 8. and was bury'd in the Church of St. *Lawrence Poultney*, *London*: And on his Tomb was ſet a large Epitaph, ſetting forth his Titles of Honour, Preferments, and Perſonal Accompliſhments. He was ſucceeded in his Honour by

Henry his Son and Heir. He was made a Knight of the *Bath* at the Coronation of Queen *Anne Bullen*, his Father then living; and after his Death had the Command of 1500 Demi-Lances in the Expedition againſt *Scotland*, in which Service, being unhorſed, he narrowly eſcap'd with Life, 1 *Edw.* 6. Upon the Death of King *Edward*, he was one of the firſt that appeared for Queen *Mary*, and ſoon after ſhe was placed on the Throne, he was conſtituted Warden and Chief Juſtice Itinerant of all the Foreſts South of *Trent*, and one of the Knights Companions of the Order of the Garter. He marry'd two Wives, and by the latter had *Frances*, who was marry'd to Sir *Thomas Mildmay* of *Moulſham*, an Hamlet of *Chelmsford* in *Eſſex*, Knt. and by his firſt, his Son and Succeſſor *Thomas Ratcliff*. He dy'd *February* 17, 1556, 3 & 4 *Phil. & Mar.* 1. and was bury'd in St. *Laurence Poultney* Church, near his Father and Mother.

Thomas, Earl of *Suſſex*, in his Father's Life-time, was employ'd in the Embaſſy to the Emperor and King of *Spain*, to compleat the Queen's Match with the latter, being then only a Knight, which having finiſhed, he was conſtituted Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, and ſhortly after his Father's Death Chief Juſtice of the King's Foreſt South of *Trent*, as he continued all that Reign. Upon the Acceſſion of Queen *Elizabeth* to the Throne, his Commiſſion of Deputy of *Ireland* was renewed. He had ſo well diſcharged that Office before, in paſſing many Laws for the Benefit of that Nation in 1556, doing moſt excellent Service againſt the *Scots*, in *Ulſter*, and *Donald Obrian* in *Thomond*, in 1558, that that Queen found it for her Advantage to continue him, as indeed it prov'd, for with a Garriſon of 420 Horſe, and 1360 Foot, he kept *Ireland* in a peaceable and quiet Condition; called a Parliament, 2 *Eliz.* wherein the Acts for reſtoring to the Crown all Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction, and aboliſhing all foreign Power, and Uniformity of Common Prayer, and conſecrating Biſhops, and the Queen's Title to the Crown of *Ireland*, were eſtabliſhed, with ſome others of like Importance. He alſo in 1562, being again Lord Lieutenant, reduced the *Iriſh* Countries into Shires, and placed over them Sheriffs and other Miniſters of Law. For theſe great Services, and others which he had done to the Queen, as a Stateſman, in going an Ambaſſador to *Vienna*, and as a Soldier in ſubduing the *Scots*, the Queen by a certain Feoffment bearing Date *December* 20, 22 *Eliz.* ſettled the Manor of *Beaulieu*, alias *New-Hall* in *Boreham*, with divers other Lordſhips in *Eſſex* and elſewhere, upon his Iſſue Male to the 10th Son, and for want of ſuch Heirs, to his Brothers and their Heirs, and for want of them, to his Siſter *Frances*, Wife of Sir *Thomas Mildmay*, and her Heirs. He dy'd without Iſſue, *June* 9, 1563, and was bury'd in *Boreham* Church, where his Monument ſtill remains.

His ſecond Wife *Frances* the Daughter of *William Sidney*, Knt. ſurvived him, and by her Will appointed her Burial in the Collegiate Church of *Weſtminſter*; and two ſignal Pieces of Charity ſhould be compleated,

pleated, if not perfected in her Life-time, *viz.* That her Executors ſhould purchaſe an Annuity of 20*l. per Annum* for the Uſe of a godly and learned Preacher, who in her Name ſhould read Lectures in Divinity twice a Week for ever on ſuch Days as no other Sermons or Lectures were made: The Dean for the Time being to admit the ſaid Preacher. The other was, That they ſhould beſtow the Sum of Five Thouſand Pounds over and above all her Goods unbequeathed, for the erecting a new College in *Cambridge*, to be called, *The Lady Frances Sidney Suſſex College*, and purchaſing certain Lands to be thereto annexed for the Maintenance of a Maſter and ten Fellows, and twenty Scholars Students there. She dy'd *March* 9, 1589, and lies buried under a Monument in St. *Paul*'s Chapel in *Weſtminſter Abbey*.

Henry his Brother and next Heir ſucceeded him in his Honour and Eſtate. He was Captain and chief Governor of the Town and Iſle of *Portſmouth*, and Knight of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter. He marry'd *Honora*, the Daughter and Heir of *Anthony Pound*, Eſq; and dying *April* 10, 1593, left Iſſue by her one only Child, and was bury'd by his Brother and Wife at *Boreham* aforeſaid, *May* 8, following. His Son and only Child,

Robert Ratcliffe ſucceeded him in his Honour and Eſtate. He was ſent by Q. *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* 7, into *Scotland*, to ſtand in her Stead as Godfather to Prince *Henry*, Son of *James*, King of that Nation; and two Years after, attended *Robert* Earl of *Eſſex* in his Voyage to *Kades*. He lived ſeveral Years after King *James* became King of *England*, and was inſtalled Knight of the Garter, 21 *Jac.* 1. He had two Wives, and ſeveral Children by them, but all of them dy'd in his Life-time, and ſo he dy'd Childleſs, and was bury'd at *Boreham* with his Anceſtors. The Heirs Male of *Robert* the firſt Earl of *Suſſex* of this Line being thus extinct,

Sir *Edward Ratcliffe*, Knt. Grandſon, and next Heir Male of the ſaid *Robert*, and Son of Sir *Humphrey Ratcliffe* of *Elneſtow* in *Bedfordſhire*, ſucceeded him; but dying alſo without Iſſue Male, this Earldom became again vacant, though the Barony of *Fitz-walter*, after ſome Conteſt between Sir *Henry Mildmay*, Knt. of *Mouldſham* aboveſaid, and *Robert Cheek*, Eſq; paſſed to the former, as we have ſhew'd in our Deſcription of *Eſſex*, in the Town of *Chelmsford*, to which we refer our Reader. The Earldom was vacant but a few Years before King *Charles* I. *Reg.* 20. created by his Letters Patent, Dated *May* 25, 1644.

Thomas Savil, Baron *Pontefract*, and Viſcount *Caſtle-Barr* in *Ireland*, Earl of *Suſſex*. He was deſcended of an ancient Family of Gentlemen of that Name in *Yorkſhire*, ſome of whom had born conſiderable Poſts in the State, as Eſcheators, High Sheriffs, and Parliament Men, from the Reign of King *Edward* III. *John* the Father of this Earl was High Steward for the Honour of *Pontefract* in that County, and ſerved in Parliament for divers Seſſions in King *James* I's Reign, whereupon he was at length made, by Letters Patents bearing Date 4 *Car.* 1. a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Savile* of *Pontefract*. To which Honour this *Thomas* ſucceeded in 1630, and was ſoon after made Viſcount *Caſtle-Barr*, and Comptroller of his Majeſty's Houſehold when the Wars broke out between the King and his Parliament. He adhered to his Majeſty, and being with him at the Siege of *Oxford*, was, by Letters Patents, bearing Date *May* 25, 20 *Car.* 1. 1644, created Earl of *Suſſex*. He had by his ſecond Wife *Anne*, Daughter and Heir to the Earl of *Angleſey*, after the Death of her Brother, two Children, *Frances*, marry'd to the Earl of *Cardigan*, and

James his Heir and Succeſſor, who marry'd *Anne*, Daughter of Mr. *Robert Wake* of *Antwerp*, and dy'd in the Year 1671 without Iſſue, and ſo this Earldom became vacant. But this Vacancy was ſhort, for in the Year 1674, 26 *Car.* 2.

Thomas Lennard Lord *Dacres* was advanced to this Dignity of Earl of *Suſſex*, by Letters Patent dated at *Weſtminſter*, *October*

October 5. of that Year. He was the eldeſt Son of *Francis* Lord *Dacre* by *Elizabeth* the Daughter of *Paul* Viſcount *Banning*. He marry'd *Anne Fitz-Roy*, eldeſt Daughter of the Dutcheſs of *Cleveland*, by King *Charles* II. but left no Iſſue Male. He was alive in 1713, and though the Earldom was vacant by his Death, it was ſoon filled up, for

Sir *Talbot Yelverton*, Bart. Baron *Grey* of *Ruthen* and Viſcount *Longueville* was created Earl of *Suſſex* in 1717. His Family is of great Antiquity in *Norfolk*, and ſeveral of them were Men of Renown, for Sir *Chriſtopher Yelverton* was Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench in the Reign of King *James* I. His Son Sir *Henry* was Attorney General in 1616. His Son Sir *Henry* was made a Baronet, 17 *Jac.* 1. and his Son Sir *Michael*, who marrying *Suſan* the ſole Daughter and Heir of *Charles* Lord *Grey* of *Ruthyn*, by that Marriage obtained that Honour, which his Son *Charles* enjoy'd; but died without Iſſue, and his Brother ſucceeded him, and was created Viſcount *Longueville*. He marry'd *Barbara* the Daughter of Sir *John Talbot* of *Laycock* in *Wiltſhire*, and by her had this Earl *Talbot Yelverton*, now or lately Earl of *Suſſex*, and unmarry'd.

The BARONETS *of this County in the Order of their Creation, are,*

Thomas Pelham of *Laughton*, Eſq; created *May* 22, 1611. —— —— Bart. 7
Since made Lord *Pelham*, Marqueſs and Earl of *Clare*, and Duke of *Newcaſtle*.
John Shelly of *Michel-grove*, Eſq; created *Ditto* —— —— —— Bart. 18
Thomas Penyſton of *Leigh*, Eſq; created *Sept.* 24. *Ditto* —— —— Bart. 76
John Mill of *Camoiſcourt*, Eſq; created *December* 31, 1619, 17 *Jac.* 1. —— Bart. 118
Sir *Thomas Biſhop* of *Parham*, Knt. created *July* 24, 1620, 18 *Jac.* 1. —— Bart. 145
John Culebrond of *Boreham*, Eſq; created *Dec.* 21, 1621, 19 *Jac.* 1. —— Bart. 165
John Barker of *Grimſton-Hall* in *Trimley*, Eſq; created *March* 17, *Ditto* — Bart. 172
John Gage of *Ferle*, Eſq; created *March* 26, 1622, 20 *Jac.* 1. —— Bart. 174
William Goring, Eſq; Son and Heir of Sir *Henry Goring*, Knt. of *Burton* created *May* 14, *Ditto* —— —— —— —— Bart. 175
Thomas Bowyer of *Leighthorn*, Eſq; created *July* 23, 1627, 3 *Car.* 1. —— Bart. 246
William Culpeper of *Wakehurſt*, Eſq; created *Sept.* 20, 1628. 4 *Car.* 1. —— Bart. 271
John Covert of *Slaugham*, Eſq; created *July* 2, 1660, 12 *Car.* 2. —— Bart. 513
William Thomas of *Fourington*, Eſq; created *July* 23, *Ditto* — —— Bart. 534
John Stapely of *Patcham*, Eſq; created *July* 28, *Ditto* —— —— Bart. 538
John Fagg of *Wiſton*, Eſq; created *Dec.* 11. *Ditto* —— —— —— Bart. 583
William Juxon of *Alborne*, Eſq; *Dec.* 28, *Ditto* —— —— Bart. 592
Herbert Springet of *Broyle*, Eſq; *Jan.* 8, *Ditto* —— —— Bart. 600
William Wilſon, of *Eaſt-bourne*, Eſq; *March* 4, *Ditto* —— —— Bart. 618
Walter Henley of *Cuckfield*, Eſq; created *April* 8, 1661, 13 *Car.* 2. —— Bart. 630
Nathaniel Powel of *Ewhurſt*, Eſq; created *May* 10, *Ditto* —— —— Bart. 643
Dennis Aſhburnham of *Bromham*, Eſq; *May* 15. *Ditto* —— —— Bart. 644
Anthony Shirley of *Preſton*, Eſq; *March* 6, 1665, 17 *Car.* 2. —— Bart. 772
Robert Parker of *Ralton* in *Willingdon*, Eſq; *May* 22, 1674, 27 *Car.* 2. — Bart. 812
Thomas Dyke of *Horcham*, Eſq; created *March* 3, 1676, 29 *Car.* 2. —— Bart. 830
James Bowyer of *Leighthorn*, Eſq; with Remainder to *Henry Goring* of *Highden* in this County, Eſq; created *May* 18, 1678, 31 *Car.* 2. — Bart. 842

James

James Richards of *Bramlety-Houſe*, Eſq; created *Feb.* 22, 1683, 36 *Car.* 2. Bart. 876
Richard Farrington of *Chicheſter*, Eſq; created *Dec.* 17, 1697, 3 *Jac.* 2. — Bart. 922
Thomas Miller of the ſame, created *Oct.* 29, 1705, 3 *Annæ* ——— Bart. 946

Perſons of Note, whoſe Place of Nativity or Habitation in this County, is not known.

JOHN HOLT, the famous Schoolmaſter of *Magdalen* College School, *Oxford*; where, though he took his Degrees of Batchelor and Maſter of Arts, he carry'd on his Profeſſion; and by his admirable Way of teaching Grammar, ſent many of his Scholars to ſeveral Colleges and Halls in that Univerſity, that became afterwards eminent in the Nation. He was accounted the moſt eminent Grammarian of his Time; and the Grammar which he compoſed, and which he called *Lac Puerorum*, dedicated to Archbiſhop *Moreton*, was much valued, and uſed by all Sorts of learned Men of his Time, tho' Dean *Colet*, *William Lilly*, and *Eraſmus* brought that Sort of Learning to greater Perfection.

Thomas Wilks, Fellow of *All-Souls* College, *Oxford*, was Secretary to Dr. *Valentine Dale*, Embaſſador from Queen *Elizabeth* to the King of *France*, in which Place he continued two Years. While he was there he ſo diſobliged the Queen-Mother, who was then Regent, that he was forced to fly home to avoid her Diſpleaſure; but not being protected from her Complaints by his Miſtreſs, he was forced to go back again and beg Pardon; after which Queen *Elizabeth* ſent him her Embaſſador into *Spain*, and upon his Return in 1578 to *Don John* of *Auſtria*. In 1593 he was ſent again into *France*, to know if the then *French* King was reconciled to the Church of *Rome*; and five Years after he attended Sir *Robert Cecil*, Secretary of State, thither, but as ſoon as he got there he dy'd.

George Lord *Goring*, Earl of *Norwich*, bred in *Sidney* College, *Cambridge*, and deſcended of the Family of *Gorings* in this County, who were High Sheriffs of it ſeveral Times between the Reigns of King *Edward* IV. and King *James* I. He left his Country young, and went into the Low-Country Wars with Sir *Francis* and Sir *Horatio Vere*, where by his reſolute Attempts, and projecting Faculty, he got the Command of a good Regiment of Foot, in which he continued 'till he was called by his Majeſty King *Charles* I. to lead his Army againſt the *Scots* in 1640. In the Beginning of the Wars between that King and his Parliament he was made Governour of *Portſmouth*, and afterwards undertook and went through with many hazardous Exploits for his Majeſty from the Battle of *Marſton-moor* to the Siege at *Colcheſter*, which though an old unwalled Town, was held out by his Courage and Directions an eleven Months againſt the Parliament's Army under General *Fairfax*. After this he was impeached by the High Court of Juſtice, in which he pleaded ſo well for himſelf, that by the Interceſſion of Friends, and his plauſible Arguments, he was condemned only to Baniſhment, which he eſteemed no Puniſhment, becauſe it gave him a fair Opportunity to ſerve King *Charles* II. which he did ſo effectually, that he merited the Honour of Baron of *Hurſt Pierpoint*, and Earl of *Norwich*. He dy'd ſuddenly in 1663.

Sir *John Jeffrey*, Knt. who being educated in the Study of our Municipal Law, ſo profited therein, that he was preferred to be firſt the Secondary Judge of the Common Pleas, and afterward, 19 *Elizabeth*, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, which Place he diſcharged two Years to his great Commendation. He left

left only one Daughter and Heir, who being marry'd to Sir *Edward Montague*, carry'd a great Eſtate, which the Judge had purchaſed in this Shire, into his Family.

John Peckham, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, made ſo, as 'tis ſaid, againſt his Will, by the Pope, who more, 'tis probable, againſt it made him pay 4000 Marks for his Preferment. A worthy Man in his Place, who neither feared the Laity nor flattered the Clergy, impoſing a juſt Penance on both as they deſerved. He ſat 14 Years, and tho' he built and endowed a College at *Wingham*, he left a great Eſtate to his Kindred, which has this Sign, that it was well got, that it laſted almoſt to our Time. He dy'd in 1294. See more of him in *Canterbury* in *Kent*.

The Natural Hiſtory of this County.

THIS County being placed by Nature in the moſt Southerly Part of *Britain*, and by the Sea-Side, which from the Salt Waters ſends warm Breezes, muſt of Neceſſity be one of the pleaſanteſt and fruitfulleſt Counties of *England*; but yet it has this Diſadvantage, that it is extreamly Dirty, inſomuch that it is better meaſured by Days Journies than by Miles. Hence it is, that in the Order for regulating the Wages of Stage-Coachmen at ſuch a Price and Diſtance from *London*, *Suſſex* was excepted, as deſerving better Pay for ſhorter Way; but yet the Gentry content themſelves with their bad Roads, and are not very ſollicitous to make them better, becauſe it keeps down the Prizes of Proviſions, which would be carry'd to *London* in greater Abundance, if Higglers found the Ways for their Turn.

The common Product of this County agrees with the moſt plentiful of *England*, for Corn, Graſs, and Wood, nay, perhaps, may excel them, if what is ſaid of the Markets of *Chicheſter* hold true, That the Toll of Wheat, Barley, Malt and Oats ſold there, amounts yearly to Sixty Pounds and upwards, at an Half-penny *per* Quarter; and doubtleſs, other Markets want not ſuitable Quantities of Grain. The Cattle alſo are the ſame with thoſe of other Counties, for the Plough, and Pail, and Wooll. Two Things ſeem admirable in this County, and are not found in others, at leaſt in that Perfection, and they are the Downs and Wild. The Downs lie parallel to the Sea, on the Top of the Promontory, and are dry, bear good Graſs, and are exceeding pleaſant, both for Travelling and Hunting; they are ſo large as to take up four Hours riding over them. The Wild, or Low-Lands, bear Oats incredibly, being of a rich and deep Soil. This is the General Deſcription of this County. We ſhall now come to ſay ſomething of what is ſingular in it, according to our uſual Method.

1. The Air on the Downs is very good, becauſe they are raiſed above the Sea, and are 50 Miles long and 20 broad. We have nothing more but a peculiar Sort of Bird, which is proper to this County, call'd, *Wheat-Ear*. It is ſo called, becauſe they are fatteſt when the Wheat is ripe, which they feed on. They are no bigger than a Lark, but far excel it in Fatneſs and Delicacy of the Fleſh; we may rightly call them, our *Engliſh Ortelans*. It is a great Hindrance to the Uſe of them to dainty Palates, that they are not in full Seaſon 'till the midſt of Summer, when by reaſon of the Heat and their Fatneſs they are ſo apt to corrupt, that the *London* Poulterers dare not meddle with them, all the Care that can be uſed not being able to keep them from Putrefaction.

2. The Earth, in the Bowels of it, beſides the Fertility of the Surface abovemention'd, contains many rich Treaſures,

ſures, which the Inhabitants dig up to their great Profit; but the Chief of them is the Iron-Mines found in many Places of this County, for the forming of which into Bars and Guns there are many Furnaces, Forges and Mills up and down the County, by which the People find ſo great an Advantage from their Trade both at Home and Abroad, that they are at the Charge of cutting their Rivulets and Brooks into one Channel, yea, and turn a great deal of their Meadow Ground into Ponds and Pools, for the driving of their Mills by their Flaſhes, which moving the great Hammers which beat upon the Iron, fill the Neighbourhood Night and Day with continual Noiſe. But the Iron that is wrought here, is not every where of the ſame Goodneſs, yet generally more brittle than the *Spaniſh*, whether it be from its Nature, or Tincture, and Temper, yet the Proprietors of the Mines, all Things conſider'd, do make a very great Advantage of them.

But whether or no the private Profit of theſe Mines will in the Iſſue countervail the publick Loſs, by the great Deſtruction it makes of the Woods thro' the County, ſome think, deſerves a due Conſideration in Time. It was anciently almoſt all over-run with Foreſts and Thickets, for the Wood *Andradſwald*, in *Britiſh*, *Coid-Andred*, ſo called from the adjoining City *Anderida*, (now commonly call'd the *Weild*, or *Wild*) being 120 Miles in Length, and 30 in Breadth, paſſing thro' this County to *Hampſhire*, took up no ſmall Tract of it; but now the Woods are much thinned, and unleſs there be a Way found out to Charr Sea-Coal for the Uſe of the Iron Furnaces, 'tis to be fear'd, that the County will be quite ſtripp'd of Wood. 'Tis true, there are ſtill ſome Remains of the famous Wood *Anderida* diſperſed in little Parcels up and down the County, as the Foreſts of *Arundel* and *S. Leonard's* Wood, and *Aſhdown*, *Waterdown* and *Dallington*; but they are like to follow the ſame Fate of their Mother, if not timely prevented.

Talk alſo, which is a cheap Sort of Mineral, in *Latin*, *Talchum*, is found plentifully in this County, tho' nothing ſo fine as that which is brought from *Venice*. It is white and tranſparent like Chryſtal, full of Streaks and Veins, which are ſcatter'd very prettily thro' it. Being calcin'd, and variouſly prepar'd, it maketh a curious Fucus for the Ladies Faces, which they juſtify to be lawful, becauſe it only clears, does not change the Complexion. It is a good Aſtringent, but we do not find it uſed medicinally by our Doctors. Some conjecture, that it could not appear ſo well to the Eye, unleſs there were ſome hidden Virtue concealed in it; and therefore conclude, that the Nature, and conſequently the Worth of it, is not found out.

Quarries of Freeſtone are found in divers Places in this County, as between *Foreſt Row* and *Sheffield Green* in *Pevenſey* Rape, and another near *Lamberherſt* in the ſame Rape. Here were Glaſs-houſes anciently, but the Glaſſes not being ſo clear and tranſparent as came from *Venice* and other Places, they at firſt came to be uſed only by the meaner People, and at length were out of Requeſt, ſo that there are now no Glaſs-houſes at all in the County; but near *Haſtings* there are two Powder-Mills, where is made very good Gunpowder; and in that End of the County where the Iron-Works are, namely, on the Eaſt-Parts, there is an abundance of Charcoal made; which two laſt we refer to this Head, becauſe they are made of Earth and Wood. Near the Bottom of *Rooks-Hill* is a Marle-Pit, and on it is a Beacon.

3. The Waters, which are neceſſary for the common Uſes of the Inhabitants, are very plentiful in this County. Every Rape hath its River running almoſt quite thro' it, and all of them have this peculiar to it, that they riſe, are repleniſh'd by Torrents in their Courſe, and at length fall into the Sea, and all in this County. We ſhall give a ſhort Account of each of them.

1. The River *Lavant*, a ſmall River, which ſupplies the City of *Chicheſter*, which it circles about on all Sides, except the North, with Plenty of Water. The Stream of this River is almoſt unaccountable, being ſometimes very low, and near dry, when other Rivers are full, but at other Times (and that almoſt in the Midſt of Summer) ſo full as to run with ſome Violence. It is Navigable at a little Diſtance from the Mouth, but not deep enough near the City to make a good Haven, which is ſome Inconvenience to it. In theſe Waters are bred and fed the fineſt Lobſters in *England*, famed by the Name of *Chicheſter* Lobſters, and Cockles about *Siſſey*. This River riſes about *Weſt Dean*, which is not half Way up the Rape, and therefore the upper Parts of it are watered by two conſiderable Rivulets, which riſe on the Weſt Side of the Rape, the one of them paſſeth by *Midhurſt*, and runs croſs the Hundred, the other by *Temhurſt*, *Lugerſhall*, and through *Shilling-Park*, and empty themſelves into,

2. The River *Arun*, which riſing in St. *Leonard* Forreſt in *Bramber* Rape, enters near *Rudgwick*, and ſo paſſeth thro' the Rape of *Arundel* from North to South to the Sea: It runs by *Arundel*, where it hath a fair wooden Bridge over it; and is there ſo deep, that Ships of an Hundred Ton may ride in it. The Town of *Arundel* ſeems to have taken its Name from it as ſtanding in the Vale, or Dale where the River *Arun* runs. It is true, our Antiquaries argue much againſt this Derivation, 1. Becauſe they ſay that it is not certain, that the River had that Name ſo early as the Building of the Town, being of old called *High-ſtream*, becauſe all the ſmall Rivulets of this Rape unſte in it to carry them to the Sea. And agreeably to this Name we find it by the *Saxons* calted *Hault-Rey*, and in *Latin*, *Alta-Ripa*, and to this Day the ſeveral Breakings of it out are termed by the Inhabitants, *Ripes*, or *Rifes*. To this they add, that it is no where written *Arundale*, or *Aruntina-vallis*, or if it were, 'twill not agree with the Language of this Country, who never call a Valley a Dale, but a Level; and therefore in the Commiſſions of Sewers the Impoſition laid upon Meadows and low Grounds adjoining to Rivers, for repairing Banks, and clearing their Courſe, is called a Level Tax. We ſhall not undertake the Determination of this Controverſy, but let it be called *Arun*, or *High-ſtream*, as Men will; it is ſufficient for us that it ſupplies this Rape plentifully with Water, and is famous for the Mullets which are bred in it, called *Arundel* Mullets, as well as other Fiſh, particularly Trouts about *Amberley*.

3. The River *Adur*, as *Draiton* calls it, (but by an Account of it, which we have from Mr. *Dendy*, and Mr. *Hayler*, Inhabitants of *Steyning* or *Bramber*, it is called *Beeding*) ſupplies the Rape of *Bramber* with Water. It riſes alſo in St. *Leonard*'s Forreſt, and holding on its Courſe towards the Sea, runs on the Eaſt Side of *Bramber* Caſtle, very near the Wall, and empties itſelf into the Sea near *Shoreham* Haven. It produceth very good Mullets, Pykes, Plaiſe, Eels, &c. The Tide comes up every twelve Hours, and flows about ſeven Miles up the Country as far as *Eaton*; and every New and Full Moon they have a Spring Tide, which ſometimes overflows its Banks. The River is Navigable as far as *Eaton* aforeſaid for Barges, which carry Timber and Wood to *Shoreham* for Building Ships. The ancient *Portus Adurni* (which we ſuppoſe gives Ground for the Conjecture, that the River, whoſe Mouth is near it, is called *Adur*) is in our Maps, and by ſome Antiquaries fixed at *Aldrington*, or *Ederington*, a Village near it.

4. The River *Owſe*, as Mr. *Ogilby* authorizes us to call it, though (as he ſays) that Name of this River is now obſolete, waters the Rape of *Lewes*, ſpreading into divers Branches on the North Side of the Rape, one of them riſing in St. *Leonard*'s Forreſt, (as the two former Rivers do) and the other out of the Forreſt of *Worth*, beſides ſeveral other little Rivulets, which uniting with another Branch that comes

comes out of *Pevenſey* Rape, make a large Torrent at *Iſield*, and ſo goes on to *Lewes*, and falls into the Sea at *New Haven*, where it makes a ſafe and good Harbour for Ships in full Weather. *Lewes* is about eight Miles up the River, by which they carry Goods in Boats and Barges to that Town. We have no Account of any particular Sort of Fiſh that this River is famous for, and leave it in common with the reſt, and particularly the *Adur* or *Beeding*, for being larger than any of the former, 'tis probably better ſtored with Fiſh of all Kinds.

5. A nameleſs River, which waters *Pevenſey* Rape, and riſing at the Foot of *Crowberry* Hill, is augmented with ſeveral ſmaller Streams, which uniting near *Hayliham*, paſs in a full, but winding Current to the *Engliſh* Channel, where it makes an Haven called *Creekmere Haven*. *Pevenſey*, two or three Miles up the Stream, was anciently a good Haven; but now the River is ſtopped up ſo much by the Sand caſt in by the Sea, that no Ship can come up to it, and ſo it is acceſſible only by Boats, as *Hayliham* is. This River affords the ſame Fiſh as the former.

6. The *Rother*, or *Rither*, is the principal River of the Rape of *Haſtings*, watering all the northern Parts of it next *Kent*. It riſeth in *Pevenſey* Hundred at *Rotherfield* near *Waterdown* Forreſt, and paſſeth quite through *Haſtings* Rape to the Sea, making an Iſland called *Oxney* Iſland, before it falls into the Channel near *Rye*, having kept a Courſe of about 30 Miles. At a Place called *Robertsbridge* it is remarkable, not only that it is joined by divers little Rivulets, but that the Waters have three different Currents, and unite again a little beyond it. There are many other Rivulets in this Rape, as one that falls into the Sea at *Winchelſea*, two or three at *Haſtings*, and one at *Nordy* Chapel; but notwithſtanding the Sea encompaſſes ſo great a Part of this County, there is hardly one good Haven, becauſe of the Sands caſt up into them by the Sea. The Carps of this County are famous all over *England*; but becauſe we find not them appropriated to any of the Rivers above-mentioned, we place them here as common to them all. Beſides theſe River Waters there are Mineral Waters at *Celſcomb* of the ſame Nature as thoſe at *Tunbridge*, and as ſtrongly impregnated.

PLANTS and HERBS growing wild in this County, and not found at all, or not ſo commonly found and ſo plentifully in any other.

Alyſſon Germanicum Echioides, ſmall wild *Bugloſſe*, by ſome call'd *Great Gooſe-Graſs*, and *German Mudwort*, found near *Boxley* in this County.

Chamædris ſpuria folys, Pediculis oblongis inſidentibus. Wild, or Baſtard *Germander*, with Leaves ſtanding on long Foot-ſtalks growing at *Cockfield*, and in other Places, in moiſt Woods and Hedges.

Dentaria, Dentellaria, Coraliodes, Coral Wort, growing at *Maxfield* in the Woods call'd *High Reeds*, and *Fox-holes*.

Echium, Viper's Bugloſſe, about the Caſtle Walls at *Lewes*.

Fœniculum Vulgare, Common Fennel, or *Finkle*, found plentifully at the Weſt-End of *Pevenſey* Marſh.

Frangula, or *Alnus Nigra, Black Alder*, growing in a Wood call'd *Old Parke* in *Barcomb*, near the Brook there.

Lathyri Majoris Specie Flore Rubente, ſive Germanicus, the *Great Wild Lathyrus*, or *Everlaſting Peaſe*, found near *Poynings* in the Downs.

Luteum, Lutcola, Herba Lutea, Wold or *Weld*, by the People of *Suſſex* call'd *Greenweed*, found every where in moiſt Grounds, By-Lanes, *&c.*

Oenanthe Cicutæ facie, and *Chærephylli Foliis, Hemlock-Dropwort*, frequent in watery Ditches, and by little Rivulets in this County.

Peucedarium Vulgare, Hogs-Fennel, Sulphur-Wort, Hareſtrong, growing in the Marſh-Ditches about *Shoreham*.

Ruta Muraria, Salvia Vitæ, Wall-Rue, at *Maxfield*.

We have had a further Addition of the Herbs of this County ſent us in 1725 by a Phyſician, which we ſuppoſe are late-

ly diſcovered, and may be of great Uſe to ſome of our Readers, which we ſhall ſubjoin.

Aſcyron ſupinum villoſum Paluſtre, *Marſh S. Peter's-Wort*, with hoary Leaves, found commonly in the Brooks of the *Weilds*.

Blattaria flore luteo, *Mullen*, with a yellow Flower, on the Wall of *Amberley* Churchyard.

Bugula flore rubro, *Bugle* with a red Flower, in the *Weild* Brooks.

Cochlearia marina flore anguloſo parvo, *Small Sea Scurvy Graſs* with corner'd Leaves, found at *Cockbuſh*.

Erica Baccifera nigra, *Black-berry'd Heath*, on the Brinks of the Peat-Pits near the *Weild* Brooks.

Ferrum equinum comoſum, *Tufted Horſe-ſhoe Vetch*, on the Sides of the Downs.

Fumaria alba latifolia, *Climing Fumitory*, on the Beach at *Cockbuſh*.

Geranium Moſchatum, *Musked Crows-Bill*, found plentifully near *Arundel*-Caſtle.

Gramen caninum maritimum longius radicatum, *Long-rooted Sea Dog-Graſs* with a foliaceous Ear, at *Cockbuſh*.

Gramen Cyperoides ſpica ſimplici; ut & capitulo rotundo, nec non compreſſa diſticha, ſeveral Sorts of *Flea-Graſs*, found in the *Weild* Brooks.

Gramen Juncoides, *Hairs-tail Ruſh*, Multitudes in the *Weild* Brooks.

Helenitis foliis laciniatis, *Jagged Marſh Flea-bane*.

Helleborine minor flore albo, *White flower'd Baſtard Hellebore*, found in the Beach Woods plentifully.

Hippoſelinum, *Alexandreis*, *Alexander*, or *Horſe-Parſley*, found plentifully about *Arundel* Caſtle.

Helleboraſter Maximus, *Bears-foot*, in *Southwood* near *Houghton*.

Heſperis Silveſtrii odora, *Dame's Violet*, growing in a vaſt Thicket beyond *Houghton* toward the Chalk-Pits.

Mentaſtrum ſpicatum flore longiore, *Long-leaved Horſe-Mint*, below *Arundel* Caſtle near a ſmall Spring.

Myrtus Brabantica Anglica, *Sweet Willow*, *Dutch Myrtle*, in the *Weild* Brooks.

Ornus, *ſive Fraxinus Silveſtris*, *Quicken Tree*, in the Bogg-Woods on the North of the *Weild* Brooks plentifully.

Oſmunda Regalis, *ſeu Filix florida*, *Flowering Fern*, in the *Weild* Brooks, and in a vaſt Bogg North of *Amberley* Caſtle.

Pedicularii paluſtris flore albo, *Marſh Rattle* with a white Flower, in the boggy-Ground below *Pew-Dean*.

Piperitis, *Dittander*, or *Pepper-Wort*, by the River at *Arundel*'s Side.

Ros ſolis Silveſtris Longi folius, *Long-leaved Roſa Solis*, in the *Weild* Brooks.

Rubis Idæus, *The Raſpberry Buſh*, in the Woods near the *Weild* Brooks.

Ruſcus, *Knee-Holly*, or *Butchers-Broom*, in every Wood almoſt.

Rubia Silveſtris, *Wild Madder*, in the South Wood near *Haighton*.

Solanum Lethale, *Deadly Night-Shade*, in the ſame Wood, and Chalk-Pits by it.

Sorbus Silveſtris, *White Beam-Tree*, in the Woods on the Sides of the Downs.

Trefolium album, &c. *White Trefoil*, in *Parham* Park plentifully.

Vaccinum Paluſtre, *Marſh Whortle-Berries*, in the *Weild* Brooks on the Sides of the Turf-Pits.

Viola paluſtris rotundifolia glabra, *The Marſh Violet*, with ſmooth round Leaves, in a boggy Meadow Eaſt of the *Weild* Brooks.

The Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of SUSSEX.

THE *South-Saxons* were accidentally converted to the Chriſtian Religion, by *Wilfrid* Archbiſhop of *York*, who had been ſome Years before ejected out of his See by *Egfrid*, King of *Northumberland*. *Wilfrid* had before wandered in Foreign Parts ſome Time, and been at *Rome*, hoping by the Papal Power to have been reſtored to his See; but having waited long in vain, he reſolved to return into his own Country, but dare not again appear in the Northern Parts, where *Egfrid* had Power; and therefore conſidering that the *South-Saxon* Kingdom was yet unconverted, he determined with himſelf to go and preach the Goſpel there. Providence that put the Deſign into his Head, had made way a little before for his welcome Reception, which was a Means of his ſucceſsful Preaching. *Edelwalch* was then King of the *South-Saxons*, and being in a Viſit to *Wulfur*, the King of the *Mercians*, was perſuaded by him to be baptized into the Chriſtian Faith, and endeavour the promoting of it in his Kingdom. *Wilfrid*'s coming was at this Time very acceptable, and his Preaching being encouraged by the the King, he, with the Aſſiſtance of ſome others, ſoon converted his People to the Goſpel. It happened, (as *Bede* tells us) that three Years before *Wilfrid*'s Arrival, there had no Rain fallen in this Province, which cauſed ſo terrible a Famine, that the People, forty or fifty in a Company, joined Hand in Hand and flung themſelves into the Sea, that they might eſcape a lingering Death by ſuffering a ſudden one. The People were no ſooner baptized, but there came a calm and plentiful Rain, which cauſed the Earth to return to its former Fruitfulneſs; and in the mean Time, that the People might not want Food 'till the Corn was ripe, *Wilfrid* and his Companions ſeeing their preſent Wants, taught them the Art of Fiſhing, which they were ignorant of before, unleſs for catching of Eels, and ſo introduced Plenty among them; for their Rivers and the Sea adjoining abounded with Fiſh, and there was none that knew how to catch them. The People being thus made ſenſible of the Beneficence of their Teachers, were the more willing to truſt them with their Souls, who had ſo wonderfully ſupported their Bodies; and being thus brought to Chriſtianity, King *Edelwalch*, with the general Concurrence of his People, appointed

Wilfrid to be their Biſhop, and gave him the Peninſula of *Selſee* to be his See. It contained at that Time 87 Families; but before he could ſettle himſelf there, *Ceadwall* a valiant young Prince of the Blood Royal of the *Weſt-Saxons*, being baniſhed his own Country, made Head by the Aſſiſtance of his Friends and Followers againſt King *Edelwalch*, who, in oppoſing the Force of his Enemies, was himſelf ſlain, and *Ceadwall* poſſeſſed his Throne. This Prince was no Hindrance to *Wilfrid*'s Purpoſe, but founded a Monaſtery for him in the ſaid Iſle, and fixed his Epiſcopal See there. *Wilfrid* remained five Years in this Place preaching the Goſpel, and uſing the beſt Methods he could to eſtabliſh a Chriſtian Church among them; but being at length recalled to the Archiepiſcopal See of *York*, from whence he had been unjuſtly removed, the Care of this Kingdom was left to the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, who govern'd it ſeveral Years, without any Biſhop of its own. In this Time *Nothelmus* was choſen Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and knowing that the *South-Saxons* had formerly a Biſhop to govern them, diſtinct from the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, to whom it belonged only as a foreign Juriſdiction, he appointed, *An.* 711,

2. *Eadbert*, or *Edbrith*, Abbot of *Selſee*, Biſhop of this Kingdom of the *South-Saxons*, to which he was conſecrated the ſame Year. How long he ſat, we find not, but that,

3. *Eolla*

3. *Eolla* was his Succeſſor, and that after him this See was vacant to the Death of *Bede*. Both which Biſhops could ſit but 22 Years, for in the Year 733,

4. *Sigga*, or as others call him *Sigelmus*, or *Sigfridus*, ſucceeded *Folla*. He was preſent at the Synod held by *Cuthbert* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* in 746, after him ſat theſe Biſhops, of whom we have only their Names, *viz.*

5. *Alubrith*,
6. *Oſa*, or *Boſa*.
7. *Giſetherus*.
8. *Tota*.
9. *Wigthun*, or as *Malmsbury* calls him *Peletun*.
10. *Ethelu ph*.

11. *Beornegus*, ſurnamed *Camelec*. He was taken by the *Danes*, *Anno* 951 (as *Weſtminſter* tells us) and redeemed by King *Edward* the Elder for 40 Pounds. But Biſhop *Godwin* ſays, that either *Weſtminſter* is miſtaken, or his Words are miſrepreſented, for this *Camelec* was Biſhop of *Landaff*, *i. e.* of the *Britains*, not *South-Saxons*.

12. *Coenred*.

13. *Gutheard*, who dy'd 960.

14. *Alfred*, who dy'd 970.

15. *Eadhelm*.

16. *Ethelgarus*, Abbot of the new Monaſtery at *Wincheſter*. He was conſecrated *May* 6, 980, and was tranſlated to *Canterbury* eight Years after.

17. *Ordbright*.

18. *Elmar*, who dy'd *Anno* 1019.

19. *Ethelric*, called *Egelric* by *Hoveden*, who dy'd *November* 5, *Anno* 1038.

20. *Grinketellus*, who being ejected (as *Malmsbury* tells us) from the See of the *Eaſt-Saxons*, which he had bought, purchaſed this with his Money, and poſſeſſed it, *Anno* 1039, and dy'd *Anno* 1047, in which Year,

21. *Heca*, King *Edward the Confeſſor*'s Chaplain was conſecrated to it, and held it 10 Years.

22. *Agelric* ſucceeded him. He was a Monk of *Canterbury*, and being very famous for his great Skill in the Common Laws of *England*, was appointed by *William the Conqueror* an Arbitrator, together with *Goſſrid*, Biſhop of *Conſtance*, to judge and determine according to Right and Equity, a Controverſy then on Foot between *Lanfranc* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and *Odo*, Earl of *Kent*, that King's Half Brother by Mother's Side, concerning certain Farms. He was an old Man, and not able to bear the Shaking of the Carriage he was convey'd in, yet was carry'd to the Place appointed (*viz. Pikenden-hoath*, that is to ſay, *Pikenden-Heath*) whither a great Number of the People of his Province were gathered together to give their Teſtimony for their Archbiſhop, for whom Judgment was given, as is ſaid in the Hiſtory of Biſhops of *Canterbury*. *Florence of Worceſter* ſays, that this Biſhop was afterwards deprived in the Synod held at *Windſor*, but, as is thought, unjuſtly, and impriſoned in *Malmsbury* Gaol, *Anno* 1070; ſoon after which, if he did not die, another was put into his See, *viz.*

Stigand, the Conqueror's Chaplain, but not the ſame with him of the ſame Name, who was made by the ſame King Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and Biſhop of *Wincheſter*. He ſat in this See at *Selſee*, when that King put out an Order, that the Biſhops Sees ſhould no longer remain in Villages, as many of them did, but be removed to ſome of the biggeſt Towns in their Dioceſe; in Obedience to which this *Stigand* removed this See to *Chicheſter*, where (as *Malmsbury* tells us) there was anciently a Monaſtery dedicated to St. *Peter*, and a Society of Nuns. He therefore became the firſt Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, and dy'd *Anno* 1087. One

William ſucceeded him, but we have no Account of him in our Books.

Ranulph, or *Ralph* was his Succeſſor, as *William* of *Malmsbury* aſſures us, who gives us this Deſcription of him: To *William* ſucceeded *Ralph*, who was famous, not only for the Tallneſs of his Body, but the Vigour of his Mind. He, out of a conſciencious Regard to his Office, as a Prieſt, oppoſed *William Rufus* to his Face, in Behalf of Archbiſhop *Anſelm*, whom that King had troubled without Cauſe, and whereas moſt of the Biſhops favoured the King's Side, and refuſed to ſtand for *Anſelm*, he rebuked thoſe Biſhops,

ſhops, as well as blamed the King, who was ſo provoked thereby, that he doubled his Threatnings; but this Biſhop was not at all terrified by them, but ſtretching out his Croſier, and putting off his Ring, offered them the King, if he would take them; which Reſolution had certainly prevailed, had not *Anſelm* himſelf cut off all Hopes of Reconciliation by his Flight, which weakened his Cauſe, and tended afterwards to his great Damage.

Some Years after this, in the Reign of King *Henry* I. he ſhewed as great Reſolution in Behalf of Religon, in oppoſing that Prince's Commands, in requiring all the marry'd Clergy to pay him a Fine throughout all *England*. The reſt of the Biſhops either approved of this Exaction, or by their Silence ſeemed ſo to do, as not daring to oppoſe the King; but nothing could bring this Biſhop to a Compliance, for he prohibited Divine Service to be read in his Dioceſe, and ordered the Church-Doors to be filled up with Thorns, not intending thereby to hinder the Monks ſinging, but to keep out the Laity. Theſe rigorous Dealings ſo prevailed upon the King, that he allowed him alone, as a Man of a diſturbed Mind, to receive the Fines of the Prieſts. Nevertheleſs, the Religion and Courage of the Biſhop begat ſo good an Opinion of him, in the King's Mind, that he forgave all that he had done, ſaving now and then, His Biſhoprick is ſmall, and his Church (which had been lately burnt down, *viz.* *May* 5, 1114) ought not to be impoveriſhed with Taxes, but rather to be enriched with Offerings. Thus did the conſtant Innocency of the Biſhop beget ſo great a Veneration for him, that the King, who took away from others, gave to him freely and willingly, as if directed by him.

For whereas his Church, which he had almoſt built new, was, by an accidental Fire almoſt quite deſtroy'd (as is before mentioned) he, in a ſmall Time, rebuilt it by the King's Liberality. He died in a moſt Chriſtian Manner; having given all his Goods to the Poor, to whom he cauſed before his Death Cloaths to be diſtributed, even to the Bed he lay on. A Perſon he was who by his good Actions gained an eternal Remembrance to himſelf, having raiſed his See from a miſerable and low Condition to the higheſt Pitch of Grandeur. So many of the Clergy as the Revenues of his Biſhoprick could maintain, he kept with him. He furniſh'd his Church with Ornaments of all Sorts, which were ſo few before, that we are aſham'd to mention them. He went round his Dioceſe three Times a Year purely to preach the Goſpel, requiring nothing of his Clergy or Pariſhes by his Epiſcopal Authority, and if they made him any Preſent, gratefully receiving it. Such as had offended he reproved, and if Admonition did not prevail, he ſhamed the Guilty by ſome ingenious, Reflections into a Reformation. He died in the Year 1124, 24 *Hen.* 1. And

Seffridus, the Brother of *Ralph* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* and Abbot of *Glaſſenbury* ſucceeded him. He was conſecrated *April* 12, 1125, and dy'd (as *Weſtminſter* intimates) in the Year 1132. 32 *Hen.* 1. One named,

Hillarius ſucceeded him, of whom nothing more is ſaid in our Hiſtories, but that he of all the *Engliſh* Biſhops plainly and litterally approved of the Statute of *Clarendon*, without any Addition of that odious Clauſe, which the reſt of the Biſhops inſiſted on, *ſo far as they might without Prejudice to their Order*, as is more fully related in the Life of *Beckett*. How long he held this See we find not, more than may be conjectured from this, *viz.* That

John de Greenford, Dean of *Chicheſter* was choſen Biſhop of this See, *Anno* 1183, and conſecrated to it the next Year, and that he died in 1180, when,

Seffrid II. was choſen into his Place. While he ruled (*viz.* *October* 19, 1187) the Cathedral Church of *Chicheſter*, and almoſt the whole City was reduced to Aſhes by an accidental Fire; this Biſhop rebuilt the Church and Biſhop's Palace, and reſtored them to their former Splendor. After him, but how long after his Death we know not,

Simon

Simon de Wells was choſen Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, *Dec.* 22, 1198. He departed this Life in 1207, and was ſucceeded in this See by

Nicholas de Aquila, deſcended from the famous *Eugenulf de Aquila*, who came into *England* with the Conqueror; and tho' he was ſlain in the Battle of *Haſtings*, left Sons to inherit the Succeſſes of that Day. He was conſecrated *Anno* 1209, but Hiſtory ſays no more of him, but that

Richard Poor, Dean of *Salisbury*, was his Succeſſor in this See. He was conſecrated to it *Anno* 1215, was removed from it to *Salisbury*, *Anno* 1217, and from thence to *Durham*.

Ralph de Warham, firſt Official, and then (as ſome aſſert) Prior of the Church of *Norwich*, was choſen into his Room *Anno* 1217, and ſoon after confirm'd in this See by *Walo*, the Pope's Legate, being reſtor'd to the Temporalities of it, *Dec.* 27, 2 *Hen.* 3. He gave to his See a Windmill ſtanding in *Biſhopſton*, and departed this Life *Anno* 1222. His Succeſſor was

Ralph Nevill, who in the Beginning of *November* in the aforeſaid Year, was choſen Biſhop of this Church, and conſecrated the Year following, when he had a little before been conſtituted Lord Chancellor, with the Applauſe and Congratulation of all good Men, for the Confidence they had conceived of his Juſtice and Integrity. Nor did he deceive their Expectations, for we ſhall hardly find any Man that could diſcharge that Function with greater Commendation. While he ſat in this See, it happen'd that the See of *Canterbury* became vacant by the Death of *Richard Wetherſhed*, and the Monks, without the leaſt Solicitation on his Part, choſe him their Archbiſhop; which Dignity he was ſo little deſirous of, that when the Monks, according to Cuſtom, were about to ſend one or two of their Body to the Pope, to notify to him their Election, he was ſo afraid of being ſuſpected any ways guilty of *Simony*, that he would not give them any Money to bear the Charges of ſo long a Journey, tho' it was neceſſary for his Confirmation. However, the Monks were ſo zealous for him, that they went to the Pope at their own Charge to requeſt his Confirmation. *Simon Langton* was then at *Rome*, and being required to give the Character of *Ralph*, repreſented him an unlearned Man, a great Courtier, and one that might be juſtly fear'd would reſcue the Kingdom out of the Power of the Pope, to whom King *John* had ſo lately reſign'd it. The Pope no ſooner heard this, but he diſannull'd his Election, and gave the Monks Liberty to chuſe another, yet ſo wrought Matters, that he brought in a Creature of his own, *viz.* *Edmund*, Treaſurer of the Church of *Salisbury*, whom he immediately conſecrated into it and confirm'd. He proved both a pious and learned Man, and tho' he pleaſed neither the King nor Pope, whoſe corrupt Practiſes he oppoſed, he was Sainted in leſs than ſix Years after his Death by Pope *Innocent* IV.

Ralph being thus rejected from being Biſhop, contrary to the Deſire of the King and Election of the Monks, grew not the leſs in the good Opinion of either, but in the Year 1237 was choſen Biſhop of *Wincheſter*; and tho' he was highly in favour with the King, yet becauſe the King was eagerly bent upon having *William Valentine*, his Queen's Uncle, placed in that See, he was ſo angry with him, that he deprived him of his Chancellorſhip, and ſo weary'd the Monks with his Conteſts, that they choſe *William Raley* Biſhop of *Norwich* by the King's Conſent, and ſo *Ralph* was again laid aſide; however, the King reſtored the Chancellorſhip to him again, and he held it to his Death. He dy'd at *London*, *February* 1, 1244, in the Buildings, now call'd *Lincoln's-Inn*, which he had erected from the Foundation, that he and his Succeſſors might have a convenient Houſe to retire to, whenever they ſhould happen to be called to *London*. Theſe Buildings ſome Way or other came to *Henry Lacy* Earl of *Lincoln*, from whom they have taken their Modern Name. Further, this Biſhop built a Chapel at the

East-

East-Gate of the City of *Chicheſter*, and dedicated it to St. *Michael*, and was in many other Things a Benefactor to his Church.

Biſhop *Nevill* being dead, the Prebendaries of *Chicheſter* proceeded to an Election of another Biſhop; and to pleaſe the King, choſe one *Robert Paſſelew* for their Biſhop; becauſe the King had a great Kindneſs for him, upon the Account of his Induſtry and quick Diſpatch of Buſineſs; but he had ſo little Learning, that the Biſhops of the Kingdom diſdained his Company, and uſed their Endeavours to make his Election void, and put into his Place

Richard de Wich. He was born (as is ſaid) at *Wich* in the County of *Worceſter*, (where there were Salt-Pits) and took his Name from thence. After his School-Education, he ſtudy'd Logick and Philoſophy at *Oxford*, and *Paris*, and going afterwards to *Bononia*, he became ſo great a Proficient in the Canon Law, that after ſeven Years abode there, he was choſen the Publick Reader of that Science. In his return Home, he tarry'd at *Orleans* a little Time; and as ſoon as he came Home, was firſt made the Archbiſhop's Chancellor, and then Chancellor of the Univerſity of *Oxford*. He was conſecrated to this See by the Pope himſelf in 1245, *Nov.* 3. and diſcharged his Office with ſo much Care and Judgment, that he obtain'd a great Veneration of all his People: For in his Sermons which he deliver'd to them he was moſt admirably eloquent, and yet very conſtant, and confirming his Doctrine by Example; he ſo order'd his Converſation, that he was accounted as well moſt Holy as moſt Learned, while he lived, and after his Death was canoniz'd. He dy'd (as *Matthew Paris* tells us, *April* 2, 1253, but according to the Martyrologiſts *April* 3.) in the ninth Year of his Conſecration, and 56th Year of his Age, and was bury'd in his own Church, where he was enſhrin'd in a precious Coffin 23 Years after. *Ralph Bocking*, a *Dominican* Fryer, wrote his Life, from which *Heræus*, and others, ſeem to have taken what they relate of him, ſomething more large than are ſuitable to our Deſign to mention particularly, and ſo we conclude.

John Clipping, a Prebendary of this Church ſucceeded him. He, among other Things, gave to his Cathedral the Manor of *Drungwick* in *Arundel* Rape, and built upon it a Palace for the Biſhops his Succeſſors. We ſuppoſe he ſat about 8 Years, for we find that

Stephen de Perkſtead had the Temporalities of this See reſtor'd to him, *June* 26, 46 *Hen.* 3. About three Years after, *viz.* in 1265, he was excommunicated, becauſe he ſided with the ſeditious Barons, which was the Cauſe that he went to *Rome*; and after a long Exile from his own Country, hardly obtain'd his Abſolution. He dy'd in 1287, and has this Character given him in the Chronicle of *Oſney*, That he was a Perſon of the greateſt Sincerity and Innocency, who lay under the Affliction of Blindneſs many Years before he dy'd, which made his Life miſerable.

Gilbert de S. Leofard, Treaſurer of this Church of *Chicheſter*, Official of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and a Scholar of the Univerſity of *Oxford*, was reſtor'd to the the Temporalities of this See, *June* 18, 16 *Edw.* 1. He built the Chapel of St. *Mary*, belonging to his Cathedral, from the Ground, and departed this Life, *Anno* 1305. *Weſtminſter* gives him this Encomium, *viz.* That he was a Father to the Fatherleſs, a Comforter of the mourning Widows, a pious and humble Viſitor of the Sick and Bedrid in Cottages, and was more bountiful to refreſh the Poor than entertain the Rich. He further adds, if we pleaſe to believe him, That the Holineſs of his Life was well atteſted by the frequent Miracles conſequent upon it.

John de Langton was made Biſhop of this Church after the foremention'd *Gilbert*, *Anno* 1308. He had his learned Education in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, and was Chancellor of *England*. He erected a very ſpacious Window in the South-Part of his Church. How long he ſat, we find not, but obſerve that in the

Year 1315 the Earl of *Warren* was excommunicated by the then Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, whoever he was, for Adultery, and that when the Earl went to the Biſhop with a certain Number of Men in Arms, as if he would lay violent Hands upon him, the Biſhop calling to him his Domeſtick Servants and Dependants, apprehended the Earl and thoſe that were with him, and caſt them all into Priſon. Dr. *Heylin* placeth his Death in 1338, and ſo muſt be the Biſhop that excommunicated the Earl.

Robert Stratford, Brother of *John Stratford*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and Archdeacon of the ſame Church, as alſo Chancellor of *England*, and likewiſe of *Oxford*, was ſoon after *John de Langton's* Death appointed Biſhop of this See. He thereupon laid down the Chancellorſhip of *England*, but was forced to reſume it ſoon after. In his Time there happen'd a great Diſturbance at *Oxford*, between the Northern and Southern Scholars, as they diſtinguiſh'd their ſeveral Parties, who ſo vexed each other, that one of them was forced to retire to *Stamford*, a Town in *Lincolnſhire*, to attend their Studies quietly. How this Quarrel was firſt appeaſed, and then quite extinguiſh'd by the Prudence of this Biſhop, *Twyne* has at large ſhewn in his *Defence of the Antiquities of* Oxford. He dy'd at *Aldingburne*, *April* 9, 1362.

William de Lenn, or *Lulimere*, Doctor of Laws, and Dean of *Chicheſter*, was conſecrated into this See in the End of *June* 1362, and was tranſlated ſix Years after to the See of *Worceſter*, leaving this See to

William Read. He was Provoſt of *Wenghan* College, Doctor of Divinity, and Fellow of *Merton* College in *Oxford*. *Leland* in *Bale* gives this Deſcription of him, *viz.* He grac'd *Merton* College, partly by his eminent Learning, and partly by the excellent Library of Books which he gave it, after he had built a convenient Place to receive it. Among other Sorts of Learning, his great Care was to encourage the Study of Mathematicks, and from thence it comes, that there are ſome Aſtronomical Tables of his compoſing. Theſe Things he did in his Youth, but when he was arrived at a Man's Eſtate, he beſtow'd all his Labour upon Divinity, and being adorn'd with the higheſt Dignity of that Profeſſion, he was at length made Biſhop of this See, in which, while he ſat, he built a Caſtle of moſt excellent Work at *Amberley* upon the Banks of the River *Arun*. He alſo put out another Work, which he call'd, *A Table of Canons*. He left his Aſtronomical Tables in the above-mention'd College, which (as 'tis reported) are ſtill to be ſeen there, with his Picture drawn to the Life. His Will was proved, as the Regiſter ſhews, *Nov.* 4, 1385.

Thomas Rushooke was tranſlated from *Llandaffe* to this See about the Middle of *October* the ſame Year. He was a *Dominican* Friar, and Confeſſor to King *Richard* II. which tho' it was the Means of his Riſe, was ſoon the Cauſe of his Fall. For when the Barons roſe in Arms againſt the King, he was baniſh'd the Court, and all his Goods confiſcated by Authority of Parliament in *March* 1388. He ſeems alſo at the ſame Time to have been forced to relinquiſh his Biſhoprick, for a little after he is call'd in the King's Archives, *Thomas* late Biſhop of *Chicheſter*.

Richard Mitford ſucceeded him, and being tranſlated to *Saliſbury*, *Anno* 1395.

Robert Waldby, Archbiſhop of *Dublin* in *Ireland*, was removed hither the ſame Year, and the next Year was made Archbiſhop of *York*, when

Robert Read, a *Dominican* Friar, and then Biſhop of *Carliſle*, was, at the Requeſt of King *Richard* II. declared by the Pope at the End of the Year Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, altho' *William Stirkland* had been lawfully choſen to that Function. He procured a Croſs of excellent Work to be ſet up in the Market-Place. He departed this Life about *Whitſuntide* in the Year 1417, and

Stephen Patrington, Biſhop of St. *David's*, was removed to this See in the Month of *December* the ſame Year, but lived only a little Time after, if he dy'd not

not (as the King's Records ſeem to intimate) before his Tranſlation could be perfected, for

Henry Ware, Doctor of Laws, and the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*'s Official, was conſecrated in the Month of *May*, *Anno* 1418, and dying four Years after, *viz.* in the Year 1422,

John Kemp, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, was tranſlated hither, and within the Compaſs of the ſame Year was removed to *London*, and after having been Biſhop of *York*, and raiſed to *Canterbury*, was created Cardinal alſo. In this See he was ſucceeded by

Thomas Poldon, Biſhop of *Hereford*, who was poſſeſſed of this See but a very few Years before he was tranſlated to *Worceſter*, and

John Rickingale, Doctor of Divinity, educated at *Cambridge*, of which and the Church of *York* he was Chancellor, was conſecrated Biſhop of this See in the Pariſh Church of *Mortlake*, *June* 3, 1429. Upon his Tomb theſe Verſes are ſaid to have been engraven:

Tu modo qualis eris? quid mundi quæris honores? &c.

In *Engliſh* thus,

See, what thou ſoon ſhalt be? Why doſt thou ſeek
Worldly Honours? Think on thy Sins, and weep.
Behold in me, what thou ſhalt ſhortly be,
Death at the Doors, cries, Come along with me.

Simon Sidenham, Doctor of Laws, Dean of *Salisbury*, was conſecrated Biſhop of this See, *February* 12, 1430, altho' 'tis evident, that one *Thomas Bromis*, Doctor of Laws, was canonically choſen by the Chapter of *Chicheſter*, and moſt earneſtly recommended, *February* 4, 1429, by the Univerſity of *Oxford*, (where he was educated) by an Epiſtle wrote in his Favour. How long he ſat we can't diſcover, but find that

Richard Praty, Chancellor of the Univerſity of *Oxford*, ſucceeded him, and departed this Life about the Feaſt of St. *James*, *July* 25, 1445, ſoon after which

Adam Molins, Doctor of Laws, was choſen into this See. He was Dean of *Salisbury*, and of St. *Birin* in *Cornwall*, and had formerly been Secretary of his Majeſty's Council, and was conſecrated in the Month of *November* in the ſame Year, ſoon after which he was conſtituted Keeper of the Privy-Seal. He was ſlain at *Portſmouth* by certain Mariners, who were ſent on purpoſe, and ſet on Work by *Richard* Duke of *York* to commit that wicked Fact, *July* 9, 1449. He gave for the Ornament of the High Altar in his Church, Cloaths of Silk of a Crimſon-Colour, which was anciently call'd Purple, of great Value. To him ſucceeded

Reginald Peacock, of whom *Bale* thus ſpeaks: *Reginald Peacock*, in *Latin*, *Pavo*, leaving *Wales* his Native Country, betook himſelf to *Oxford*, where being a Student in *Oriel* College, he laboured after the Attainment not only of Eloquence, but alſo of Divine and Human Knowlege. When he had finiſh'd the Courſe of his Studies, and commenced Doctor of Divinity, he was for his excellent Learning and Eloquence, made firſt Biſhop of St. *Aſaph*, and then of this Place, by the Favour and Intereſt (as 'tis ſaid) of Duke *Humphrey*, while he govern'd the Kingdom. This good Man ſeeing many blaſphemous Opinions to grow up among the Clergy againſt the Divine Ordinances, eſpecially about the Lord's Supper, not only encourag'd thoſe that wrote and ſpoke againſt them, (as *Roger Onely*, *David Boys*, his Countryman, *Philip Norris* an *Iriſhman*, and ſome others) but he

himſelf engag'd in the Cauſe for 20 Years and more, and deliver'd many Things, both by Word and Writing, againſt the Idolatry and Deviliſh Doctrines of Antichriſt. At length he was cited to a Synod at *Lambeth*, that he might give an Account of his Doctrine before *Thomas Bourchier*, then Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, where he was overthrown, and condemn'd to Impriſonment, and the Fire, not by the Holy Scriptures, proper Arguments, or convincing Reaſons, but by Authority, Force, Art, Fraud, Fear, Terror, and Tyranny, and at length conſtrained to recant in St. *Paul*'s Church, *December* 4, 1457, his Books, of which he had written many Volumes, being burnt before his Face. Several Parts of the Holy Scriptures he tranſlated into the *Engliſh* Tongue, which we do not find that he was blamed for in theſe Times. The Opinions which he was condemn'd for holding and maintaining, are ſaid to be theſe, or ſome ſuch like: *That Humane Reaſon is not to be preferred before the Writings of the Old and New Teſtament. That Biſhops buying their Admiſſions of the* Roman *Pontiff, ſin*, &c. But becauſe we have Reaſon to reckon this Biſhop among the Martyrs of this County, we ſhall refer the Account of his Doctrines at large, and his Sufferings thereupon, to our Hiſtory of the Martyrs, and proceed farther in the Succeſſion of the Biſhops. To *Reginald Peacock*

John Arundel, Doctor of Phyſick, ſucceeded, and to him

Edward Story, Doctor of Divinity, Fellow of *Pembroke* Hall in *Cambridge*, ſome Time and afterward Preſident of St. *Michael*'s Hoſpital there. He was conſecrated Biſhop of *Carliſle*, *October* 14, 1468, and when he had ſat nine Years there, was tranſlated hither in 1477. He ſet up a Croſs of very curious Work in the Market-Place of the City of *Chicheſter*, and dying in the latter End of the Year 1502, was bury'd on the North-Side of the High-Altar of his Cathedral, under a Tomb which he had a little before built for himſelf. His Succeſſor was

Richard Fitz-James, who was tranſlated hither from *Rocheſter*, *Anno* 1504 and having ſat here about two Years, was removed to *London*, to which we ſhall refer our Reader for his Deſcription. In this See he was ſucceeded by

Robert Sherborn, a *Hampſhire* Man, educated at *Wickham* School, and Fellow of *New-College*, *Oxford*, who having paſſed thro' divers Preferments, as Canon of *Lincoln*, Prebendary of *Wells*, Archdeacon of *Taunton* and *Huntington*, and at laſt Dean of St. *Paul*'s, *London*, was in 1505 elected Biſhop of St. *David*'s, under the Title of *Conſiliarius Regius*, and from thence in 1508 removed to this See of *Chicheſter*, where having ſat 28 Years, and being render'd unable, thro' Age, to diſcharge his Function, he reſign'd his Biſhoprick, and dy'd ſoon after in the 96th Year of his Age. He was a Perſon of ſingular Prudençe, and admirable Nimbleneſs for the Diſpatch of Buſineſs, which he ſhewed in divers Embaſſies in which he was employ'd by King *Henry* VII. He is extolled for his Hoſpitality in Houſe-keeping, Bounty to the Poor, Generoſity to his College, and Bounty to his Cathedral, in not only increaſing the Officers, but beſtowing much in adorning it. He is ſaid to have often uſed this Sentence, *I have loved the Beauty of thy Houſe, O Lord*; and ſometimes this, *Truſt to thy Works*. Upon his Reſignation of this See,

Richard Sampſon, Doctor of Laws, and Dean of the King's Chapel, was elected to it, and conſecrated *June* 9, 1536. He having ſat ſeven Years here, was tranſlated to *Lichfield* in 1543, and

George Day, Doctor of Divinity, ſucceeded him. He had been Provoſt of *King's-College* in *Cambridge* ten Years, and was from thence removed to this See, to which he was conſecrated *Anno* 1543. He was deprived in 1551 by King *Edward* VI. and impriſoned; but after two Years Confinement, was reſtored to his See by Queen *Mary*. He dy'd *Auguſt* 2, 1556, and

John Scory, Doctor of Divinity, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, was tranſlated hither, but had not held it more than two Years when he

he was ejected by the Acceſſion of Queen *Mary* to the Throne. In the Time of his Suſpenſion he was famous for an Epiſtle to the Faithful in Priſon, or other Troubles for the Word of God, and ſeveral other Treatiſes proper for ſuch as were Fellow-ſufferers with him, as St. *Auſtin Of the Perſeverance of the Saints*, St. Cyprian's *Sermon of Mortality, and Exhortation to Martyrdom, &c.* He ſurvived Q. *Mary*, and being made Chaplain to Queen *Elizabeth*, was, in the Beginning of her Reign made Biſhop of *Hereford*, which he enjoy'd to his Death, which happened at his Palace at *Whitburn* in the County of *Hereford*, *June* 16, 1585.

John Chriſtopherſon, Doctor of Divinity, Maſter of *Trinity* College, *Cambridge*, and Dean of *Norwich*, was raiſed to this See, in the Place of Dr. *Story*, deprived by Queen *Mary*. He was a *Lancaſhire* Man by Birth, and educated in St. *John*'s College, *Cambridge*. He was a truly learned Man, who, among other of his numerous Works, publiſhed as well in the *Latin* Tongue as the *Engliſh*, tranſlated ſeveral Treatiſes of *Euſebius* and *Philo*, moſt faithfully into the *Latin* Tongue, for the Uſe of the Chriſtian Church. He, with ſeveral others of his Order, was depriv'd of this See by Authority of Parliament in the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, after he had built new Lodgings in his ſaid College for the Preſident, and enriched the Library with many Books, *Greek*, *Latin*, and *Hebrew*. In Queen *Mary*'s Reign he was a great Zealot for the Popiſh Religion, and perſecuted the Proteſtants with ſo much Fury, that more ſuffered for their Religon in his Dioceſe than in divers others put together. In his Youth he tranſlated *Euſebius*'s Hiſtory into *Latin*, wherein the Perſecutions of the Chriſtian Church for the three firſt Centuries are related, and as if he had learned the Arts of Cruelty from the Heathens, he practiſed it upon the People of his Dioceſe, and like a Tyrant, rejoiced at their Sufferings. Our Method obliges us to ſpeak of the Martyrs of this County in another Place, to which we refer our Reader.

William Barlow, upon the Deprivation of *Chriſtopherſon*, was promoted by the Queen to this See. He was bred a Canon Regular in the Monaſtery of St. *Oſyth* in *Eſſex*, and being Prior of *Byſham* in *Berkſhire*, was ſent on an Embaſſy into *Scotland*, by the diligent Diſcharge of which Truſt coming into Favour, he was elected to the Epiſcapal See of St. *Aſaph* in 1535, and in the next Year tranſlated to St. *David*'s, where having remained ſome Years, he was farther removed to the See of *Bath and Wells* in 1547, he being then a zealous Profeſſor and Preacher of the Reformed Religion. In 1553 upon Queen *Mary*'s coming to the Throne he was deprived of his Biſhoprick and flying with many others into *Germany* lived in a poor Condition. It is ſaid, that he was ejected chiefly upon the Account of his Marriage. When Queen *Elizabeth* came to the Crown, he returned into *England*, was ſoon after made Biſhop of this See, in which he ſate about ten Years. In his Time the Queen founded the Collegiate Church of *Weſtminſter*, and made him the firſt Canon of the firſt Stall, which he held with this Biſhoprick to his Death, which happened in 1569. He left five Daughters, which were all marry'd to five Biſhops. He wrote ſeveral Books.

Richard Curtis ſucceded him in this See. He was a *Lincolnſhire* Man, ſome time Fellow of St. *John*'s College, *Cambridge*, and Proctor of that Univerſity. Being Chaplain to *Matthew* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and Doctor of Divinity, he was raiſed to this See, and conſecrated by the Archbiſhop *gratis* in 1570. He hath written ſeveral Treatiſes and Sermons in Print. We ſuppoſe he ſat 15 Years, becauſe we find that in the Beginning of the Year 1585

Thomas Bickley, Doctor of Divinity, and Warden of *Merton* College, *Oxford*, was conſecrated to this See. He was born at *Stow* in *Buckinghamſhire*, but being educated at *Magdalen* School, *Oxford*, while he was Choriſter there, became at length a Scholar and Fellow of the Houſe. In the Beginning of King *Edward* VI's Reign, he was made the King's Chaplain,

lain, and recommended by the Univerſity to be one of that King's Preachers at *Windſor*, where he ſhewed himſelf forward and zealous for the Reformation then beginning. The *Roman* Catholicks hated him much upon that Account, and thoſe that were not againſt a Reformation, were not much pleaſed with his over Haſtineſs, whereupon, when Queen *Mary* came to the Throne, he found it neceſſary for him to leave his College, and go into a voluntary Exile. He fled into *France*, and there ſpent moſt of that Queen's Reign in Study at *Paris*, and *Orleans*, where he improved himſelf much in Learning, and the *French* Tongue. He returned into *England* a little after the Queen's Death, and being made Chaplain to Archbiſhop *Parker*, he ſoon after was preferred by Dr. *Bentham*, Biſhop of *Lichfield*, to the Archdeaconry of *Stafford*, and a Prebend of *Lichfield*, and at length by the Archbiſhop's Means was put into the Maſterſhip of *Merton* College, which he govern'd moſt commendably 20 Years. Being then near 80 Years of Age, he was offer'd this See, and not very willingly accepted of it by Reaſon of his Age, yet being over-perſwaded (for he was not Covetous of Honours) he was enſtall'd *March* 3, 1585, and held it 11 Years, much beloved and honoured in his Dioceſe. He dy'd at *Aldingburn*, *April* 30, 1596, *Æt.* 90, and was bury'd in his Cathedral, under a decent Monument, with a large Inſcription, in *Wood's Athenæ*, *V.* 1. *p.* 614. By his Laſt Will he gave 40 *l.* for the Ceiling and Paving of *Magdalen* School, and 100 *l.* to *Merton* College, to buy Lands of 5 *l. per Annum*, to be given to one of the Fellows that ſtudy'd Divinity to preach a publick Sermon, which after his Death was order'd to be given to a Preacher in *Merton* College Church on *May* Day yearly, as it ſtill continues, before the Univerſity; and ſome other Legacies for pious Uſes. To him ſucceeded

Anthony Watſon, who had been Fellow of *Bennet* College, *Cambridge*, and was at the Time of his Election to this See, Chancellor of the Church of *Wells*, and Dean of *Briſtol*. He was conſecrated *Auguſt* 15, 1596, but was allowed for ſome Time to keep his Deanary with his Biſhoprick. Queen *Elizabeth* being offended with Dr. *Fletcher*, made him her Almoner, as he continued Part of King *James* I's Reign. He dy'd at his Houſe at *Cheam* in *Surrey*, and was bury'd in the Church there, *Sept.* 1605. He lived a ſingle Life, as his Predeceſſor had done, and by his Will gave 100 *l.* to *Chriſt*'s College in *Cambridge*, and ſome other Legacies.

Lancelot Andrews, Doctor of Divinity, and Dean of *Weſtminſter*, ſucceeded him, and was conſecrated *November* 3, 1605. He was the moſt eminent Divine of his Time, and on that Account was ſoon more highly preferr'd, being removed to *Ely* four Years after, yet while he ſat in this See he was ſingled out by King *James* I. to be one of thoſe eminent Preachers, and ſound Churchmen, who were to preach before that King at *Hampton-Court*, for the Conviction of the two *Melvin*'s, and other Presbyterian *Scots*, in the Truth of the Doctrine and Diſcipline of the Church of *England*.

Samuel Harſnet, Doctor of Divinity, and Archdeacon of *Colcheſter*, ſucceeded him. He was educated in *Pembroke-Hall*, *Cambridge*, of which he was Fellow, and at length Maſter, and from thence preferred to this See, where, after ten Years Stay, he was removed to *Norwich*, and then to *York*, in which we ſhall ſpeak more of him. He was ſucceeded by

George Charleton, born at *Norham* in *Northumberland*, and being a Boy of pregnant Parts, was educated in Learning by the Care of the Northern Apoſtle, *Bernard Gilpin*, who placed him the Univerſity of *Oxford*, and ſupported him there. After he had taken his Degree in Arts, he was elected Fellow of *Merton* College, in which while he remained, he had the Reputation of an excellent Orator and Poet; and after applying himſelf to Divinity, became ſo eminent a Divine, that *Cambden* extols him above all in his Time, for his ſingular Knowledge in that Holy Science: We do not find, that he had

had any Preferments before he was made Biſhop of *Llandaff*, becauſe he ſought to deſerve them rather, than have them, as is uſually the Caſe of thoſe that go in thoſe Paths. However, being brought into the Publick, his Learning became ſo conſpicuous, that he was ſent the ſame Year by King *James* I. to the Synod of *Dort*, where he behaved himſelf ſo admirably well to the Credit of the Nation, that the King preferred him to this See upon his Return in 1619. He was a Perſon well read in the Fathers, and Schoolmen, and of a ſolid Judgment, but a ſevere *Calviniſt*, and a bitter Enemy to Papiſts, as his Writings, which were many, do moſt of them ſhew, and more particularly his *Anſwer to Dr.* Montague's *Appeal and Sermon*. He lived to a good old Age, and dy'd *May ult.* 1628, and was bury'd in the Quire of his Cathedral at *Chicheſter* near the Altar. He left a Son, *Henry Carleton*, but he proved no good Friend to Biſhops, for being a Member of the Parliament that met *November* 3, 1640, he was a Captain to keep them from Sitting.

Richard Montague, upon his Death, was elected into this See, and conſecrated by the Archbiſhop at *Croydon* in 1628. He was born at *Dorney* in *Buckinghamſhire*, educated at *Eaton*, and became Fellow of *King's* College, *Cambridge*. He paſſed thro' variety of Preferments before he was Biſhop, for he was Chaplain to King *James* I. Prebendary of *Wells*, Archdeacon and Dean of *Hereford*, Canon of *Windſor*, Fellow of *Eaton* College, and Rector of *Petworth*. He continued ten Years in this See, and being well known by King *James* to be a Perſon very well verſed in the Fathers and ancient Monuments of the Chriſtian Church, was commanded by that Prince, as the fitteſt Perſon then known, to view and purge the Church Hiſtory, which had been corrupted lately by *Baronius*, and other *Roman* Catholick Writers, which he accordingly undertook; great Labour and Pains he ſpent in this Work, both while he remain'd in this See, and when he was afterward remov'd to *Norwich*; for tho' he was in his laſt Years much afflicted with a Quartern Ague, yet he never gave over Writing. He dy'd *Anno* 1641, and left great Heaps of Papers fairly written with his own Hand, concerning the Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory; but into whoſe Hands they fell, or what became of them after his Death, is not known, for they have not yet appear'd in Publick.

Brian Duppa, or *de Uphaugh*, ſucceeded *Montague* in this See. He was educated at *Weſtminſter* School, and from thence being elected to *Chriſt-Church*, *Oxford*, he became a Student there, and at length Dean. Having taken his Doctors Degree in Divinity, he was made Chaplain to the Prince Palatine, Chancellor to the Church of *Salisbury*, and at length Tutor to Prince *Charles*, (afterwards King *Charles* II.) which proved his greateſt Happineſs, for ſoon after he was preſented to the rich Parſonage of *Petworth*, and elected to this See of *Chicheſter*, which he held ſome Time together. In 1641 he was tranſlated to *Salisbury*; but Epiſcopacy being preſently ſilenc'd, he fled to the King to *Oxford*, and left him not 'till his Death; after which he retir'd to *Richmond* in *Surrey*, where he ſpent his Time in great Devotion 'till the Reſtauration of King *Charles* II. who gave him the See of *Wincheſter* ſoon after.

Henry King was made Biſhop of *Chicheſter* upon the Removal of Dr. *Duppa* to *Salisbury*. He had the latter Part of his School Education at *Weſtminſter*, and from thence was elected Student of *Chriſt's Church* in 1608. Having taken his Degrees, and enter'd into Holy Orders, he became a florid Preacher, and was ſucceſſively preferr'd to be Chaplain to King *James* I. Archdeacon of *Colcheſter*, Reſidentiary of St. *Paul's*, and at length Dean of *Rocheſter* in 1638. In 1641 he was made Biſhop of this See, where he continued to his Death, ſaving that the Long Parliament gave him, as it did the other Biſhops, a *Quietus* from 19 Years. He lived to King *Charles* II's Reſtoration, and recover'd his See again, which he govern'd nine Years to his Death, which happen'd *October* 1, 1669. During the

Time

Time of his Suſpenſion, he lived for the moſt Part with Sir *Richard Hobart*, who marry'd his Siſter, and was maintained by him in a Manner. He is ſaid to have been always Puritanically affected, and for that Reaſon to have at firſt been preferred to this Dioceſe; but however that be, he was certainly a Perſon of an unblemiſh'd Reputation, and from the Time of his Return to his Dioceſe, highly eſteem'd both by his Clergy and Gentry, being look'd upon as the Epitome of all Honours, Virtues, and generous Nobleneſs, and a Man never to be forgotten by his Tenants and the Poor. He preached the Funeral Sermon of Dr. *Duppa* with great Applauſe, and hath left many valuable Books of his Writing in Print. He was bury'd in his Cathedral of *Chicheſter*, on the South-Side of the Quire near the Altar, and an handſome Monument ſoon after ſet over his Grave by his Widow, who marry'd Dr. *Millington*, the King's Phyſician.

Peter Gunning ſucceeded Dr. *King*, and was conſecrated to this See *March* 6, 1669. He had his School Education at *Canterbury*, and at the Univerſity he was firſt placed at *Clare-Hall*, *Cambridge*, where he was made Fellow; and being Maſter of Arts, took upon him the Cure of *Little St. Mary's* by *Peterhouſe*. About this Time the Grand Rebellion began, and he in Zeal to the Church, openly declared againſt that prevailing Faction; and was not afraid in a Sermon in *Great St. Mary's* Church to urge the Univerſity to proteſt againſt the Rebellious League then making. When the Covenant was put to him, he reſolutely refuſed to take it, and ſo was thrown out of his Fellowſhip, yet not without ſuch Oppoſition as he was able to give, *viz. An Antidote againſt Taking the Covenant*, which was ſoon after publiſh'd. From *Cambridge*, he and ſome other ejected Fellows fled to *Oxford*, his Majeſty's chief Quarters at that Time, and was entertain'd by Dr. *Pink*, and Mr. *Jaſper Main*, the former of whom made him a Chaplain of *New-College*, and the latter his Curate at *Caſſington* near by, which he held 'till the Surrender of *Oxford* to the Parliament. After this he became Tutor to the Lord *Hatton* and Sir *Francis Compton*, and laſt of all Chaplain to Sir *Robert Shirley*, who admiring his Learning and arguing Faculty in ſilencing a Popiſh Prieſt in ſeveral Diſputations, ſettled 100 *l.* a Year upon him for Life. After Sir *Robert's* Death (which he ſuffer'd in the *Tower* for his Loyalty) he kept up a Congregation in *Exeter-Houſe* in the *Strand*, where he read the *Engliſh* Liturgy, preached and adminiſter'd Sacraments according to the Order of the Church of *England*, maugre all Oppoſition from the Enemies of it, and ſo continued 'till the King's Reſtoration, when his Zeal and Conſtancy met with a juſt Reward; for he was not only Miniſter of *Coteſmore* in *Rutlandſhire*, and *Stake-Brewen* in *Northamptonſhire*, but Prebendary of *Canterbury*, Maſter firſt of *Corpus Chriſti* College, and then of St. *John's* in *Cambridge*, *Margaret* Profeſſor of Divinity, and after the Death of Dr. *Tuckney*, *Regius*, from whence he was choſen to this See, and conſecrated *March* 6, 1669, in which See he continued 'till the Death of Dr. *Laney*, Biſhop of *Ely*, which happening in the latter End of 1674, he was removed from hence to that See.

Ralph Brideake ſucceeded him in this See. He was bred in *New-College*, *Oxford*, where he was Pro-Chaplain, and Corrector of the Preſs, in which Place he pleaſed Dr. *Tho. Jackſon*, Preſident of *Chriſt-church* College (whoſe Books were then printing,) ſo well, that he preferr'd him to be Schoolmaſter of *Manchester* Free-School. Here he got into the Earl of *Darby's* Favour, and was made his Chaplain, to the great Satisfaction of himſelf and Family. When *Latham* Houſe was beſieged by the Parliament Forces, he was in it all the Time, and did good Service; and when the King's Cauſe declin'd he ſtuck cloſe to the Earl and his Family, and managed their Eſtate. When his Lord, *James* Earl of *Darby*, was taken by the Parliament Forces, and was in Danger of loſing his Life, he ſollicited *Lenthall* the Speaker with ſo much Application

tion and Reaſon, that *Lenthall*, though he could ſave his Lord's Life, was ſo far in Love with his Briskneſs, and Parts, that he made him his Chaplain, and ſoon after Preacher of the Rolls, and at length Rector of *Witney* in *Oxfordſhire*, where in praying, preaching, and catechiſing every Lord's-Day in the Evening, he out-did all the godly Brethren thereabouts, as he did alſo when he obtained the Living of St. *Bartholomew* near the *Exchange*, *London*. When the King came in, he, by his artful Induſtry got to be one of his Chaplains, and a Canon of *Windſor*, after which he became Doctor of Divinity, Rector of *Standiſh* in *Lancaſhire*, Dean of *Salisbury*, and at length, by the Intereſt of the Dutcheſs of *Portſmouth*, Biſhop of this See, to which he was conſecrated *April* 18, 1675. He held his Canonry of *Windſor* with his Biſhoprick, to his Death, which happened as he was viſiting his Dioceſe, *Oct.* 5, 1678. He was bury'd in *Bray's* Chapel in *Windſor* Caſtle, and an handſome Monument was put over him ſoon after by his Wife.

Guy Carleton ſucceeded him; born at *Brampton-Foot* in *Gilſland*, educated in Grammar at *Carliſle*, and in higher Learning in *Queen's College*, *Oxford*, where he was choſen Fellow; and in 1635 bore the Office of one of the Proctors of the Univerſity. Before the Civil Wars he was Vicar of *Bucklesbury* near *Newbery* in *Berkſhire*; but upon the open Rupture between the King and Parliament he took Part with the King, and ſo had his Share in Sufferings with other Royaliſts. After King *Charles* II's Reſtoration, he became Doctor of Divinity, Dean of *Carliſle*, and Prebendary of *Durham*, all which, but the laſt, he left when he was made Biſhop of *Briſtol* in 1671, where having remained ſeven Years, he was tranſlated to this See of *Chicheſter*, in which he continued about the ſame Space of Time. He died in the City of *Weſtminſter*, during his Attendance in the Parliament, *July* 6, 1685, and was ſucceeded in this See by

John Lake, Doctor of Divinity, in *Auguſt*, 1685: born in *Yorkſhire*, and educated in St. *John's* College, *Cambridge*, from whence removing, he went thro' divers Preferments before he came to this See; for he was Rector of St. *Botolph's* Church near *Biſhopſgate*, *London*; Rector of *Preſtwick* in *Cheſhire*, to which he was inſtituted *October* 17, 1668, Prebendary of *Friday-thorp* in the Church of *York*, in which City he was a Preacher for ſome Time, and there obtained the Archdeaconry of *Clieveland*, *Oct.* 13, 1680. Two Years after this, *viz.* in 1682, he was nominated by *William* Earl of *Darby*, to the See of *Man*, and in *December* conſecrated to it; but before he had continued two Years in it he was elected to the See of *Briſtol*, to which he was conſecrated in *Bow* Church, *London*, *Sept.* 1, 1684, but was ſcarce well ſettled, when, by the Death of Dr. *Carleton*, he was called to the Succeſſion of this See. While he preſided here King *James* II. put out his Declaration of Liberty of Conſcience for all Sorts of Diſſenters to the eſtabliſhed Church; and order'd it, that it ſhould be publiſhed by the Incumbents of all Pariſhes throughout *England*; which the Biſhops were generally averſe to, and agreed to put up a Petition to that King, to recall the Order; and to avoid giving Offence, ſubſcribed it only with ſeven Hands, of which this Biſhop was one. The King was much diſpleaſed with this Action, and having conſulted ſuch as told him, 'twas a ſcandalous Libel againſt his Majeſty and his Government, impriſon'd him, with the ſix other Biſhops, in the Tower, *June* 8, 1688. They ſoon procured their Releaſe, but 'twas not long before they fell under other Hardſhips; for the Prince of *Orange* being invited over to reſtrain the violent Proceedings of King *James* to bring in Popery, and for that End ſettled on the Throne; when the Oath of Allegiance to him was tender'd them, this Biſhop refuſed it as did moſt of the reſt, and was deprived. He dy'd *Auguſt* 1689, and his See before his Death was given to

Simon Patrick, Doctor of Divinity, Dean of *Peterborough*, and Miniſter of *Covent-Garden*, *London*; he was bred in *Queen's*

College, *Cambridge*, where he was Fellow, and at length elected Maſter, but Dr. *Anthony Sparrow*, who had been ejected in 1643, got it from him by a *Mandamus*, whereupon he returned to *Batterſea* his Living, but was ſoon removed from thence to *Covent-Garden*, and while he was there obtained ſeveral Preferments, *viz.* To be Chaplain to King *Charles* II. Sub-dean of *Weſtminſter*, and Dean of *Peterborough*. At the Revolution in 1689, upon the Deprivation of Dr. *Lake*, he was promoted to this See, where he remained about two Years, and then was transferred to the Biſhoprick of *Ely*. He hath written many Theological Diſcourſes, which ſhew him to have been a learned Divine, and an Orthodox Church of *England* Man. Upon his Tranſlation to *Ely*,

Robert Grove, Doctor of Divinity of *Cambridge* was choſen his Succeſſor, and conſecrated to it *Aug.* 30, 1691, by Dr. *Tillotſon*, then Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Biſhops of *Wincheſter*, *Sarum*, &c. in *Bow* Church, *London*.

John Williams, Doctor of Divinity, Prebendary of *Canterbury*, after the Death of Biſhop *Grove*, was advanced to this See, and was ſucceeded in it by

Thomas Maningham, Doctor of Divinity, Rector of St. *Andrew* in *Holborn*. He enjoy'd this Biſhoprick ſeveral Years, and after his Death was ſucceeded by

Thomas Bowers, Doctor of Divinity, and Prebendary of *Canterbury*, who living in it but a ſhort Time, left it to

Edward Waddington, Doctor of Divinity, and Fellow of *Eaton* College, and Rector of *Allhallows the Great* in the City of *London*. He is now living, and for many excellent Qualities, is much reſpected by his Clergy, and by all others who have the Happineſs of knowing him.

The Monaſteries of this County are,

SELESEY, or *Selſey*, built in the *Peninſula*, ſo called, was the firſt Monaſtery of this County, erected at the firſt Converſion of the People of it, and dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*, by *Wilfrid*, who firſt preached the Goſpel here, and at his Requeſt was enabled by King *Edelwalch*, and his Succeſſor *Ceadwalla* in the Year 673, or thereabouts to found it. It was built for ſecular Canons, and *Wilfrid* was made the Biſhop of their Kingdom. *Edelwach* and *Ceadwalla* endowed it with divers Lands, which were much increaſed by ſeveral Kings and Nobles of this County, *viz.* *Nothelmus* King of *Suſſex*, *Anno* 692, and *Numa* his Succeſſor in 714, as alſo by *Bruny* and *Oſlac* Dukes of *Suſſex*, *Anno* 780. Abbot *Pleghaard* having transferr'd certain Revenues in *Deaton* to the Epiſcopal Church at *Selſey*, which he had of the Gift of King *Offa*, they were ſettled firmly upon the ſaid Church in a Synod held at *Clobeham*, *Anno* 825. The Kings, *Ethelſtan*, *Edmund*, *Eadwin*, *Ethelred*, and *Ethelbert* gave Lands to this Church, *Anno* 930. More we find not, but upon the Removal of the See of *Selſey* to *Chicheſter*, by Biſhop *Stigand*, we have a long Catalogue of the Benefactors to the Church of the *Holy Trinity*, at

Chicheſter, and the Biſhop and ſecular Canons ſerving God there, *viz.* *William* I. ſirnamed *the Conqueror*, gave them certain Lands and Liberties, as did likewiſe King *Henry* I. by whoſe Aſſiſtance Biſhop *Ralph* was enabled to build the Cathedral from the Ground; King *Stephen* alſo gave and confirmed to this Church, and *Hilary*, then Biſhop of the ſame, divers Lands and Franchiſes, ſome of which the ſaid Biſhop and his Succeſſors were to hold by being Chaplains to *Maud* his Queen, and her Succeſſors. *William* Earl of *Chicheſter* gave to this Church, among other Things, the fourth Part of the City. King *John* confirmed to it all the Lands and Liberties that they then had or ſhould have, and

and the like did K. *Henry* III. to *Ralph* the 2d Biſhop of *Chicheſter* his Chancellor. The Prior and Convent of St. *Bartholomew* in *London*, granted likewiſe to the Biſhops of this See certain Houſes in the Pariſh of St. *Sepulchre's* without *Newgate*, to hold by the yearly Rent of one Pound of Frankincenſe, or Sixpence, at the Feaſt of St. *Michael*. *Ranulph*, Biſhop of *Chicheſter* (who writes himſelf the humble Miniſter of the Church of *Chicheſter*) provided for the Lands belonging to his See, a Stock of Cattle, *viz.* 250 Oxen, 100 Cows, 10 Bulls, 3150 Sheep, 120 She-Goats, and ſix He-Goats, and 10 Plough-Horſes, ordering the Preſervation and Continuance of it by all his Succeſſors under the Cenſure of Excommunication, and to be *Anathema Maranatha*, which was confirmed and ratify'd by King *Henry* III. *John* Earl of *Eu* reſtored to the Canons of this Church by Deed dated 1248, the Manor of *Bixle*, which his Anceſtors had unjuſtly taken, and a long Time detained from them. The Revenue of this See is at preſent valued in the King's Books at 677 *l.* 1 *s.* 3 *d. per Annum*.

Mr. *Speed* from *Leland's* Hiſtory, gives us the Names of three Monaſteries, and two Hoſpitals in this City of *Chicheſter*, which the *Monaſticon* mentions nothing of, *viz.*

St. *Peter's* a Monaſtery of *Grey Friers*.

A Priory of *Dominican Friers*, and a Nunnery.

All without the Names of the Founders, Dedications, and Revenue.

The Hoſpitals are both ſaid to be juxta, or nigh this City, the one of them dedicated to St. *Mary Magdalen*, and St. *James*, and built for leprous Perſons, valued at 4 *l.* 3 *s.* 9 *d. per Annum*, the other dedicated to St. *Mary* the Virgin, and erected for the Support of poor People, and therefore of a larger Revenue, being valued at the Suppreſſion, at 11 *l.* 11 *s.* and 6 *d.* ½ *per Annum*, but by whom they were founded, our Author gives us no Account.

Arundel, a Collegiate Church, founded by *Richard*, Earl of *Arundel*, of which we have no other Account but this, *viz.* that *John* Earl of *Arundel*, being about to ſet out to ſerve King *Henry* VI. in his Wars with *France*, declared in his Teſtament, dated *April* 8. *Reg.* 8. that in Caſe he ſhould die in that Expedition, he would have his Body bury'd in the Collegiate Church of the *Holy Trinity* at *Arundel*, in the Wall between the Choir and the Altar of our Lady's Chapel, but it ſeems his Sepulchre was prevented ſome way or other there; but *Thomas* Lord *Fitz-Alan*, Earl of *Arundel*, and his Father, with divers of that Family, had their Burial in that Church, of whom *Eleanor* Counteſs of *Arundel*, is the moſt Memorable. This Lady by her Teſtament bearing Date *July* 20, 1455, 3 *Henr* 6. bequeath'd her Body to be bury'd in the Chapel of our Lady within this Collegiate Church, and gave to the Maſter and Fellows, of the College, a Croſs of Silver gilt, to remain perpetually in the ſaid Church for Religious Uſes, and 40*l.* in Money, upon Condition that the Maſter and Fellows with all the Prieſts and Officers of the College, and their Succeſſors, ſhall yearly keep the *Obits* of *John* Earl of *Arundel*, her late Husband, and her own, with Maſs and Office of *Requiem* for their Souls, and thoſe of their Parents and Anceſtors, and all the faithful; ſhe alſo ordained, that her Executors, out of her Goods, ſhould found a perpetual Chantry at the Altar of the Bleſſed *Mary* in the ſame Chapel, for one Prieſt to celebrate Maſs every Day for the Health of her Huſband's and her own Soul, and have ten Marks a Year for ſo doing. *Thomas* Earl of *Arundel* alſo, and *Margaret* his Wife were bury'd in the Chancel of this Collegiate Church. What the Revenues of this College were, and when it was ſuppreſſed we find not, nor can we receive any Help from modern Antiquaries, as *Willis*, *Tanner*, *Stevens*, &c.

Here was alſo a Priory of Monks of the Order of St. *Benedict*, or *Black Monks*, ſome Time belonging, and ſubject to the Abby of *Seeze* in *France*, but it never, or very ſeldom had in it more than one Prior, and three, (or at moſt four) Monks. It was dedicated to St. *Nicholas*, and ſtood

without the Walls of the Caſtle. In Conſideration of the Meanneſs of this Houſe, King *Richard* II. *Reg.* 3. granted his Licence to *Richard* Earl of *Arundel*, to found a Chantry or College in the Pariſh Church of St. *Nicholas*, with Licence to the ſaid Prior and Monks, to grant and alienate their Priory, and all the Lands thereunto belonging, to the ſaid Earl, to the Intent that he ſhould confer the ſame on 13 ſecular Chaplains, of whom one to be Chief, and called Maſter, therein to be eſtabliſh'd, which the ſaid Earl accordingly did, and ſo well endow'd it for their Maintenance, that with ſome ſmall Donations of others,

It was valued at the Diſſolution at 168 *l.* 0 *s.* 7 *d.* ½ *per Annum*, *Dugdale*, *Speed*.

An Hoſpital called, *Maiſon Dieu*, or *God's Houſe*, founded by *Thomas* Earl of *Arundel*, and *Beatrix* his Wife, who by his laſt Will appointed, that all the Lands and Tenements in the Poſſeſſion of *Robert Pobellow* and *Thomas Harling*, Prieſts, by Virtue of his Fathers Feoffment, (which were four Meſſuages and two Tofts) ſhould be amortized for the Benefit of this his Hoſpital in *Arundel*, for the Maintenance of ſo many poor People, as the yearly Rents would ſupport. The Patronage of this Hoſpital remained in the Earl's Heirs, 'till the Diſſolution, when it was valued

At 42 *l.* 3 *s.* 8 *d. per Annum*, *Dugdale*, *Speed ex Leland*.

Acceale, a Monaſtery dedicated to St. *Peter* for *Benedictine* Monks, mentioned by Mr. *Speed* out of *Leland*, but without the Name of the Founder or Revenue.

Battell, or *Battail-Abby*, a Monaſtery of *Benedictine* Monks, founded by *William the Conqueror*, in the ſame Place where he overcame *Harold*, and his Army, firſt to give God Praiſe for the Victory, and next for making Prayers for the Souls of the Slain that Day there, which are ſaid to be above 10,000 Men on the Conqueror's Side, and many more of the *Engliſh*. It was dedicated to St. *Martin* by that King, who deſign'd to have endow'd it with Lands ſufficient for the Maintainance of ſeven Score Monks, but he was prevented by Death. However, he granted it divers Privileges and Liberties, *viz.* To be free from the Biſhop's Juriſdiction; to have Sanctuary and Treaſure-Trove, with Free-warren in all their Lands, and divers other Immunities and Exemptions, and gave to it the Manor of *Wy* in *Kent*, and ſeveral other Lordſhips in *Suſſex*, *Surrey*, *Eſſex*, *Berkſhire*, *Oxfordſhire*, and *Devonſhire*. This Abby in after Times found other Benefactors, as *Thomas* Lord *Hoo*, who by his Laſt Will, dated *February* 12, 33 *Hen.* 6. appointed, that Lands of 20 Marks *per Annum* ſhould be ſettled upon this Abbot and Convent, and their Succeſſors, to find two Monks to ſing perpetually at St. *Benigni*'s Altar, for his own and Anceſtor's Souls; as alſo King *William Rufus*, and King *Henry* I. The Monks which he ſettled in this Abby, he brought from the Abbey of *Marmonſtier* in *Normandy*, and of them he deſign'd to have made one *Robert Blankard* the Abbot, but he going back into *Normandy* to ſettle his Affairs, was drown'd in his Return, and ſo one *Gausbertus* was made the firſt Abbot. Mr. *Brown Willis*, a moſt inquiſitive Antiquary, hath given us a Liſt of all the Abbots after him to the Diſſolution, but there being found nothing remarkable done by any of them but two, tho' they are in all 31, we take Notice of them only, *viz.* *Haymo* of *Offington*, who ſo bravely repuls'd the *French* from *Rye*, and *John Holland*, who with the Conſent of his Monks, ſurrender'd it to King *Henry* VIII. when the Lands were found worth 880 *l.* 14 *s.* 7 ¾ *d. per Annum*, *Dugd.* 987 *l.* 0 *s.* 11 ¾ *d. Speed ex Lel.* This Abbey in its flouriſhing Condition was a ſtately Pile of Buildings, as may be judged by what Remains of them, and the Extent of the whole. The Hall was near 50 Yards long, cover'd with Lead; the Kitchen hath five Fireplaces; and the Gate-houſe (which ſtands almoſt entire) is made a Place for the Seſſions, and other Meetings for the peculiar Juriſdiction of the Town. Many of the Buildings are quite demoliſh'd, but by the Foundations of the Walls ſtill found,

found, the whole Extent of the Abbey is judged to be a Mile in Compaſs. King *Henry* VIII. upon the Diſſolution of the Abbey, beſtowed the Site of it, and ſeveral of the Lands, upon one *Gilmer*, who pulled down moſt of it, and ſold the Materials firſt, and then the Lands to Sir *Anthony Brown*. The Poſterity of *Gilmer* live ſtill in this Place, but in a poor Condition. The Deſcendents of Sir *Anthony* endeavour'd to raiſe themſelves a Seat out of the Materials left, but never finiſhing it, what was by them begun lies in Ruins with the Abby itſelf.

Begeham, or *Benlin*, an Abbey of Monks of the Order of *Præmonſtratenſes*, founded at firſt at *Hotteham*, by *Ralph de Dena*, and *Robert de Dena* his Son and Heir, who endowed it with Lands for their Maintenance. *William de Burgelle* gave certain Marſh-Lands to theſe Canons, ſaving to the Lord of the Soil the Service of half a Pound of Pepper to be paid yearly on the Vigil of *Chriſtmas*, for all Cuſtoms and Exactions. *Ela de Sackville*, or *Saukvile*, the Daughter and Coheir of *Ralph de Dene*, and Widow of *Jordan de Sackville*, Lord of the Manor of *Buckhurſt* in this County, tranſlated this Monaſtery to this Place, and *Jeffrey* her Son confirmed all the Eſtates of theſe Canons hitherto given them. From the *Sackvilles* the Patronage of this Houſe by the Heir General paſſed to the Family of *de Aquila*, of whom *Gilbert de Aquila*, 8 *Rich.* 1. confirmed to the Canons of *Begeham* all the Lands given them by *Ralph* and *Robert de Dena* the Founders, for the Health of the Souls of *Richer* his Father, *Edeline* his Mother, and *Richer* his Brother, unto which Grant *Eugenulph* (an Eccleſiaſtick Perſon) his Brother was a Witneſs. *Robert de Turnham* gave to theſe Canons the whole Lordſhip of *Begeham*, and all his Lands in *Brokeley* and other Places, and for the Confirmation of his Grants and others to this Houſe, he gave King *John*, *Reg.* 10. two Horſes of Price. *Walkelin de Maimenot*, and *Richard* Earl of *Clare* and *Hereford*, were alſo Benefactors to theſe Canons, and King *John* confirm'd their Gifts. King *Henry* III. *Reg.* 35. granted to theſe Canons a weekly Market on *Thurſday* at their Manor of *Rokeland*, and a Fair there for three Days at *Midſummer*, which, with their other Poſſeſſions, were confirmed by King *Edward* II. *Reg.* 6. when it was diſſolved, or what Revenue it then had, is not known.

Bidlington, a ſmall Hoſpital, dedicated to St. *Mary*, valued at the Suppreſſion at 1 *l. per Annum.*

Boſeham, a Monaſtery founded by *Dicul*, a *Scottiſh* Monk, mention'd by Mr. *Speed* out of *Leland*, but without any Founder, Dedication, or Valuation.

Boxgrave, a *Benedictine* Monaſtery, founded by *Robert de Haya* in the Reign of King *Henry* I. and dedicated it to the *Bleſſed Virgin* and St. *Blaſe*. He placed but three Monks in it; but having made it a Cell to the Abbey of *Eſſay* in *Normandy*, liberally endowed it for their Uſe, for he gave to it two Hides and an half in Land in this Pariſh, and lying about the Church there, with all the Tythes of the Pariſh, and all the Tythes of their Rents at *Chriſtmas*, and the Tythes of his Woods for Maſt, and Sale, Fireboot, and Houſeboot, to be Food for their Swine, and Paſturage for their other Cattle: Moreover, he gave them the Church of St. *Peter* at *Haunconette*, with the Glebe and Tythes thereto belonging; as alſo the Church of St. *Leodegar* at *Honeſtan*, the Church of *Budeham*, the Church of *Our Lady* at *Wolborgotone*, and that of *Our Lady* at *Berneham*; as alſo the Churches of St. *Catharine* by the *Thames*-Side, St. *George* at *Banton*, and *Cade*, with the Glebe and Tythes to them belonging, and likewiſe all that Meaſure of Wheat called *Cherchet*, iſſuing out of his Lordſhips, Churches, and Tythes.

To this Houſe *William* Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey* gave Part of his Wood call'd *Beſſeſole*, all his Lordſhips of *Winkings*, and in Recompence for thoſe Tythes in *Stotitune*, which were granted to find one Monk to celebrate Divine Service there continually for all the Faithful deceas'd, he gave forty Acres of Land, and one Meſſuage, as alſo Common of Paſture for 150 Sheep, ten Oxen, two Horſes, and

20 Hogs.

20 Hogs. And surviving *Gundred* his Lady, (whose Corps was bury'd there) he gave for the Health of her, his own, and Posterities Souls, his Manor of *Hecham* in *Norfolk*, commanding that his Heirs should confirm the same, and his Lordship at *Waltane*.

William de Albini Pincerna was also a Benefactor to these Monks. (He was a Descendent of the Earls of *Warren*.) He settled by his Grant upon these Monks Part of his Wood call'd *Bessesole*, (adjoining to the Woods of *Hannae*) and 40 Acres of Land in *Stockton*, with Common of Pasture there for 50 Sheep, 10 Oxen, two Horses, and 20 Hogs, and Land of 7 *s. per Annum* Value, at *Mildenton*, for the Maintenance of a Lamp in the Chapter-house.

Roger de St. John, who marry'd *Cicely*, the Daughter and Heir of *Robert de Haya*, doubled the Number of Monks, making them Six, and his Sons *William* and *Robert* increased them to Fifteen, *William* adding Seven, and *Robert* Two, conferring on them divers Revenues for their Maintenance, out of which he reserved only an Annual Pension of three Marks to the Abbey of *Essay*. *Thomas Abbat* of the Monastery of the *Holy Trinity* at *Essay*, granted to the Prior of this House and his Successors, that they might constantly have Fifteen Monks in their Priory, and that upon the Decease of any of them, they might supply their Number with whom they pleased to elect. *William* Earl of *Arundel* endowed these Monks with great Possessions, and confirmed them to the Abbey of the *Holy Trinity* at *Essay*. King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 13. discharged this Priory of all Seizures, as an Alien-Priory in Time of War, and made it Denison. The Revenues of this Monastery at the Dissolution was found to be 145 *l.* 10 *s.* 2 ½ *d. per Ann. Speed ex Lel.*

Durford, an Abbey of Canons Regular of the *Præmonstratentian* Order, founded and endowed with Lands, *&c.* by *Henry Hoese*, or *Hosatus*, Lord of *Herting* in this County, and dedicated to St. *John Baptist*. King *Henry* II. confirmed their Lands and Privileges, and granted them a Fair for three Days yearly at their Manor of *Herting*, *viz.* on the Nativity of St. *John Baptist*, and two Days preceding it. The Patronage of this Monastery continued several Kings Reigns in this Family, for *Henry de Hoese*, or *Huse*, dy'd seized of the Patronage of his Priory, 23 *Edw.* 3. and in that Time it found several Benefactors, whose Lands and Tenements were confirmed to the Canons of it by *Hillary* and *Seffrid* Bishops of *Chichester*, and by *William de Percy*, &c. At the Dissolution of the Abbies this Priory was found to be worth 98 *l.* 4 *s.* 5 *d. per Annum*, *Dugd.* 108 *l.* 13 *s.* 9 *d. per Annum*, *Speed ex Lel.*

East-Bourne, or *Esburne*, a small Nunnery founded by *John de Bohun* of *Midherst*, and valued at the Suppression at 47 *l.* 3 *s.* 0 *d. per Annum*, *Speed ex Lel.*

Hastings, a Priory of Canons Regular of St. *Augustine*, founded there by one Sir *Walter Bricet*, or *Brisel*, Knt. and dedicated to the Holy Trinity; *Henry* Earl of *Ewe* being possessed of this Honour of *Hastings*, gave to the Canons of this House divers Prebends belonging to the Church of *Hastings*, all which *Henry* his Grandson confirmed to them, and further granted unto them divers Lands, Rents, and Tythes, which lay in sundry other Places; but by Reason of the Innundations of the Sea, which gradually broke in upon the Town, they were not able to remain there, whereupon Sir *John Pelham*, Knt. by a Licence obtained of K. *Henry* IV. founded for them another Habitation or Church at *Warbilton*. King *Henry* IV. *Reg.* 14. granted them toward their Support the Manor of *Withiham*, then valued at 25 *l.* 5 *s.* 5 *d. per Annum* for 20 Years, which Estate was Part of the Possessions of *Morteyn*, an alien Priory at that Time seized into that King's Hands, by Reason of his Wars with *France*. At the Suppression it was valued at 51 *l.* 9 *s.* 5 *d.* ½ *per Annum*, *Dugd.* 57 *l.* 19 *s.* 0 *d. per Annum*, *Speed ex Lel.*

Hardham, a Priory founded by one of the Family of *Goring* for Canons Regular of St. *Augustine*, mentioned by Mr. *Speed*, without any further Account.

Heringham, a Priory of Canons Regular of St. *Augustine*, of which the Founder and

and Dedication is not known; but we find that King *Edward* I. granted his Licence to *William Paganell* or *Paynell*, to grant to the Prior and Canons of this Houſe his Manor of *Cokeham*, and 32 Acres of Land in *Lanucyng*, with the Ferry at *New Shoreham*, for the Support of four Secular Chaplains to celebrate for his Soul in their Church, (the Statute forbidding the Aſſignment of Lands in Mortmain notwithſtanding) Afterward, upon the Petition of *Maud* the Niece and Heir of the ſaid *William*, exhibited to King *Edward* II. in Parliament, that King granted inſtead of the four Secular Chaplains, the ſaid Prior might for the future appoint four Regular Canons of his own Houſe for that Office. King *Edward* III. granted his Licence to appriate the Hoſpital of St. *Anthony* at *Cokeham* to this Houſe when it was diſſolved, or what the Revenues were we don't find.

Leveneſtre, *Leveminſter*, or as *Speed* has it, *Lulminſter*, a *Benedictine* Cell for Nuns, ſubject to the *Benedictine* Nuns of the Abbey of St. *Mary Almeneſches* in *France*, who was the Founder of this Houſe, and how great the Revenues we have no Information; but find that all their Poſſeſſions, as well in *England* as *France*, were confirmed to them by Pope *Alexander*, and their Lands in their own Hands exempted from Tithes, by his Bull Dated 1178, 22 *Hen.* 2. and further, that about 7 *Rich.* 2. 1384, *Richard Fitz-Alan* Earl of *Arundel*, procured a Licence of that King to employ ſuch Agents as he thought fit, to go to the Abbeſs and Convent of the alien Monaſtery of *Almeneſches*, to treat and conclude with them for the Purchaſe of certain Lands, Part of the Poſſeſſions of the Priory of *Leveminſter* belonging to thoſe Nuns; but what Effect that Treaty had is not ſaid.

Lewes, a Monaſtery of *Cluniac* Monks, dedicated to St. *Pancrace*, and founded by *William* Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey*, and *Gundreda* his Lady, in the Time of *William the Conqueror*. They had before determin'd to build ſome religious Houſe for the Good of their Souls, and being in their Pilgrimage to *Rome*, entertained very reſpectfully by the Monks of *Cluni* in *Burgundy*, and admitted into their Fraternity, reſolved that they would build an Houſe for *Cluniacs* before any other; and to that End, requeſting of the Abbot and Convent, three or four of their Monks, promiſed to give them the Church of St. *Pancras*, ſtanding under his Caſtle of *Lewes*, which he had lately rebuilt of Stone, and to endow it with Lands and Poſſeſſions for the Maintenance of twelve Monks; which he accordingly performed by the Licence and Confirmation of the ſaid King, adding a Curſe to the Violators of his Gift, and a Bleſſing, to the Defenders of it. He made it a Cell to the Abbey of *Cluni*, as it continued to 47 *Edw.* 3. who made it Indigena and Independent. This Earl before his Death, beſides the Lands and Poſſeſſions he gave theſe Monks at firſt, added ten Churches with four Chapels to their Revenue. He alſo founded the Priory of *Caſtle-acre* in *Norfolk*, and having liberally endowed it with Churches and Tithes, made it a Cell to the Priory of *Lewes*; in which laſt he order'd his Body and Lady's to be bury'd in the Church of St. *Pancras*, appointing his Heir to increaſe the Number of the Monks there

In after Reigns this Priory found many Benefactors, of which theſe are the moſt noted, *viz. Humphrey de Bohun*, called, *The Great*, bearing a great Regard to the Order of *Cluniac* Monks, gave to this Houſe the Church of *Biſhopſtreet*, with the Conſent of *Mabel* his Wife; upon Condition, nevertheleſs, that if he gave the Monks the Church of *Farleigh*, and they made it their Cell, then the Monks of *Farleigh* (which is in *Wiltſhire*) ſhould wholly enjoy it. His Son *Humphrey*, and *Margery* his Wife founded a Priory at *Farley* (afterwards called *Monkton Farley*) in *Wiltſhire*, and annexed it as a Cell to the Abbey of *Lewes*, 26 *Hen.* 1. 1125.

Gilbert Earl of *Clare* gave alſo to theſe Monks at *Lewes* twenty Shillings *per Annum* Rent out of the Toll of *Tonebruge*, the Place of his Reſidence for eight Days going before the Feaſt of St. *Pancras*. *Roger* Earl of *Clare*, his Deſcendant, gave alſo to theſe Monks in the Time of King *Henry* II.

Henry II. the Church of *Blechingley* in the County of *Surrey*.

Philip Braoſe alſo in the Time of King *Hen.* I. gave to this Abbey four Salt-works in *Brember*.

Adeliza, the Widow of *William de Kaynes*, who took King *Stephen* Priſoner at the Battle of *Lincoln* (6 *Steph.*) gave to theſe Monks two Hides of Land in *Doclinton* for the Health of his Soul; which Grant *Hugh* their Son and Heir confirmed.

Hugh de Eſcalers, or *Scalers*, modernly called *Scales*, gave alſo to theſe Monks the Churches of *Wadon*, *Withiale*, *Ruthinalle*, and *Berchamſtede*, which Grant *Henry* his Son confirmed, adding further the Gift of certain Lands in *Wadon*, of ten Shillings *per Annum* Value, upon the ſame Day in which *Hugh* his Father became a Monk of that Abbey; *Jeffery* his Brother being Witneſs to it.

Joſcelin de Louvaine, Caſtellan of *Normandy*, confirmed alſo to theſe Monks of *Lewes* for the Health of his own Soul, and the Souls of Queen *Adeliza* Wife of King *Henry* I. and his Siſter, with all his Anceſtors, the Church of *Budinkaton*, which they had of the Gift of *William Fitz-Raphe*.

Alan Baſſet alſo in the Reign of King *Henry* III. confirmed to the Monks of this Priory the Grant of the Church of *Winterbourne in Com' Wiltſhire*, which *Walter Dunſtanvill* had formerly given to them, with certain Lands in *Nytymbre* in the ſame County.

Ralph de Cheney alſo in the Days of King *Henry* I. or King *Stephen*, beſtow'd upon theſe Monks one Hide of Land, with a Mill at *Bardeſey*, for the Soul of *Emme* his Wife; as alſo the Church of *Briſtelmeſton*, with the Tithes of all he had in that Town.

Richard Fitz-Alan Earl of *Arundel* and *Surrey*, by his Teſtament bearing Date *Dec.* 5, 49 *Edward* 3. bequeathed his Body to be bury'd in the Chapter-houſe of this Priory, near to the Tomb of *Eleanor de Lancaſter* his Wife; appointing, that his Funeral ſhould be without Pomp, and that no more than 500 Marks ſhould be expended thereon; and to this Houſe he gave 200 Pounds to purchaſe Lands an Rents for one or two Churches to be appropriated to it for the Maintenance of two Monks to celebrate two Maſſes every Day for the Souls of his Father and Mother, his Wife, Children, and their Succeſſors, and all Chriſtian People, in the Chapel of St. *Thomas the Martyr*, or our Lady; and that the Prior for the Time being be ſworn to ſee the ſame punctually perform'd, which we ſuppoſe was done.

Sir *John Falveſley* alſo bequeath'd his Body to be bury'd in this Priory, *Sept.* 8, 1492, (16 *Rich.* 2.) The Priories of *Pritlewell*, *Horton*, and *Staneſgate*, were Cells to this Priory of *Lewes*, all which together were valued at the Diſſolution at 920*l.* 4*s.* 6*d. per Annum*, *Dugdale*. 1091*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*$\frac{1}{4}$ *per Annum*, *Speed ex Lel.* This Monaſtery ſince the Suppreſſion, hath been converted into an Houſe of the Earl of *Dorſet* and *Middleſex*, as now it continues.

Malling South, a College founded by *Ceadwell* King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, *Anno* 680.

Michelham, a Monaſtery of Canons Regular of St. *Auguſtin*, founded by *Gilbert de Aquila* the 4th, in the Reign of King *Henry* III. in Honour of the Holy Trinity, and endowed by him with divers Lands, free Paſtures, and Privileges in his Wood-grounds in this County, for the Health of his Soul, and the Soul of *Iſabel* his Wife, as alſo for the Souls of his Children, Brothers and Siſters. This Houſe found many Benefactors; inſomuch, that after the Diſſolution, K. *Henry* 8. *Reg.* 33. exchanging it with *William Fitz-Alan* Earl of *Arundel*, for other Eſtates lying more convenient for him, made over to the ſaid *William* the Inheritance of the Site of the Priory of *Michelham*, with all the Buildings thereunto belonging; as alſo the Lands in *Michelham*, *Arlington*, *Hailſham*, *Hellingley*, *Chedingley*, *Pevenſey*, *Weſtham*, *Willingdon*, *Shamford*, *Tockington*, and *Jevington*, in this County, all which were eſteemed at the Time of the *Diſſolution* of that Priory the Demeſn Lands thereof; King *Edward* II. *Reg.* 14. confirmed the Founder's Endowments, and many of the Lands abovementioned given by other Bene-

Benefactors, which, together at the Suppreſſion of the Abbies, were valued at 160 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* *per Annum*, *Dugdale*. 191 *l.* 19 *s.* 3 *d.* *per Annum*, *Speed ex Lel.*

Ockham, a Priory dedicated to St. *Lawrence*, built for the Order of *Præmonſtratenſes*, or *White Canons*, mentioned by Mr *Speed* out of *Leland*, without any farther Account.

Pynham, a little Priory near *Arundel*, founded by *William de Albini* Earl of *Arundel*, and by him amply endowed (as Sir *William Dugdale*, Bart. Vol I. Page 120, tells us) but we meet with no Notice of it either in the *Monaſticon*, or in Mr. *Speed*'s Catalogue from *Leland*.

Rampſtead, a Nunnery of the Order of Regular Canons, dedicated to St. *Mary Magdalen*, mention'd by Mr. *Speed*, but without Founder or Endowment.

Roberts-bridge, or *Rotherbridge*, called alſo *Pont Robert*, a Priory of *Ciſtercian* Monks, founded by *Robert de St. Martin*, in the Reign of King *Henry* II. *Anno Dom.* 1176, in whoſe Time the Family of *Ewe*, or *de Augi*, were great Benefactors to the Monks of it; for *Alice* the Daughter of *William de Albini* Earl of *Arundel*, and Widow of *John* Earl of *Ewe*, did (for the Health of the Souls of *William* Earl of *Arundel* her Father, Queen *Adeliza* her Mother, *John* Earl of *Augi* her Husband, *Godfrey* her Brother, *Maud* and *Margery* her Daughters, as alſo for her own Soul, and *Alvred de St. Martin*, her ſecond Husband) give to the Monks of this Priory all her Lands in *Snargate* to be expended by the Monks thereof in pure and perpetual Alms, and as the Words of the Grant are, *Ad Hoſpitalitatem Suſtentandam*, i. e. *To maintain Hoſpitality*. *William* Earl of *Suſſex* her Brother's Son confirmed her Gift.

Henry Earl of *Ewe*, Son and Heir of *John* by the ſaid *Alice*, for the Health of his own Soul and that of his Brother *Robert*, gave likewiſe to theſe Monks of *Robertsbridge* his Lordſhip of *Worth*, with the Valley adjoining to the Forreſt of *Briſtling*, which Gift his Brother *John* alſo did confirm; as alſo the Grant of *Snargate* Marſh belonging to the Lordſhip of *Bilſintone*, given formerly by *Alice* his Mother, and *Henry* his Brother, adding the Lordſhips of *Mapelleſdene* and *Cumbdene* of his own Gift. This Earl left only one Daughter and Heir *Alice*, who was marry'd to *Ralph de Yſenden*, who in Right of his ſaid Wife became Earl of *Ewe*. He confirmed to the Canons of this Houſe all the Grants of his Predeceſſors, which had been made to them both in the Rape of *Haſtings* and *Kent*, in as ample a Manner as *Henry* late Earl of *Ewe* had done. All the Eſtates of theſe Canons were confirmed by King *Edward* III. *Reg.* At the Diſſolution they were valued at 248 *l.* 10 *s.* 6 *d.* *per Annum*, *Dugdale*. 232 *l.* 9 *s.* 8 *d.* *per Annum*, *Speed ex Lel.*

Rupperar, a Nunnery of the Order of St. *Auguſtin*, dedicated to St. *Mary Magdalen*. The Founder is not known. Valued at the Suppreſſion at 39 *l.* 13 *s.* 7 *d.* *per Annum*, *Speed ex Lel.*

Sele, a *Benedictine* Priory founded by *William de Braoſe* in the Conqueror's *Reign*, and by him made a Cell to the Abby of St. *Florence* at *Somers* in *France*. For by his Deed dated 1075, he gave the Church of St. *Peter* at *Sele*, with divers others in this County, with the Tithes and Rents thereunto belonging, to the Abbot and Monks of St. *Florence*, who thereupon ſent over Part of their Covent to *Sele*, and made it a Cell to their Monaſtery. In this State and Dependance it ſtood to the Reign of King *Richard* II. who made it *Indigena*, or *Deniſon* in the 19th Year of his Reign. We find not the Value at the Diſſolution.

Shoreham, a Priory of *Carmelite*, or *White Friers*, founded by King *Edward* II. and partly endow'd by the Family of *Moubray*, who were Lords of the Town. It was dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*; and more we find not of it.

Stennings, or *Staynings*, a College of Secular Canons dedicated to St. *Mary Magdalen*, made a Cell to the Abby of *Feſcamp* in *Normandy*. *Philip de Braoſe*, 4 *Hen.* 1. had a Conteſt with the Abbot of *Fescamp* about certain Lands in this Town appropriated to this Cell, about

which they came to an Agreement in the Preſence of the King and Queen. It was valued at the Diſſolution at 45 *l.* 12 *s.* 5 *d.* ¾ *per Annum*, *Speed*.

Sulbred, or *Shulbred*, a Priory of Canons Regular of St. *Auguſtine*, founded by Sir *Ralph Ardent*, Knt. but when diſſolved, or of what Value we can't diſcover.

Torting, or *Torton*, a Priory of *Black Canons* founded by *Hawes de Corbet*, and dedicated to St. *Mary Magdalen*. At the Diſſolution it was found worth 10 *l.* 4 *s.* 1 *d. per Annum*, *Speed*.

Winchelſea, where were two Religious Houſes, *viz.* a Priory founded by King *Edward* II. the other a Monaſtery, founded by *William de Buckingham*, and confirm'd by K. *Edward* III. it was dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, this is all we know of them.

The MARTYRS *of this County.*

Reginald Peacock, Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, who being a Perſon truly learned, and having the Favour of *Humphrey* the good Duke of *Glouceſter*, who in the Minority of King *Henry* VI. and ſome Years after, governed the Kingdom, freely and openly preached and wrote againſt the corrupt Doctrines and Practice of the then eſtabliſh'd Church, and that for 20 Years together, without Oppoſition. Our Hiſtorians report the Doctrines that he taught divers Ways, yet all conſent in his openly contradicting ſuch Points as the Church was moſt tender of, *viz.* 1. That Annets, *Peter* Pence, and other Juriſdictions and Authorities of the See of *Rome*, were unſcriptural and unlawful. 2. That the Office of a Chriſtian Biſhop, above all other Things, is to preach the Word of God. 3. That Human Reaſon is not to be preferr'd before the Scriptures of the Old and New Teſtament. 4. That the Uſe of the Sacraments, as they were then adminiſtred, was not agreeable to the Law of Nature. 5. That no Man was bound to believe and obey the Determinations of the Church of *Rome*. 6. That the Apoſtles themſelves did not frame the Creed that goes under their Name, and that in it it was not mentioned, That Chriſt deſcended into Hell. 7. That of the four Senſes of Scripture, the firſt and proper is only to be taken Notice of. 8. That he little eſteemed the Authority of the Fathers in ſome Points: And 9. Condemned the wilful begging of Friers, as a Thing Idle and Needleſs.

For theſe, and ſome other Doctrines, which he was ſaid to teach, as ſoon as Duke *Humphrey* was dead, he was called in Queſtion by the Hierarchy then in Being, *viz.* *Thomas Bourchier*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and his Brethren the Biſhops of *Rocheſter*, *Lincoln*, and *Wincheſter*, with other Divines, and ſo wrought upon by Fears and Flattery, that he was brought to an open Recantation in St. *Paul's* Church for theſe Errors and Hereſies, (as they called them) which he held and maintain'd by Preaching and Writing for 20 Years paſt and more, *viz.* That we are not bound by Neceſſity of Faith to believe that Chriſt after his Death deſcended into Hell. That it is not neceſſary to Salvation to believe in the Holy Catholick Church, the Communion of Saints, and the Body of Chriſt to be materially in the Sacrament. That the univerſal Church may err in Matters of Faith, and that it is not neceſſary to Salvation to believe, that what every General Council doth ordain for the Help of our Faith and Salvation of Mens Souls, ſhould be holden by all faithful Chriſtians. All which being ready drawn up in Form, he read, and declared his Renunciation of as Erroneous and Heretical, his Books being burnt before his Face at the ſame Time. What became of him after this, we find not; if he were ſet at Liberty, as we may reaſonably ſuppoſe he was, he ſoon repented of his Recantation, for he was ſoon after taken up again and impriſoned, where ſome

ſome ſay he was privily made away and killed, and ſo obtained the Crown of Martyrdom.

Thomas Harland, Carpenter, and *John Oſwald*, Husbandman, both of *Woodmancote* in the Riding of *Bramber*, *Thomas Avington* of *Ardingly*, in the Riding of *Lewes*, Turner, and *Thomas Read*, all burnt together in one Fire at *Lewes* after long Impriſonment in the King's Bench at *London*. *Thomas Harland*'s Crime was, that ſince Queen *Mary* arrived at the Throne he had not been at Church, whereunto he anſwered, That after the Maſs was reſtored he had no Will to hear the ſame, becauſe it was read in *Latin*, which he did not underſtand, and therefore he thought he had as good not go at all, as not be better. *John Oſwald* refuſed to anſwer any thing objected to him, 'till his Accuſers came Face to Face, which obſtinately adhering to, they threatned to burn him for an Heretick, to which he reply'd, That Fire and Faggots could not make him afraid; but as the good Preachers in King *Edward*'s Time had ſuffered and gone before him, ſo was he ready to ſuffer and go after them, and would be glad ſo to do. There remains nothing of the Examination or Anſwers of the two others, ſave that *Thomas Read*, before he was ſent to Priſon had determined with himſelf to go to Church and conform to the Popiſh Doctrines and Service, but the Night following he ſaw a in Viſion a Company of tall young Men in White very pleaſant to behold, to whom he would have joined himſelf, but could not, whereupon he looked on himſelf, and was full of Spots, and then waked, and reſolved to ſtand to the Truth, which he accordingly did, and ſo in *June* 1556, they were all burnt together in one Fire at *Lewes*. In the ſame Month at about a Fortnight's Diſtance,

Thomas Wood, a Miniſter, and *Thomas Mills* were burnt together at the ſame Town of *Lewes*, for oppoſing the erroneous and Heretical Doctrines of the *Roman* Church then eſtabliſhed.

Henry Adlington, a Sawyer of *Greenſtead* in this County, aged 30 Years, going to *Newgate* to ſpeak with one *Gratwike*, who was there a Priſoner for the Teſtimony of *Jeſus Chriſt*, was apprehended and brought before Dr. *Story*, and by him ſent to the Biſhop of *London*, to be farther examined; for which End being with divers others brought before Dr. *Derbyſhire*, the Biſhop's Chancellor, and examined upon divers Articles, in their Anſwers to which they all agreed, except that being interrogated about the Maſs, Sacrament of the Altar, and Catholick Church, *Adlington* anſwered, That for nine or ten Years before, he had diſliked the Maſs, and alſo the Sacrament of the Altar, becauſe they can't be proved by Scripture. And as touching the Authority of the See of *Rome*, he being but 14 Years of Age, took an Oath againſt the ſame, which Oath (ſaid he) I intend to keep by God's Grace. Being by the Examination convicted of Hereſy (as their Opinions were called) they were all condemned to be burnt, and accordingly being delivered to the Secular Power, ſuffered at two Stakes at *Stratford le Bow*, *June* 27, 1556.

Thomas Dungate, *John Foreman*, and Mother *Tree*, ſuffered at *Greenſtead* in this County, *July* 18, 1556, for Righteouſneſs Sake, giving themſelves up to Death and the Torments of the Fire, and patiently abiding what the furious Rage of Man could ſay or work againſt them.

John Hart, *Thomas Ravenſdale*, a Shoemaker and a Currier (of which two laſt we have not their Names) were all burnt together in *Pevenſey* Rape, in one Fire. Of theſe it is remarked, that being at the Stake and ready to be put into the Fire, they chearfully and joyfully yielded up their Lives for the Teſtimony of the Goſpel of *Jeſus Chriſt*. They ſuffered *Sept.* 24, 1556.

Three Godly Men, Confeſſors or Martyrs ſhall we call them, let the Reader judge; they died in the Caſtle of *Chicheſter* in the Month of *October*, 1556, being there in Bonds for the Cauſe of Chriſt's Goſpel; had they lived they ſhould have ſuffered the like Martyrdom as others had done; but Death prevented the Deſigns of the Enemies of Truth, whether natu-

ral or violent, is dubious; for though they ſuffer'd no viſible outward Force, it is probable ſince they all three dy'd ſo near together, that 'twas from ſome cruel Handling of their Enemies (who bury'd them in an adjoining Field) that they came to their End about the ſame Time; but we leave the Determination to God.

Richard Woodman, *George Stevens*, *William Maynard*, and *Alexander Hoffman*, his Servant, *Thomaſin Wood*, his Maid, *Margery Morris* and *James Morris* her Son, *Denis Burgeſſe*, *Aſhdon*'s Wife, and *Groves*'s Wife, ten Godly Martyrs of Chriſt burnt at *Lewes*, *June* 22, 1557. Of theſe the firſt and chief was *Richard Woodman*, an Ironmaker by Trade, dwelling in the Pariſh of *Warbleton*, in the Rape of *Haſtings* in this County and Dioceſe, a Perſon of good Reputation, who did much Good in the Country by ſetting many poor Men to work. He being a godly Man, and reading the Scriptures much, was firmly eſtabliſhed in the Doctrines preached in King *Edward* VI's Days, for which he was apprehended on this Occaſion. One *Fairebanke*, a married Man and Miniſter of the Town, who had in King *Edward*'s Days taught the Doctrines ſet forth by Authority, zealouſly perſwading his People never to embrace or hold any other, turned upon the Acceſſion of Queen *Mary*, and preached clean contrary to what he had before delivered. *Woodman* hearing him ſo to preach in their Pariſh Church, admoniſhed him of his Inconſtancy in teaching formerly one Thing, and now another; and deſired him to preach the Truth and hold to it. By this Reproof *Fairbank* was ſo provoked, that he cauſed *Woodman* to be apprehended, and being carried before ſeveral Juſtices of the County, was by them committed to the King's Bench Priſon, where he was kept about a Year and an half, and then was ſent to the Biſhop of *London*'s Colehouſe, and there remained a Month before he was brought upon his Examination; after which he was releaſed by Biſhop *Bonner*, who had examined him ſeveral Times upon the very Day that Mr. *Philpot* was burnt, only upon his Promiſe to be an honeſt Man. Having his Liberty he converſed ſome Time among his Neighbours and Friends, and for Information ſought Inſtruction of ſeveral Prieſts, and other underſtanding Men, but received no Satisfaction. *Bonner*, and the Lord Chamberlain *Gage* hearing of his Actions, that he preach'd, baptiz'd, and marry'd (tho' he was of thoſe Things falſly accuſed) ſent out four or five Warrants to apprehend him again, which by Means of his Father and Brother, who had his Eſtate in their Hands, and cared not to come to an Accounnt, they effected; and he being taken, was ſent to *London*, *April* 12, 1557, and within two Days brought upon his Examination before Dr. *Chriſtopherſon* Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, and others. His Examinations are ſet down at length in Mr. *Fox*'s Martyrology, and being upon the uſual Points, the Catholick Church, Seven Sacraments, Tranſubſtantiation, *&c.* to which he gave the ſame Anſwers as the Martyrs of other Counties did: We ſhall paſs them over, and come to his Execution at *Lewes*, *June* 22, 1557. His Judicial Sentence was pronounced by Dr. *White* Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, in Company with Dr. *Chriſtopherſon* his Ordinary, and other Divines; after which he was kept in the Marſhalſea a few Days, and then ſent down to *Lewes*, and there burnt with the nine others abovementioned at one Stake. The other nine were taken up not above two or three Days before their Execution, in which Space of Time 'tis not probable the Writ for their Burning could have been obtained regularly, and ſo their Perſecutors muſt anſwer to God for their Blood, as many others muſt do in other Places, unleſs they repent.

Thomas Foreman of *Eaſt Greenſtead*.
John Warner of *Berne*.
Chriſtian Grover of the Archdeaconry of *Lewes*.
Thomas Athoth, Prieſt.
Thomas Avington of *Erdingley*.
Dennis Burgeſs of *Buxted*.
Thomas Ravenſdale of *Rye*.

John

John Mills of *Hellinglegh*.
John Holden of *Withiham*.
John Hart of the ſame.
Margery Morrice of *Hethfield*.
Anne Try of *Eaſt Greenſtead*.
John Oſeward of *Woodmancote*.
Thomas Harland of the ſame.
James Morrice of *Hethfield*.
Thomas Dowgate of *Eaſt Greenſtead*.
John Aſhedon of *Katherfield*.

Theſe all ſuffered Martyrdom in this Dioceſe under Biſhop *Chriſtopherſon*, but for Want of Records we can give no farther Account of them.

To theſe we ſhall add ſome Inſtances of the Sufferers for the Epiſcopal Church, and Proteſtant Succeſſion in the late Times of Rebellion.

Bruno Ryves, Dean of *Chicheſter*, Rector of St. *Martin's* in the *Vintry*, *London*, and Vicar of *Stanwell* in *Middleſex*. Next to the Biſhop of this See Dr. *Henry King*, Dr. *Ryves* came under the Severity of the then uſurping Powers, who not only ſequeſtred his Livings, and deprived him of his Deanry, but plunder'd him of his Goods, and forced him to fly and ſhift from Place to Place to eſcape Impriſonment, and other Abuſes: His Wife, four Children, and Family, were taken out of their Beds at Midnight, and turned out of Doors, and all that Night lay in the open Air. The next Morning the Lord *Arundel* hearing of this barbarous Uſage of ſo pious a Perſon and his Family, ſent his Coach with Men and Horſes for them, and bringing them to his Houſe, entertained them kindly for ſome Time. He lived to the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. when he was made Chaplain to that King, and reſtored to this Deanry, but ſoon reſigned it, being made Dean of *Windſor*, and Scribe of the Noble Order of the Garter, which he enjoy'd with the Rectories of *Acton* in *Middleſex*, and *Haſely* in *Oxfordſhire* to his Death. He was the Author of the celebrated *Mercurius Ruſticus*, put out in 1646 and 1647, and at other Times; after the Reſtoration he is ſaid to have aſſiſted in putting out the *Polyglott* Bible. He dy'd at *Windſor*, *July* 13, 1677, and had a Monument put over him extolling his Accompliſhments. Several of the Prebendaries of this Cathedral ſuffer'd the like Fate, with their Biſhop and Dean, as Dr. *William Cox*, Dr. *James Marſh*, Dr. *William Paul*, Dr. *Henry Hammond*, &c. which we ſhall paſs over at preſent, but can't omit to ſpeak of the Suffering of

Mr. *William Oughtred*, B. D. the incomparable Mathematician, who being a Perſon of ſinglar Learning in other Reſpects, was more particularly deſerving in the Mathematicks, to which, when it had lain long neglected, he gave a new Life and new Form, reſtoring it to a great Maturity in a little Time. This was ſo well known in Foreign Parts by his Writings (though he was not taken Notice much for it at home) that he was much courted to go and reſide in *Italy*, *France*, and *Holland*; but he was a Perſon ſo meek, patient, and contented at Home, that he ſought no greater Preferments than what he enjoy'd, *viz.* a Fellowſhip of *Eaton* College, and a Living at *Albury* in *Surrey*, given him by *Thomas* Earl of *Arundel*, which yet he had but a little Time before it was ſequeſtred and taken from him with his Fellowſhip. What Hardſhips he endured by being ſtript of his All, we have no particular Account of, but find him in the Times of Deſtraction ſupporting himſelf by inſtructing young Gentlemen in the Mathematical Sciences, which he was not prohibited to do, as other ſequeſter'd Clergymen were from teaching School, becauſe his Art was not ſo well underſtood, as to be thought dangerous: He lived to ſee King *Charles* II's Reſtoration, which, 'tis ſaid he had a moral Perſuaſion would certainly come to paſs, upon Principles of Art (of which he drew a Scheme, foreſhewing it ſhould be in 1660, and ſent it to that King by the Biſhop of *Avingnon*) and ſaw it accompliſhed with Joy; for when he heard of the Vote at *Weſtminſter* paſſed *May* 1, 1660, for calling the King home to his People, he ſung his *Nunc Dimittis*, *Now let thy Servant depart in Peace*, and died two Months after in the 86th Year of his Age.

John

John Gregory, M. A. that Prodigy of Learning, made by Dr. *Duppa*, when Dean of *Chriſt-church*, Chaplain of that Houſe, and when Biſhop made by him Prebendary of this Church. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1642, he ſuffered in Common with the loyal Clergy the Sequeſtration of all his Preferments; and being, as is uſual with ſuch great Scholars, ſhiftleſs in the World, was reduced to ſuch Poverty, that he was forced to retire to an obſcure Alehouſe on *Kidlington* Green near *Oxford*, and after ſome Years dy'd in that Obſcurity; but by the Contributions of ſome Friends was convey'd to *Oxford* and there interred in the Quire at *Chriſt-church*, *March* 1646. *Æt.* 39. Pity it was that ſo great a Light was ſo ſoon eclipſed, and a Perſon ſo well accompliſhed in all Parts of abſtruſe Learning ſhould be allotted ſo ſhort a Time to benefit the World; but more, that he dy'd Heart-broken with Grief, unpitied by inſolent Faction and blind Prejudice; to ſee that Church diſhonour'd, the Holy Order of Biſhops dethron'd, the Royal Dignity trampled upon, and the Peace of Church and State turned into Confuſion. But of him the Nation was not worthy, and therefore Providence permitted him to be carry'd down the common Stream without any ſignal Marks of Excellency; which were ſo great, that it is a Wonder otherwiſe how they could have eſcaped Admiration, and ſuch a venerable Regard as to have made him an Exception from all bad Treatment, even for the Perſecutor's own ſake; for beſides his immenſe Learning in almoſt all Languages and Arts, there was no commendable Quality becoming a Man, but what was eminent in him, a good Nature profuſely communicative of his wonderful Attainment, a downright plain and honeſt Temper, and a ſerious and holy Frame of Spirit, which procured him a great Reſpect from the beſt and moſt valuable Men of his Time, Archbiſhop *Laud*, Biſhop *Lindſey*, *Selden*, &c. Above twenty more of the Prebendaries of this Church were like Sufferers in thoſe Times.

Perſons of Eminency for Divinity known to have been of this County, but not where born, or inhabiting.

Laurence Somercote, a Canon of *Chicheſter*, who after his Rudimental Learning under his careful Parents, and skilful Maſter, and Tutor, who taught him Logick and Rhetorick, apply'd himſelf to the Study of the Civil Law, and attain'd to great Skill therein. Leaving the Kingdom he went to *Rome*, to his Kinſman (if not his Brother) *Robert Somercote* Cardinal, who procured him to be Sub-deacon to the Pope. He wrote ſome Books in *Latin* and *French*; and flouriſhed in the Year of our Lord 1240.

William Pemble, born in this County of Parents of a ſmall Fortune, and thereſore ſupported in his Education by the Bounty of *John Barker* of *Mayfield* in this County, Eſq; He was bred in *Magdalen* College, *Oxford*, where having continued 'till he had taken his Batchelor of Arts Degree, he retired to *Madalen* Hall, where he became a noted Reader and Tutor; and having taken his Maſters Degree, and entered into Holy Orders, was made Divinity Reader of that Houſe, which Place he adorned ſo well, that the greateſt Men of the Univerſity coveted to hear his Learned Lectures; continuing ſtill a ſevere Student, he became an admired Preacher, a profound Divine, a well-ſtudy'd Artiſt, a skilful Linguiſt, an eloquent Orator, an expert Mathematician, a truly godly Miniſter; and in Conſequence of this, an Ornament not only to the Society wherein he lived, but to the whole Univerſity. And all

theſe

theſe Accompliſhments meeting together in a Perſon but 32 Years of Age, what a Prodigy of Learning and Goodneſs may we believe he would have been, had he lived to the full Age of Man. He wrote many Books, Sermons, and Comments; but his *Vindiciæ Fidei*, or his *Treatiſe of Juſtification by Faith*, was ſo firmly fixed in his Heart, that on his Death-bed he ſaid, that he would die in the Perſuaſion of Juſtification by the Righteouſneſs of Chriſt only. He died a zealous *Calviniſt*, at *Eaton* near *Glouceſter*, *Anno* 1623, and lies bury'd in the Yard belonging to the Church there, on the North-ſide, under the Yew-tree.

Philip Nye, the famous Independent Miniſter in the late Times of Confuſion, was born of a genteel Family in this County. He is ſuppoſed to have been ſome Years before thoſe Troubles began, Miniſter of St. *Michael*'s, *Cornhill*, *London*, and after Dr. *Featley* was ſequeſter'd he obtained the Rectory of *Acton* in *Middleſex*. He was a voluminous Writer, but being a moderate Man in his latter Years, though he wrote to prove the Excellency of the ſolemn League and Covenant, *Anno* 1643, and a Vindication of the Diſſenters, yet he alſo vindicated the Lawfulneſs of hearing the Miniſters of the Church of *England*, *London Printed* 1683. He dy'd in the Pariſh of St. *Michael*'s *Cornhill*, or thereabouts, in *London*, *Sept.* 1672, and was bury'd in the upper Vault of the ſaid Church. His Sons *John* and *Henry* publiſhed ſome of his Writings after his Death.

Joſeph Henſhaw, Son of *Thomas*, Son of *John Henſhaw* of this County, was educated at *Merchant Taylor*'s School, and ſtudy'd in *Magdalen* College, *Oxford*, where having taken his Degrees, and entered into Holy Orders, he, though very young, became Chaplain to *John Digby* Earl of *Briſtol*. In 1634, he was made Parſon of *Stedham cum Haviſhot* in this County, and at the ſame Time was Preacher at the Charter-houſe, and Vicar of *Little St. Bartholomew*'s, *London*. In 1639, he commenced Doctor of Divinity, and being made a Prebendary of *Chicheſter*, was had in great Eſteem from his admirable Way of Preaching. But when the Epiſcopal Church came under a Cloud in the late Civil Wars, he ſuffered much for his Loyalty, and the Eccleſiaſtical Conſtitution; being deſpoiled of all he had, not only in Church Preferments, but forced to compound for his Temporals, for which he paid 177 *l.* yet found ſo much Favour with the Lady *Pawlet*, who then lived at *Chiſwick*, as to have a Maintenance in her Family. He ſurvived all his Troubles, and ſaw King *Charles* II. reſtored, which brought him into the Way of Preferments, for he was in *July* 1660, a Chanter of this Church, and ſome few Months after, Dean, which he enjoy'd but about three Years, when he was inſtalled Biſhop of *Peterborough*, which See he held to his Death, which happened *March* 9, 1678-9. He was bury'd at *Eaſt Lavant*, near *Chicheſter*, where he had been Miniſter before his Sequeſtration, by his Wife *Jane*, and a Son.

Charity Schools in this County.

BATTEL, a School erected for 40 Boys, but how maintain'd we have had yet no full Information, but ſuppoſe by Contributions, as all the firſt Schools were.

Brighthelmſton, a Sea Merchandizing Town, where are two Schools ſet up for the educating of poor Children, the one for Boys, who are 50 in Number, and are taught to read, write, caſt Accompts, and the Art of Navigation. Of theſe 18 have been put to Trades, 6 to Husbandry, and 75 ſent to Sea; the other is for Girls of which 20 are taught to read, knit and ſew. Of theſe about 30 have been

been put out Apprentices, or have had ſuitable Services provided for them.

Buckſtead, a School erected here for the teaching of ten poor Children by the Rector of the Pariſh, at whoſe Charge alone it is upheld and maintained.

Chicheſter, where are two Schools erected and maintained by the Citizens, one for two and forty Boys, of which 30 are cloathed, taught to read, write, caſt Accompts, and ſay their Catechiſm. The Subſcriptions for the Maintenance of this Part of Boys School is about 60 Pounds a Year. The other 12 Boys are taught and cloathed, as the former, and farther, are wholly maintained by an Eſtate of 150 Pounds a Year, left them by Mr. *Oliver Whitby*, deceaſed, *Feb.* 19, 1702. The other School is for 20 Girls, who are taught to read, write, and do Needle-work, and are maintained by an annual Subſcription of 40 Pounds, made by ſome Gentlewomen of the City.

Haſtings, where are two Schools erected for the Teaching two or three Hundred Children, who are inſtructed every *Wedneſday* and *Friday* in their Catechiſm. Mr. *Parker*, formerly Miniſter of the Town, hath left 20 Pounds a Year for ever to this School for the Inſtruction of 20 Boys. The reſt of the Charge is made up by Subſcriptions. A Diſſenter about 16 or 18 Years ago, deceaſed, bequeathed 80*l.* a Year to this School, for the Education of the poor Children of the Town; 40 Pounds whereof he order'd to be ſettled on a School-maſter to teach 60 or 70 Boys to read, write, *&c.* and 20 Pounds to two grave Widows, to teach another School of 40 Girls to read, knit, and ſew; and the remaining 20 Pounds to put out two Boys every Year to ſome honeſt Trade. This laſt mentioned Charity is left to the Management of the Corporation.

Horſham, a School for teaching poor Children, but we want a further Account of it.

Horſted Keynes, a School ſet up by a Gentleman, who built an Houſe for that Purpoſe, and ſettled upon it 20 Pounds a Year Tax-free, for the Maintenance of a School-maſter to teach 20 poor Boys, with Leave to teach 20 Children more for an Augmentation of his Income.

Lewes, a Charity-School opened in the Year 1711, for 20 Boys, all of them cloathed, erected, and maintained, at the Charge of a private Gentleman, who alſo furniſhes them with Books; and ſome other Gentlemen pay for the Teaching eight Boys more, who are not cloathed.

Plumpton, one School, but whether for Boys or Girls, and by whom ſupported, is not known.

Ringmere, a School ſet up, and endow'd with an Eſtate of ten Pounds a Year for ever, for the teaching of twelve poor Boys and ſix Girls of the ſaid Pariſh.

Rye, a School erected for the teaching of 30 poor Children of the Town, part Boys and part Girls, who are maintained with an Addition of their own Work, by the Monies collected at the Sacraments, and ſome private Charities.

Sea-forth, a School for the teaching of twelve poor Boys, which is much encouraged by the neighbouring Gentlemen, of whom one not long ſince, gave five Pounds to purchaſe Bibles for the Children, and others pay for their Schooling.

Street, *Waldron*, *Weſtmeſter, cum Chiltington*, have each of them a Charity-School, but for how many poor Children, and how maintained we are not informed.

Weſt Terring, a School erected by the Rector of the Pariſh, for teaching of twelve Boys, who bears the Charge of it alone.

The

THE TABLE TO THIS County of SUSSEX.

N. B. The Livings under Valuation Real pay no First-Fruits or Tenths.

Places.	*Rapes.*	*Deanries.*	*Valuation.* *King's Books.*			*Real.*		
ADrington	Arundel							
Alberton	Bramber							
Alborne	Bramber	R. Lewis	7	14	2			
Aldfriſton	Pevenſey	V. Pevenſey	11	16	0½	32	1	6
Aldringborn	Chicheſter	V. Boxgrave	10	5	10			
Aldrington	Lewis	R. Lewis	7	10	2½	35	0	0
Almanington	Chicheſter							
Alciſton	Pevenſey	V. Pevenſey	6	0	0	20	11	0
Amberley	Arundel	V. Arundel	7	5	7½			
Angleton	Lewis							
Angmering *East*	Arundel	R. Arundel	15	9	2			
Angmering *Weſt*	Arundel	V. Arundel	6	0	0			
Angton	Arundel							
Apoledrum	Chicheſter							
Apſley	Bramber							
Ardingleigh	Lewis	R. Lewis	19	5	6			
Arlington *alias* Erlington	Pevenſey	V. Pevenſey	10	7	1	48	15	0
ARUNDEL	Arundel	V. Arundel	5	0	10			
Aſhburnham	Haſtings	V. Dallington	8	13	4			
Aſher	Pevenſey							

Places.	Rapes.	Deanries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Aſhurſt	Bramber							
Aſhling, *E.* and *W.*	Chicheſter							
Aſhington *cum* Buncton	Bramber	R. Storington	8	5	0			
Aylworth	Chicheſter							
Aysfield, *or* Aſhfold	Arundel							
Balcomb	Lewis	R. Lewis	15	18	6½			
Balteſtow	Haſtings							
Barcomb	Lewis	R. Lewis	18	10	10			
Barfam	Arundel							
Bargham	Pevenſey	Pr. Pevenſey	13	6	8			
Barlavington	Arundel	R. Midhurſt	5	13	4	28	16	8
Barlugh Arches	Lewis							
Barnham, *alias* Burnhill	Arundel	Cur. Arundel	7	15	0	7	2	8
BATTEL	Haſtings	V. Dallington	24	13	4			
Batlow	Haſtings							
Beachy-Point	Pevenſey							
Beawbuſh	Bramber							
Beckley	Haſtings	R. Dallington	11	6	8			
Beden	Bramber							
Bedingham	Pevenſey	V. Pevenſey	9	10	10	35	12	0
Bentley	Pevenſey							
Bepton	Chicheſter	R. Midhurſt	8	0	0			
Berſted *North*	Chicheſter							
Berſted *South*	Chicheſter	V. Pagham	7	18	9			
Berwick	Pevenſey	R. Pevenſey	13	6	8			
Bexill	Haſtings	V. Haſtings	24	10	2½			
Bidlington	Bramber							
Bigmore	Arundel							
Bignor	Arundel	R. Midhurſt	8	3	6½			
Billinghurſt	Arundel	V. Storington	9	6	0½			
Binderton	Chicheſter							
Binſted	Arundel	V. Arundel	5	17	8½	39	19	0¾
Biſhops-hurſt	Bramber	Pr. Midhurſt	16	13	4			
Biſhopſton	Pevenſey	V. Pevenſey	8	13	4	24	4	3
Blackſton	Bramber							
Bletchington	Lewis	R. Lewis	6	4	4½			
Bletchington	Pevenſey	R. Pevenſey	14	0	0	45	0	0
Bodington *alias* Bodeſton *cum* Coots	† Chicheſter	R. Midhurſt	7	13	11½	37	16	10
Bodgiham	Haſtings	R. Dallington	6	18	6½			
Bognor	Chicheſter							
Bolbrook	Pevenſey							
Bolney	Lewis	V. Lewis	5	5	2½			
Bonyck	Bramber							
Borſill	Haſtings							
Boſeham	Chicheſter	V. Boxgrave	6	11	3	47	15	3

Places.	Rapes.	Deanries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Bowes	Bramber							
Boxgrave	Chicheſter	V. Boxgrave	9	5	5			
Bramber, *or* Bramber-brough *cum* Botolph	Bramber	R. Storrington	10	6	8	45	4	6
Brantſnap	Lewis							
Breed	Haſtings	R. Dallington	12	10	5			
Brighthelmſton	Lewis	V. Lewis	20	2	$3\frac{1}{2}$	29	0	0
Brightling	Haſtings	P. *or* R. Haſtings	11	0	0			
Broadbridge	Chicheſter							
Broadhurſt	Pevenſey							
Broadwater	Bramber	R. Storrington	36	0	0			
Bromham	Haſtings							
Buckhurſt	Pevenſey							
Buckſted	Haſtings							
Buckſted	Pevenſey	R. S. Malling, *a Pec.*	37	5	2			
Buckwich	Bramber							
Buddington	Chicheſter	R. Midhurſt	7	4	0			
Bugſil, *or* Burſalis	Haſtings	*A Prebend.*	13	6	8			
Burdham	Chicheſter	R. Boxgrave	10	0	10			
Burling	Haſtings							
Burpham	Arundel	V. Arundel	7	12	6	38	15	11
Burton, *Eaſt* and *Weſt*	Arundel							
Burwaſh, *or* Burghwaſh	Haſtings	R. Dallington	8	10	0			
Burwaſh, *or* Burghwaſh	Haſtings	V. Dallington	18	0	0			
Bury	Arundel	V. Arundel	7	5	5	12	9	$11\frac{1}{2}$
		Prebend.	13	6	8			
Buſham	Arundel							
Byworth	Arundel							
Cackham	Chicheſter							
Cattesfield	Haſtings	R. Dallington	7	9	4			
Caudershaw	Arundel							
Changton	Bramber							
Charlton	Chicheſter	V. Pevenſey	8	0	0			
Chaunton	Pevenſey							
Chayleigh	Lewis	R. Lewis	9	4	2			
Cheſworth	Bramber							
Chicheſter *City*	Chicheſter	R. S. Mary's	2	13	4			
		R. S. Peter *by the* Guild-hall.	4	8	$6\frac{1}{2}$			
		R. Fiſhborn *Eccleſia*	5	10	0			

Places.	Rapes.	Deanries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
		H. Chriſts for Lepers	4	3	9			
		R. S. Andrews	4	13	4	8	0	0
		R. S. Bartholomew	0	0	0	2	0	0
		R. S. Martin	1	6	8	5	0	0
		R. S. Olaves	4	18	9	20	0	0
		R. S. Peter the Leſs	1	6	8	18	0	0
		V. S. Peter the Great	16	8	4	30	0	0
		R. S. Pancras	8	10	10	15	0	0
		R. Wyke alias Rumbalds Wyke	4	0	0	38	0	0
Chilgrove	Chicheſter							
Chiltington	Bramber							
Chiltington	Lewis							
Chittingley	Pevenſey	V. Pevenſey	8	0	0			
Cimenſhore	Chicheſter							
Ciſsbury	Bramber							
Clapham	Arundel	R. Arundel	14	0	0			
Claverham	Pevenſey							
Clayton *cum* Kimer	Lewis	R. Lewis	21	0	10			
Climpling *alias* Slimping	Arundel	V. Arundel	9	11	0½			
Coals	Arundel							
Cockfield	Lewis							
Cocking	Chicheſter	V. Midhurſt	13	6	8			
Cold-Waltham *alias* Cudlaw	Arundel	V. Arundel but abſorbt	1	8	6½			
Colworth	Chicheſter	Pr. Chicheſter	18	13	4			
Combed	Pevenſey							
Combs	Bramber	R. Storrington	10	0	0½			
Compton	Chicheſter	V. Boxgrave	13	6	8			
Covewald	Bramber							
Cowdry	Chicheſter							
Cowford, *or* Cowfold	Lewis	V. Lewis	10	6	8			
Crabbet	Lewis							
Crowhurſt	Haſtings	R. Dallington	10	0	0			
Crawle	Haſtings							
Crawley	Lewis							
Crowbery-Hill	Pevenſey							
CUCKFIELD	Lewis	V. Lewis	20	14	2			
Cuckmere-Haven	Pevenſey							
Darting-Grig	Pevenſey							
Darlington	Haſtings	V. Dallington	8	0	0			
Dean *Eaſt*	Chicheſter	V. Boxgrave	5	4	4½	29	0	0

Dean

Places.	Rapes.	Deanries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Dean *East*	Pevenſey	V. Pevenſey	8	0	0			
Dean *Weſt*	Pevenſey	R. Pevenſey	14	5	5	46	6	0
Dean *Weſt*	Chicheſter	V. Boxgrave	6	2	11	27	19	3¾
Delſham	Bramber							
Denton	Pevenſey	R. Pevenſey	14	19	9½	44	15	0
Dichenhurſt	Bramber							
Dichfield	Pevenſey							
Dickling, *or* Ditchning	Lewis	V. Lewis	11	0	0	47	0	8
Downton	Arundel							
Drayton	Chicheſter							
Duddleſwell	Pevenſey							
Dunhurſt	Arundel							
Dunnington, *or* Doneghton	Chicheſter	V. Boxgrave	9	10	5			
Eaſtborn, *alias* Eaſtbown	Chicheſter	V. Midhurſt	6	6	8			
EASTBORN	Pevenſey	V. Pevenſey	26	1	8			
Eaſtergate	Arundel							
Eaſton	Chicheſter							
Eawood	Haſtings							
Echingham	Haſtings	R. Dallington	11	0	0			
Edburton	Bramber	R. S. Malling, *a Pec.*	16	0	0			
Eggedon, *or* Eggiden	Chicheſter	R. Midhurſt	1	9	2	20	16	8
Elſted	Chicheſter	R. Midhurſt	11	13	4			
Emley, *or* Ernley *cum* Almoditon	Chicheſter	R. Boxgrave	7	6	0½			
Emſworth	Chicheſter							
Epiton	Haſtings							
Eringham	Bramber							
Ertham	Chicheſter	V. Boxgrave	7	5	2½			
		Prebend	2	6	8			
Etchingford	Bramber	R. Pevenſey	20	0	0			
Eton	Bramber							
Ewhurſt	Haſtings	R. Dallington	12	2	6			
Exceate, *or* Exceit	Pevenſey	*A Prebend.*	10	5	0			
Fradenhurſt	Pevenſey							
Fairley	Haſtings	V. Haſtings	6	9	2			
Fakam	Bramber							
Falmer	Lewis	V. Lewis	6	10	10	8	4	4
Faret	Chicheſter							
Farnhurſt	Pevenſey							
Fawmer	Lewis							
Fawhurſt	Bramber							
Felpham	Arundel	R. Arundel	19	5	10			
Felpham	Arundel	V. Arundel	9	10	6			
Fernden	Chicheſter							

Places.	Rapes.	Deanries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Ferring	Arundel	V. Arundel	6	8	4	46	4	4½
Findon	Bramber	V. Storrington	13	3	9	20	0	0
Fishborn *New*	Chichester	R. Chichester	5	10	0			
Fittleworth	Arundel	V. Midhurst	6	13	4			
		Prebend.	2	13	4			
Flansham	Arundel							
Fletching	Pevensey	R. Pevensey	13	6	8	50	0	0
Fokinton, *or* Folkinton	Pevensey	R. Pevensey	12	0	0	38	14	4
Fontridge	Hastings							
Ford	Arundel	R. Arundel	9	6	8	27	0	0
Foundington	Chichester							
Foynton	Pevensey							
Framfield	Pevensey	V. S. Malling, *Pec.*	13	6	8	41	11	0
Franchis	Hastings							
Frent, *or* Frant	Pevensey	V. Pevensey	8	5	6			
Friston	Pevensey	V. Pevensey	7	0	0			
Frogfurl	Pevensey							
Furle, *or* Firles	Pevensey	*A Prebend.*	0	10	0			
Furley	Chichester							
Gates, *or* Eastergate	Hastings	R. Arundel	7	19	9½			
		Prebend.	8	0	0			
Gatwick	Bramber							
Gesting, *or* Gestling	Hastings	R. Hastings	12	0	7½			
Glatting	Arundel							
Glyne, *or* Glynde	Pevensey	V. S. Malling, *Pec.*	5	1	3	43	14	6
Goodwood	Chichester							
Goring	Arundel	R. Storrington	7	10	0	46	14	2
Grasham, *or* Graffham	Chichester	R. Midhurst	9	10	4			
Green, *alias* Wisborough-green	Arundel	V. Storrington	9	18	4	45	0	0
Greenly	Pevensey							
GRINSTED *East*	Pevensey	R. Lewis	20	0	0			
Grinsted *West*	Bramber							
Grombridge	Pevensey							
Guilford	Hastings	R. Hastings	8	4	7			
Hadhurst	Lewis							
Halnec	Chichester							
Hampnet *E.* and *W.*	Chichester							
Hamptonet	Arundel	V. Boxgrave						
Handcrosse	Bramber							
Hamsey	Lewis	R. Lewis	16	12	8			
Hampsted		*A Prebend.*	2	13	4			
Haneker	Chichester							
Hangleton	Lewis	R. Lewis	11	14	2	48	0	0

Hardham

Places.	Rapes.	Deanaries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Hardham	Arundel	R. Midhurſt	5	5	10	6	8	8
Hardley	Pevenſey							
Hardlings	Pevenſey							
Hartfield	Haſtings	R. Pevenſey Sine Cure	7	0	0			
Hartfield	Pevenſey	V. Pevenſey	10	0	0	47	2	6
Harting *Eaſt*	Chicheſter							
Harting, *or* Hertum *South*	Chicheſter	V. Midhurſt	9	0	0			
Harting *Weſt*	Chicheſter	R. Midhurſt	26	13	4			
HASTINGS								
S. Clement	Haſtings	R. Haſtings	23	6	10	8	18	0
All Saints	Haſtings	R. Haſtings	19	2	11	15	14	0
Haveland	Pevenſey							
Haughton	Arundel							
HAYLSHAM, *or* Haliſham	Pevenſey	V. Pevenſey	16	6	8			
Hayton	Haſtings							
Hayton	Pevenſey	R. Pevenſey	11	8	6			
Heathfield	Pevenſey	*Prebend.*	9	16	8			
Heathfield	Pevenſey	V. Dallington	10	0	0			
Heene	Bramber							
Hellingley	Pevenſey	V. Pevenſey	6	16	8			
Hemſted	Pevenſey							
Henfield	Bramber	V. Lewis	16	10	0			
Henſted	Pevenſey							
Hickſted	Lewis							
Hoadley	Haſtings							
Hoadley, *or* Howthley	Lewis	V. Lewis	9	6	0½	46	12	0
Hoadley *Eaſt*	Pevenſey	R. Pevenſey	7	6	3			
Hollington	Haſtings	V. Haſtings	8	9	2½	46	16	9
Holmsdale	Pevenſey							
Holmſted	Lewis							
Hoo	Haſtings	V. Dallington	7	2	6			
Hooke	Chicheſter							
Hoove *Villa*	Lewis	*A Prebend.*	10	0	0			
Hoove *Eccleſia*	Lewis	*A Prebend.*	4	6	8			
Hope	Haſtings							
HORSHAM	Bramber	V. Storrington	25	0	0			
Horſney *Weſt*	Chicheſter	R. Boxgrave	10	8	2			
Horſted *Cayns*	Pevenſey	R. Pevenſey	13	6	8			
Horſted *Parva*	Pevenſey	R. Pevenſey	7	0	0			
Horton	Bramber							
Howick	Arundel							
Hunſton	Arundel	V. Boxgrave	9	4	7			
Hurſt	Bramber							
Hurſt-monceaux	Haſtings	R. Dallington	20	0	0			
Hurſt-Pierpoint, *or* Per-point	Lewis	R. Lewis	15	9	7½			

Places.	Rapes.	Deanries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Hyndal	Pevenſey							
Japton	Arundel							
Ibernow, *or* Ivernold	Arundel							
Ichnor, *or* Icemore	Chicheſter							
Ickſham	Haſtings							
Iden	Haſtings	R. Dallington	18	8	6½			
Jemington, *or* Javington	Pevenſey	R. Pevenſey	20	0	0			
Ifield, *or* Iſfield	Bramber	R. S. Malling, *Pec.*	9	12	8½			
Ifield	Lewis	V. Lewis	6	8	4			
Iford, *or* Ilford	Lewis	V. Lewis	10	10	2½			
Ilſham, *or* Ileſham	Arundel	V. Haſtings	13	1	8			
Imburhurn	Pevenſey							
Iping *cum* Chicherſt	Chicheſter	R. Midhurſt	7	0	0			
Iſting-Ebourn	Chicheſter							
Kenward	Lewis							
Kingſton	Lewis							
Knelſton	Haſtings							
Knep	Bramber							
Kymere	Lewis							
Laborcy	Pevenſey							
Lamberhurſt	Haſtings							
Lavant *Eaſt*	Chicheſter	R. Pagham *Pec.*	20	18	1½			
Lavant *Weſt*	Chicheſter							
Laughton	Pevenſey	V. Pevenſey	9	11	3	48	0	0
Launcing *North*	Bramber							
Launcing *South*	Bramber	R. Storrington	6	9	4½	26	0	0
Laythorn	Chicheſter							
Lee	Arundel							
Legthorn	Chicheſter							
S. Leonard's *Foreſt*	Bramber							
Lettington	Pevenſey							
Leugnerſh	Chicheſter							
Lewis *Town*	Lewis	R. S. Andrew	8	10	10			
		R. S. John *by the Caſtle*	4	10	10			
		R. S. Mary Magd.	5	0	0			
		R. S. Mary *in the Market*	7	6	10½			
		R. S. Michael *in the Market*	8	15	0	13	0	0
		R. All Saints	7	0	0	9	14	2
		R. S. Peter *and* S. Mary	12	6	8			
Linchmere	Chicheſter							
Lindfield Darches	Lewis	V. Midhurſt	11	0	0			

Littleton,

Places.	Rapes.	Deanries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Littleton, *or* Litlington	Arundel	R. Pevenſey	12	13	6½	50	0	0
Lockfield	Pevenſey							
Loddeſwell	Chicheſter							
Lollington	Pevenſey	V. Pevenſey	6	12	11	8	0	0
Louchfield	Pevenſey							
Loxwood	Arundel							
Ludley	Pevenſey							
Ludſham	Pevenſey							
Ludgerſhall	Chicheſter	R. Midhurſt	8	0	0			
Lydſey	Chicheſter							
Lymiſter	Arundel	V. Arundel	9	1	3			
Lythe *Chap.*	Chicheſter							
Maidhurſt, *or* Madhurſt	Arundel	V. Arundel	6	9	2	17	11	9
Mayes	Pevenſey							
Marden	Chicheſter	*A Prebend.*	4	15	0			
Marsfield	Pevenſey	R. Pevenſey	12	0	0			
Mawling	Pevenſey							
Maxfield	Haſtings							
Mayfield	Pevenſey	V. S. Malling, *a Pec.*	17	13	4			
Merden *Eaſt*	Chicheſter	V. Boxgrave	4	16	8	37	15	9
Merden *North*	Chicheſter	V. Boxgrave	6	17	8½	36	0	3
Merden *Upper*	Chicheſter							
Merden *Weſt*	Chicheſter							
Merſton	Chicheſter	R. Boxgrave	7	4	7			
Michelgrove	Arundel							
Michelham	Pevenſey							
Mitching, *or* Meching, *alias* Newhaven	Lewis	R. Lewis	8	3	4	44	18	8
Middleborough	Haſtings							
MIDHURST	Chicheſter							
Mid-Lavant	Chicheſter							
Middleton	Arundel	R. Arundel	5	10	10			
Middleton	Pevenſey	*A Prebend.*	2	3	4			
Monſcomb	Lewis							
More	Arundel							
Munfield	Haſtings	V. Dallington	5	13	4	46	5	4
Mundham *North*	Chicheſter	V. Boxgrave	9	0	10	44	1	6
Mundham *South*	Chicheſter							
Naſh	Bramber							
Nenfield	Haſtings	V. Dallington	8	0	0			
Newick	Lewis							
Newtimber	Lewis	R. Lewis	8	8	4			
Nordiham, *or* Northiham	Haſtings	R. Dallington	15	10	2½			

Places.	Rapes.	Deanries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Northey	Haſtings							
Norton	Pevenſey							
Nutborn	Chicheſter							
Nuthurſt	Bramber	R. Storrington	10	10	0			
Nutley	Pevenſey							
Odmere, *or* Odilmore	Haſtings	V. Dallington	8	5	2½			
Offam	Arundel							
Offington	Bramber							
Oakhurſt	Arundel							
Oldbury	Chicheſter							
Ovingdean, *or* Ovington	Lewis	R. Lewis	9	5	10			
Oure, Orre, *or* Oare	Haſtings	R. Haſtings	3	6	2½	43	4	0
Owving, *or* Oving	Chicheſter	V. Boxgrave	10	11	10½			
Pagham	Chicheſter	V. Pagham	9	18	9			
Pains	Lewis	R. Pagham	5	17	6			
Pangden	Lewis							
Parach	Pevenſey							
Parham	Arundel	R. Storrington	10	0	0	33	11	8
Paſhley	Haſtings							
Patcham, *or* Petcham	Lewis	V. Lewis	7	1	5½			
Patching	Bramber	R. Terring	13	13	4			
Pearching	Lewis							
Peaſemerſhe	Haſtings	V. Dallington	5	9	2	44	12	9
Penhurſt	Haſtings	R. Dallington	3	18	4	43	0	0
Peppering	Arundel							
Peppleſham	Haſtings							
Peſt, *or* Pert	Haſtings	R. Haſtings	4	15	10			
PETWORTH	Arundel	R. Midhurſt	41	10	5			
Pevenſey, *or* Pemſey	Pevenſey	V. Pevenſey	18	7	8½			
Piddinghoe	Lewis	V. Lewis	7	14	2	23	14	6
Pigions	Arundel							
Plaiſlow	Chicheſter							
Pleaden, *or* Playdon	Haſtings	R. Dallington	12	0	0			
Plumpton, *or* Plympton	Lewis	R. Lewis	10	0	0			
Poling	Arundel	V. Arundel	10	0	0	49	9	0
Poynings, *or* Tonings	Lewis	R. Lewis	16	0	0			
Pophall	Chicheſter							
Portſlade	Lewis	V. Lewis	8	18	9	41	0	0
Pownſey	Pevenſey							
Preſton	Chicheſter							
Preſton *cum* Hova	Lewis	V. Lewis	8	18	9	41	0	0
Preſton *Eaſt*	Arundel							
Pulborough, *or* Pulburgh	Arundel	R. Storrington	19	7	0½			

Places.	Rapes.	Deanaries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Pycombe	Lewis	R. Lewis	15	8	9			
Raston *cum* Hurditon	Chichester	R. Boxgrave						
Radmill	Lewis	R. Lewis	15	6	0½			
Rallingdean, *or* Rottingdean	Lewis	R. Lewis	9	10	0			
Ratten	Pevensey							
Raumer	Chichester							
Ringmer, *or* Rugmer	Pevensey	V. S. Malling	13	0	8			
Ripe	Pevensey	R. Pevensey	11	10	0			
River	Chichester							
Rogate	Chichester	R. Midhurst	10	5	0	47	11	2
Rooks-Hill	Chichester							
Rotherbridge	Hastings							
Rotherfield	Pevensey	R. Pevensey	27	13	6			
Rotterbridge	Arundel							
Rowdant	Lewis							
Rowdell	Bramber							
Rudgwick	Arundel	R. Storrington, *Sine Cure*	13	2	6			
Rudgwick	Arundel	V. Storrington	7	10	0			
Rumbaldswick	Chichester							
Runcton	Chichester							
Rusper	Bramber	R. Storrington	9	10	10			
Ruffington	Arundel	V. Arundel	6	0	0	28	19	3½
Rye	Hastings	V. Hastings	41	13	4	49	10	6
Salehurst	Hastings	V. Dallington	14	0	0			
Sand	Arundel							
Schelley	Bramber							
Seaford	Bramber	*A Prebend.*	9	16	8			
Seal, *alias* Beding	Bramber	V. Lewis	8	0	0			
Sedlescomb	Lewis							
Sedgwick	Bramber							
Selham, *or* Sulham	Chichester	R. Midhurst	4	16	0½	39	16	8
Selhurst	Chichester							
Selmston	Pevensey	V. Pevensey	7	6	0½	44	15	7
Selsey	Chichester	V. Boxgrave	11	3	4			
Selsey	Chichester	V. Boxgrave	8	0	0			
		Prebend.	9	10	0			
Selscomb, *or* Sidlescomb	Hastings	R. Dallington	9	4	2			
Shefield	Pevensey							
Shelbred	Chichester							
Shermanbury	Bramber	R. Lewis	4	19	4			
Shipley	Bramber							
SHOREHAM *New*	Bramber	V. Lewis	6	1	8	14	3	9
Shoreham *Old*	Bramber	V. Lewis	7	13	6½	16	6	9

Places.	Rapes.	Deanries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Shortfield	Bramber							
Shripney	Chicheſter							
Siddleſham	Chicheſter	V. Boxgrave	7	10	10			
		Prebend.	13	0	0			
Sidley	Haſtings							
Singleten	Chicheſter	R. Boxgrave	6	13	4	50	0	0
Slaugham	Lewis	R. Lewis	10	19	2			
Slindon	Arundel	R. Pagham	14	13	1½			
Slinfold, *alias* Slinfield	Bramber	V. Storrington	7	7	6			
Smeadley	Haſtings							
Smythaw	Arundel							
Snowting, *or* Sumpting, *cum Cap. de* Cockam	Bramber	V. Storrington	8	7	1			
Sockneys	Haſtings							
Southes	Lewis	R. Lewis	16	0	10			
Southweek	Bramber	R. Lewis	9	14	2	48	0	0
Stamerham	Bramber							
Stanmer	Lewis	R. S. Malling	16	0	0			
Stedham, *cum* Heyſhed	Chicheſter	R. Midhurſt	17	18	6½			
Stenning	Bramber	V. Storrington	15	0	0			
Stoke *North*	Arundel	V. Arundel	5	14	4½			
Stoke *South*	Arundel	R. Arundel	11	15	10			
Stonham	Haſtings							
Stonelinch	Pevenſey							
Stopham	Arundel	R. Midhurſt	5	12	8½	39	16	8
Storington	Arundel	R. Storrington	18	0	0			
Stotover	Chicheſter							
Stoughton	Chicheſter	V. Boxgrave	8	10	0	26	15	1
Street	Lewis							
Strotham	Bramber							
Sulton, *or* Sullington	Arundel	R. Storrington	12	17	6			
Summerley	Chicheſter	*A Prebend.*	4	10	0			
Sutton	Pevenſey	R. Midhurſt	15	0	10			
Sutton, *cum* Seaford	Pevenſey	V. Pevenſey	11	15	0	39	0	0
	Pevenſey	*Prebend.*	18	6	8			
Tablehurſt	Pevenſey							
Teleſcomb, *or* Tediſcomb	Lewis	R. Lewis	13	13	4	40	0	0
Telham	Haſtings							
TERRING	Bramber	R. Terring, *Sine Cure*	22	13	4			
Terring	Bramber	V. Terring	8	13	4			
Thakam	Bramber	R. Storrington	14	9	9½			
Thorney	Chicheſter	*A Prebend.*	12	0	0			
Thurlow	Chicheſter							

Tillington,

Places.	Rapes.	Deanries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Tillington, *or* Tolliton	Arundel	R. Midhurſt	13	10	0			
Tiſehurſt	Haſtings	V. Dallington	18	7	6			
Torrington	Arundel							
Torton	Arundel							
Tottington	Bramber							
Tratton, *or* Trotton	Chicheſter	R. Midhurſt	9	0	0			
Treford	Chicheſter							
Truly	Bramber							
Turwick	Chicheſter	R. Midhurſt	5	0	5	46	1	6½
Tuſlons	Haſtings							
Twyneham	Lewis	R. Lewis	10	15	5			
Tyes	Lewis							
Uckfield	Pevenſey							
Udimere	Haſtings							
Upthorn, *alias* Ipthorn	Chicheſter	*A Prebend.*	10	0	0			
Watchington	Bramber							
Wadehurſt	Pevenſey	V. S. Malling,	15	1	0			
Wakehurſt	Lewis							
Walberton	Arundel	V. Arundel	10	9	2	49	5	10
Waldern	Pevenſey	R. Pevenſey	13	4	7			
Walderton	Chicheſter							
Walcbeech	Pevenſey							
Waltham	Chicheſter	R. Boxgrave	6	2	11	41	6	4
		A Prebend	11	0	0			
Wammingore	Lewis							
Wapinghor	Bramber							
Wapsburn	Lewis							
Warbleton	Haſtings	R. Dallington	13	6	8			
Wardley	Pevenſey							
Warminghurſt	Bramber							
Warnham	Bramber	V. Storrington	10	10	2½			
Wartling	Haſtings	V. Dallington	10	0	2½			
Waſhington	Bramber	V. Storrington	9	10	0	30	0	0
Watcomb	Haſtings							
Watlington	Haſtings	R. Dallington	7	4	7	48	5	8
Weeke	Arundel							
Wellingham	Pevenſey							
Wepham	Arundel							
Weſtborn	Chicheſter	R. Boxgrave *Sine Cure*	24	13	4			
Weſtborn	Chicheſter	V. Boxgrave	10	10	5	38	12	4
Weſtbury	Haſtings	*A Prebend.*	6	0	0			
Weſtergate	Chicheſter							
Weſterton	Chicheſter							
Weſtfield	Haſtings	V. Dallington	11	6	8			
Weſtham	Haſtings	V. Pevenſey	21	10	10			

Weſtmiſton

Places.	Rapes.	Deanries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Weſtmiſton, *or* Weſtminton	Lewis	R. Lewis	22	4	2			
Whilden	Lewis							
Whiteden	Pevenſey							
Whitring	Chicheſter	*A Prebend.*	20	0	0			
Whurlington	Pevenſey							
Wickham	Bramber							
Wiggenholt, *cum* Gretham	Arundel	R. Storrington	7	4	4½			
Wike	Chicheſter							
Willingham	Pevenſey							
Willington, *or* Willingdon	Pevenſey	V. Pevenſey	12	0	0	37	11	6
Wilmington	Pevenſey	V. Pevenſey	8	0	0	25	2	6
Wilton	Haſtings							
WINCHELSEA	Haſtings	R. Haſtings	8	0	0	28	0	0
Winchelſea *Old*	Haſtings	R. Haſtings	2	6	8			
Windham	Bramber	*A Prebend.*	9	16	8			
Winton	Pevenſey							
Wiſton	Bramber	R. Storrington	12	13	4			
Withdean	Lewis							
Withiham	Pevenſey	R. Pevenſey	25	5	5			
Witterington *Eaſt*	Chicheſter	R. Boxgrave	6	16	8			
Witterington *Weſt*	Chicheſter	V. Boxgrave	10	3	4	26	19	8
Wivelsfield	Lewis							
Wodmancote	Bramber	R. Lewis	13	1	10½			
Wogham	Lewis							
Wolbeding, *or* Wolberdham	Chicheſter	R. Midhurſt	7	0	10			
Wollavington	Bramber							
Woodridge	Haſtings							
Woodhorn, *alias* Erlington	Pevenſey	*A Prebend.*	20	13	4			
Worham	Bramber							
Worſham	Haſtings							
Worth	Lewis	R. Lewis	13	3	4			
Worting	Bramber							
Wotton	Lewis							
Wotton	Pevenſey							
Yapton	Arundel	R. Arundel	7	11	0½	43	16	0¾

SUSSEX	Chichester	Midhurst	Petworth	Arundel	Terring	Stening	Horsham	Shoreham	Grinsted	Buckhurst	Ditchling	Brightelmstead	Lewis	Haylsham	Battell	Eastbourn	Hasting	Winchelsea	Rye	Pembey	Mayfield	Buckstead	Hoadley	Ardingleigh	Pulboro	Billingshurst
Rotherfield N	37	35	30	30	15	21	19	21	9	5	15	18	13	11	13	16	20	21	22	16	2	5	8	11	25	23
Billingshurst NE	15	12	7	10	21	7	6	12	16	20	13	15	18	27	38	30	39	43	43	31	24	20	22	13	4	35
Pulboro NE	13	11	5	7	7	7	9	11	20	23	13	15	18	9	36	31	42	44	45	32	26	22	23	15	35	
Ardingleigh NE	27	24	19	20	15	13	8	14	5	8	8	13	12	8	23	22	28	31	32	23	13	9	12	25		
Hoadleigh E	33	33	28	29	20	17	20	16	13	10	10	12	6	6	13	11	17	21	22	11	7	4	39			
Buckstead E	32	32	26	25	20	17	17	16	9	6	10	13	8	9	15	14	20	23	23	15	5	34				
Mayfield E	38	36	30	30	25	22	20	20	10	6	14	18	12	0	12	15	18	19	20	14	37					
Pembey E	42	43	37	35	28	26	30	24	23	20	19	20	14	6	7	4	0	13	15	47						
Rye E	54	55	49	48	40	38	39	33	30	26	31	32	27	18	10	18	8	2	47							
Winchelsea E	54	53	48	46	40	38	39	36	30	25	30	32	26	27	8	17	6	49								
Hastings E	50	50	45	43	37	34	13	32	28	24	27	28	22	13	7	12	50									
Eastbourne E	40	40	35	31	25	24	28	20	23	20	18	17	12	6	10	49										
Battell E	44	45	40	37	32	29	30	28	22	18	23	24	18	9	45											
Haylsham E	38	38	32	30	24	21	25	20	18	14	15	15	10	45												
Lewis E	28	28	23	20	14	12	17	9	14	14	6	6	40													
Brighthelmsto E	23	24	19	15	9	7	15	4	18	17	5	45														
Ditchling E	25	23	18	16	10	7	11	6	12	13	36															
Buchurst N	34	31	26	27	22	18	15	19	4	28																
Grinsted NE	31	28	22	25	20	16	11	18	25																	
Shoreham E	19	20	15	10	5	5	13	45																		
Horsham NE	21	17	12	15	13	10	47																			
Stening NE	17	17	11	9	4	39																				
Terring E	14	16	11	7	45																					
Arundell E	8	10	8	47																						
Petworth N	10	6	40																							
Midhurst N	8	45																								

SUSSEX sends XX Members to Parliament has XVI Market Towns and 312 Parishes is divided into 65 Hundreds containing 1140000 Acres and 21537 Houses and about 129000 Houses in Compass 158 Miles

Arundel

Bramber

Chichester

Grinstead

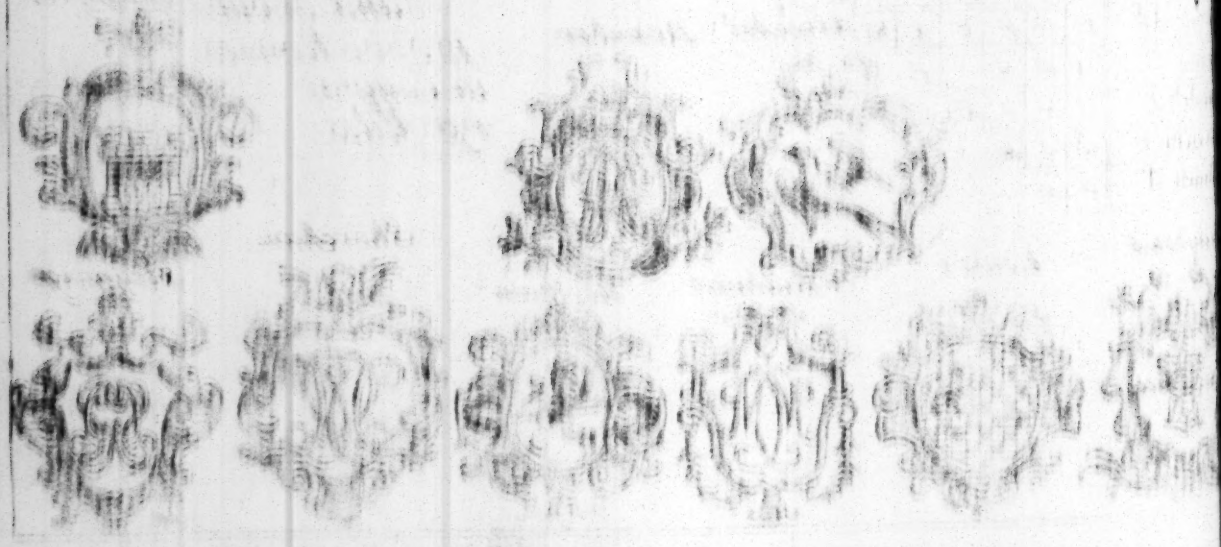
Lewes

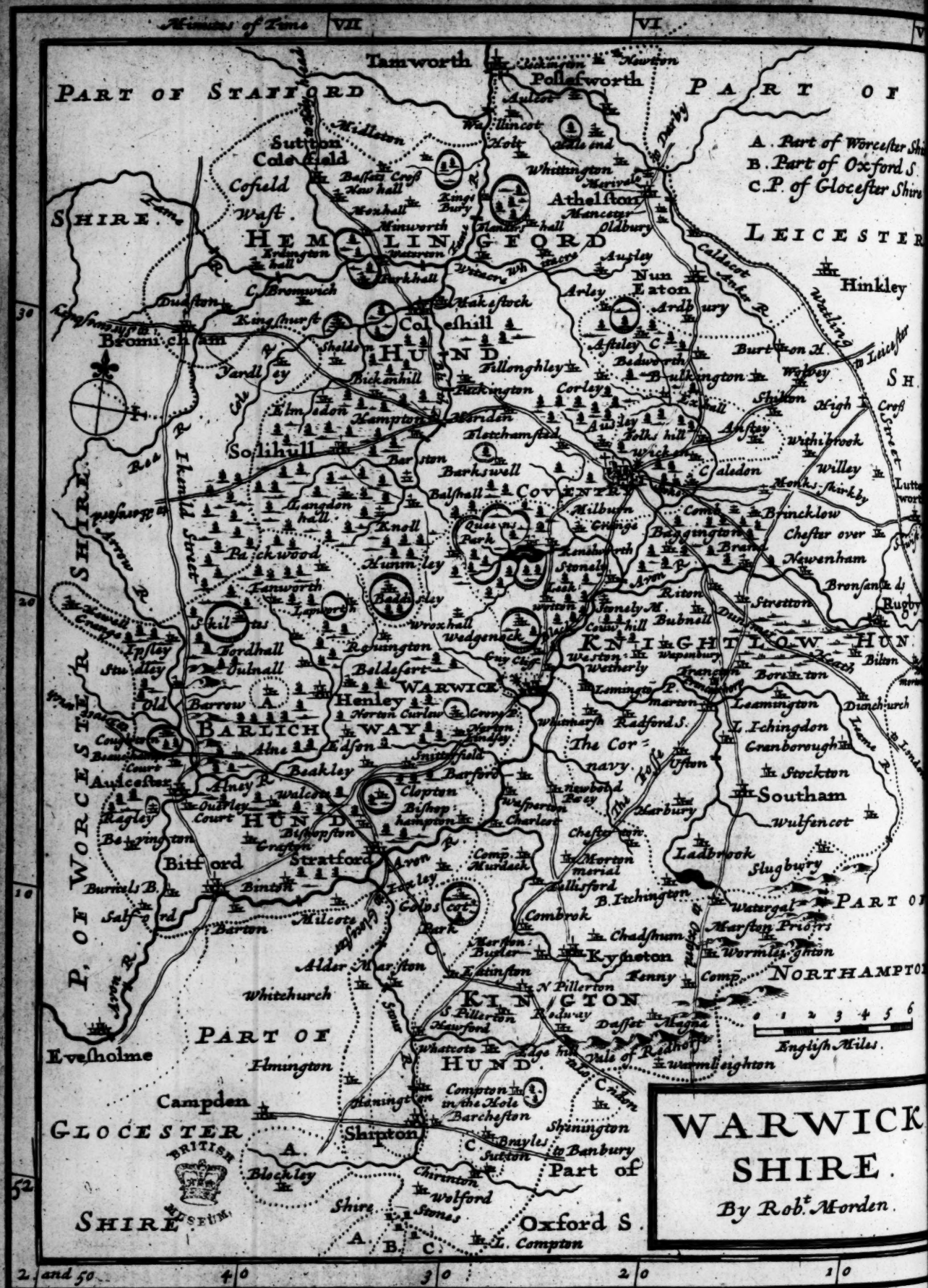
Midhurst

Horsham

Shoreham

Steyning




WARWICK SHIRE.
By Robt. Morden.
Minutes of Time
VII
VI
PART OF STAFFORD
PART OF
LEICESTER
SHIRE
HEMLINGFORD
HUND
COVENTRY
KNIGHTLOW HUN
WARWICK
BARLICH WAY
HUND
KINGTON
HUND
PART OF
NORTHAMPTON
PART OF
GLOCESTER
SHIRE
Part of
Oxford S.
P. OF WORCESTER SHIRE
A. Part of Worcester Shire
B. Part of Oxford S.
C. P. of Glocester Shire
Tamworth
Pollesworth
Sutton Coleffield
Athelston
Nun Eaton
Hinkley
Bromicham
Coleshill
Solihull
Kenilworth
Henley
Southam
Stratford
Bitford
Evesholme
Campden
Shipton
Kyneton
Rugby
English Miles
0 1 2 3 4 5 6
30
20
10
52
2 and 50
40
30
20
10

Warwickſhire.

THE County of *Warwick*, called ſo anciently by the *Saxons*, as it ſtill is, but in the *Saxon* Annals Ƿæpingrcipe, is an Inland Country, bounded on the East by *Northamptonſhire* and *Leiceſterſhire*, and the Military Way called *Watling-ſtreet*, on the South with *Oxfordſhire* and *Glouceſterſhire*, on the Weſt, for the greateſt Part, with *Worceſterſhire*, and the reſt with *Staffordſhire*, which alſo is the Boundary of the whole Northern Side. It lies in the Dioceſes of *Worceſter*, and *Lichfield* and *Coventry*; and is in Circumference 110 (tho' others ſay 135) Miles, not Circular (tho' in the Map it ſeems ſo almoſt at firſt Sight) but of ſomething an Oblong Figure, being in Length 33 Miles from South to North, and in Breadth from Eaſt to Weſt 26 Miles, in which Space are contain'd 670,000 Acres of Ground, 17 Market Towns, 158 Pariſhes, in which are many Villages and Hamlets, and 21,973 Houſes.

In the Times of the *Britains* this County was one of thoſe Countries (as Mr. *Cambden* tells us) that belong'd to the *Cornabii* or *Cornarii*, (of whom we have given the beſt Account we can find in *Cheſhire*) but he confeſſes, that there is not the leaſt Footſtep of the Name remaining at this Day in any of the Towns; and therefore, ſince Mr. *Speed* makes this County to belong to the *Catieuchlani*, it may very well be the Subject of our Antiquaries Searches to ſettle this Diverſity of Opinions more exactly.

When the *Saxons* poſſeſſed this Part of *Britain*, and having expelled the Natives, ſettled themſelves in their Room, and divided it into ſeven Kingdoms, this County became Part of the *Mercian* Kingdom, which was much the largeſt of them, containing 17 of thoſe Shires into which this Nation was afterwards divided. We do not find, that there was in thoſe Times, nor afterward, any Earls of this County under the *Saxon* Monarchs, but the Earls of *Mercia* preſided over the whole Province. What particularly concern'd this County under them may be referred to the Acts of the two celebrated Ladies, *Ethelfreda*, the Wife of *Ethelred* Earl of *Mercia*, and *Godiva*, the incomparable Wife of good Earl *Leofrick*, who were conſiderable Benefactors to ſome Parts of it; for *Ethelfreda* governing the Province of *Mercia* after her Husband's deceaſe, exercis'd herſelf in conducting Armies, and building Towns, of which laſt ſhe

erected in this County *Tamworth*, *Stafford*, *Warwick*, *Monkskirby*, and *Wardebirh*. And *Godiva* having an extraordinary Affection to the City of *Coventry*, purchaſed a Grant to the Inhabitants of her Husband, to be free from Servitude, many evil Cuſtoms and Exactions, upon theſe hard Conditions, (if the Story be true, for ſome call it a Legend) That ſhe ſhould ride on Horſeback Naked, from one End of the Town to the other, in the Sight of all the People. She ask'd him, *Whether he would give her Leave ſo to do?* To which he reply'd, *Yes*, yet doubtleſs thinking her Modeſty was a ſufficient Reſtraint to ſo ſhameful an Action. However, for the Good of the Town, ſhe did it, and the Inhabitants at this Day believe themſelves ſo much beholden to this Lady for moſt of their Privileges, that they ſtill keep up an annual Memorial of the Action, ſo advantageous to their City.

We meet with nothing memorable of this County in General under the *Saxon* Monarchs, 'till *William* the *Norman* poſſeſſed himſelf of the Crown by the Conqueſt of King *Harold* I. at the Battle of *Haſtings* in *Suſſex*; after which that victorious Prince knowing himſelf obliged to the Valour of his great Captains, was forced to diſpoſſeſs moſt of the *Saxons* of their Lands and Eſtates to Reward his *Normans*, which, as he did in other Counties, ſo he did in this, and gave to

	Manors.
Hugh de Montgomery abovementioned —	11
Hugh de Abrineis aforeſaid —	1
Robert Earl of *Mallent* and *Leiceſter* —	64
Robert de Veſci —	2
Nigel de Albini —	14
Ralph de Mortimer —	1
Alberic de Vere —	26
Jeffrey de Magnavil —	2
Henry de Ferrers —	6
Jeffrey de Wirce —	12
Robert de Marmion —	1
Ralph de Limeſi —	1
Hugh de Grantmaiſnil —	5
Harold de Sudley —	2
William Fitz-auſculph —	7
Hugh de Say of *Riccard's* Caſtle —	10
Robert d'Oiley —	1
Urſo d'Abitot —	2
Robert de Stafford —	26
William Mohun —	1
Haſcoit Muſard —	4

This is all the General Hiſtory of this County, (that is come to our Knowledge) what concerns particular Families and Towns, will come under our Topographical Survey, to which we ſhall now come, firſt premoniſhing our Reader, that beſides what we meet with of Note in Mr. *Cambden*, and others, we ſhall not diſown that Sir *William Dugdale's* Hiſtory of *Warwickſhire*, ſo much admired by all our Modern Writers, hath been of particular Uſe to us in this Compoſition; which the Reader we hope will the rather pardon, becauſe the Book itſelf is ſo hard to be gotten that it could not be procured in the Bookſellers Shops, but was communicated to us out of a Gentleman's Library.

When this County was divided into Hundreds by King *Alfred*, for the Security of the Inhabitants and Travellers, there ſeems to have been Ten at leaſt appointed, if not more, for we find ſo many in *Domeſday-Book* particularly mention'd, *viz.* *Foxhole* Hundred, *Honesbury*, *Tremelaus*, *Berriceſton*, *Mereton*, *Stanley*, *Bomelaw*, *Pathlau*, *Furnecumbe*, and *Coleſhill* Hundreds; but they continued not diſtinct long, for our Records in the following Reigns mention no more Hundreds but Five at moſt, which are ſtill in Uſe, *viz.*

Barlichway.	*Coventry Liberty.*
Hemlingford.	*Kineton*, or *Kington.*
Knightlow.	

Of the Hundred of BARLICHWAY.

This Hundred, which was anciently called the Hundred of *Furnecumbe*, is bounded on the Eaſt with the Hundred of *Knightlow*, on the South with Part of *Gloceſterſhire*, on the Weſt with *Worceſterſhire*, and on the North with the Hundred of *Hemling-*

Hemlingford. It is thought to take its Name from a little Plot of Ground about eight Yards ſquare, incloſed with a Hedge, and ſituate upon the Top of a Hill, where there is a Court kept twice a Year, by the Name of *Barlichway-Greve*, Parcel of the Hundreds *de Barlichway*. The Fee of this Hundred hath long been (as we ſuppoſe it now is) in the Crown, as appears from the Sheriffs Accounts in King *Henry* II's and King *John*'s Time, for the Profits of the Court Leet, Fines for Murder, and Warth-Money, which laſt our Antiquaries ſcarce know what it is. The Towns and Villages of this Hundred are,

Alceſter, a Market-Town, whoſe Market is weekly on *Tueſday*, and Fair yearly on the Eve of S. *Giles*, and ſeven Days after. It is a Place of great Antiquity, which is fully proved by the old Foundations of Buildings, *Roman* Bricks, and Coins both of Gold, Silver, and Braſs, frequently found there, and one of the old *Roman* Ways called *Ickenild-ſtreet*, (ſtill known by the Name of *Ickle-ſtreet*) which paſſeth thro' the Town. The Lordſhip of this Place (then reputed a Borough) was in the Crown from the Conqueſt, and the Kings had a Manſion here, at which they ſometimes reſided. But King *Henry* I. who was a Lover of Concubines, gave it to Sir *Robert Corbet*, whoſe Daughter was one of them, by whom he had a Son named *Reginald*, whom he made Earl of *Cornwall*. This Daughter marry'd *Henry Fitz-herbert* afterwards, and his other Daughter marry'd *William Boterell*, or *Botreux*. After Sir *Robert*'s Death, the Legitimate Iſſue of his two Daughters ought to have inherited this Manor as Coheirs, but *Reginald*, the King's Natural Son by the Eldeſt, kept out *Peter Fitz-herbert*, her lawful Heir, from the Poſſeſſion of her Moiety; but *Henry*, *Reginald*'s Son, being found Guilty of adhering to the King's Enemies in *Normandy*, his Eſtates eſcheated to the King, and ſo the Moiety of this Manor was reſtored to *Peter Fitz-herbert* the right Heir. His Son *Reginald* ſold his Moiety to *Walter de Beauchamp*, Brother of *William de Beauchamp*, firſt Earl of *Warwick* of that Name. He took upon him the Croſs to go to the Holy Land, 53 *Hen.* 3. obtained the Fair above-mention'd in this Place, and a Charter of Free-warren for all his Demeſne Lands here. He wrote himſelf Lord of *Alceſter*, and procured that the Fair upon S. *Giles*'s Day, being found inconvenient, ſhould be removed to the Eve of S. *Faith*, and ſeven Days after. His Son *Walter*, 10 *Edw.* 2. obtained a Charter for another Fair in this Place upon the Eve of S. *Barnabas*, and ſeven Days after. His Brothers *William* and *Giles* ſucceeded him for want of Iſſue; which laſt, after the Eſtate was come to him, obtained 14 *Edw.* 3. a Charter to fortify his Manor Houſe (called *Beauchamp's-Court*) in this Town, with a Wall of Lime and Stone, and embattle it for his Poſterity. His Great Grandſon Sir *Richard Beauchamp* purchaſed of *Thomas Botreaux* the other Moiety of this Manor; and having performed many good and acceptable Services to King *Henry* VI. and his Father King *Henry* V. he obtained a Charter of many ample Immunities and Privileges, and among them, another Fair yearly on the Eve of S. *Dunſtan*, and two Days following, in this Town. He was alſo the ſame Year advanced to the Dignity and Title of Lord *Beauchamp* of *Powike*, and ſo bore the Name of both Places. He left three Daughters Coheirs of his Eſtates, of which the eldeſt, *Elizabeth*, marrying to Sir *Robert Willoughby*, had for her Part this Manor of *Alceſter*, and other Lands, and left it to his Daughter and Coheir *Elizabeth*, who marrying *Fulk Grevill*, ſhe not only carry'd this Lordſhip to him, but was the Means of his being created Lord *Brooke* of *Beauchamp's-Court*. He left it to his Brother *Robert*. This Manor was held of the King by Sargeanty, by the Service of finding half an Horſe with a Rider well accoutred.

The Church was firſt given by *Ralph Boteler* to the Monks of *Alceſter* upon his founding a Monaſtry there, but it afterwards came to the Nuns of *Cokehill* in *Worceſterſhire*. *Peter Fitz-herbert*, and *William de Botreux*, Lords of the Town,

diſputed the Right of Patronage with thoſe Nuns, but at length yielded it to them, 11 *Henry* III. and they after preſented to it without Moleſtation; but they paid them a Portion out of it, of two Marks and an Half. In the South Iſle of this Church is a fine Monument for Sir *Fulk Greville*, Kt. and *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *Edward Willoughby*, Eſq; Son and Heir of *Robert Willoughby*, Ld *Brooke*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, one of the Heirs of Lord *Beauchamp* of *Powike*, who dy'd, he in 1569, and ſhe in 1560.

Within this Pariſh Church were two Chantries, one in the Chapel of our Lady, founded by one of the *Botelers* of *Overſley*, (*Dugdale* ſuppoſeth it was *John de Boteler*, becauſe he preſented to it 15 *Edw.* 1.) who appointed that a Prieſt ſerving there ſhould ſing Maſs every Day at ſix of the Clock in the Morning, and therein to pray for the Souls of the Founders. To this Chantry did *Petronill*, the Widow of *Robert Squire* of *Alceſter*, 7 *Ed.* 3. give three Meſſuages, 16 Acres of Land, four Acres of Meadow, and 20 Shillings Rent, with the Appurtenances lying in *Alceſter*, for Divine Service to be celebrated there, for the Soul of *Edward* II. late King of *England*, as alſo for her own and her Huſband's Souls, their Children, Anceſtors, and all the Faithful deceas'd. The Revenue of it, 26 *Hen.* 8. was certify'd to be by the Year 6*l.* The *Botelers* ſucceſſively preſented to this Chantry, as did afterwards the *Nevils*; but in the Reign of King *Henry* VII. Sir *William Beauchamp* of *Alceſter*, obtain'd the Patronage for himſelf and Poſterity.

The other Chantry was founded by the Son of *Giles de Beauchamp*, named *John*, for one Prieſt to ſing Maſs daily, and perform divine Service in the ſaid Church at the Altar of *All Saints*; and for the Maintenance of the ſaid Prieſt, he gave 11 Meſſuages, one Shop, 11 Acres of Land, and four Acres of Meadow, lying in *Alceſter*. In 7 *Hen.* 4. this Chantry had an Addition made to it by two Prieſts, *John Weſton*, and *Rob. Canil*, who gave four Meſſuages, and four Acres of Land thereto, lying within the Precincts of this Town. It was valu'd 26 *Hen.* 8. at 4*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* *per Ann.*

Henley, *Heanley*, or as it is commonly call'd, *Hanley in Arden*, a Market Town, whoſe Market is weekly on Monday, and fair yearly on St. *Luke*'s Day, *October* 18. It was anciently a Member of *Wotton-wawen*; but was after annexed to *Beaudeſert*, which lies near it. It is not mention'd in the Conqueror's Survey, becauſe it belonged at that Time to *Wotton-wawen*. It was at the Time one of the Lordſhips given by that King to *Robert de Stafford*, who gave it to *Thurſtan de Montfort*, who built a ſtrong Caſtle near it, call'd *Beldeſert*, and made it his Seat, as it contin-nu'd to his Family for divers Ages. In King *Stephen*'s Reign, *Maud* the Empreſs granted this *Thurſtan* a Market to be kept at his Caſtle here, which was the Occaſion of building the Town for the Reception of the Market-People at the Bottom of the Hill, on which the Caſtle ſtood. *Peter de Montfort*, his Son, ſettled the Market on Monday weekly, and obtain'd a yearly Fair, on the Eve and Day of St. *Giles*, *Sept.* 1. The Market here yielded 15 Pounds Profit to the Lord, 11 *Hen.* 3. but after the Battle of *Eveſham*, very little, becauſe it was then burnt; but it recover'd again in ſome Meaſure in King *Edward* I's Reign, and was call'd the Borough of *Henley*, having 69 Burgeſſes in it; and in King *Edward* III's Time, the Market grew well frequented. From the *Montforts* it paſſed, for lack of Iſſue by *Guy de Montfort*, to *Thomas de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, and his Heirs, of whom Sir *William Beauchamp*, Lord *Bergavenny*, was the laſt; and after him it deſcended, 9 *Rich.* 2. to Sir *Thomas Boteler*, and his Heirs. Sir *Ralph Boteler*, Lord *Sudeley*, was poſſeſs'd of it, 27 *Hen.* 6. and obtain'd two other Fairs for this Town, to be kept yearly on Tueſday in *Whitſun*-Week, and St. *Luke*'s Day, and two Days after each of them. From the *Botelers* it paſſed by Daughters, to Sir *John Norbury*, and *William Belknap*, Eſq; who alienating it to *Ambroſe Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*, it came to the Crown by his Death without Iſſue, and there continu'd, 'till King *James* I.

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gave it to *John* Lord *Digby*, *Reg.* 17. to defray his Charges in the *Spaniſh* Embaſſy.

The Chapel here, which was dedicated to St. *John* Baptiſt, was built 41 *Edw.* 3. at the ſole Charge of the Inhabitants, for their Village only, becauſe there was ſo great a Diſtance from the Pariſh-Church of *Wotton-Warwen*, to which they belonged, and the Ways to it were ſo dirty in Winter. Their Licence to build it, was granted and confirm'd by *William Wittleſey*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*, and the Prior and Vicar of *Wotton*. The People by this Conceſſion were to provide and maintain a Prieſt at their own Charges, for the Celebration of Divine Service, who might church Women, adminiſter Sacraments to old and decrepid People, and perform all other Parochial Rites, Burials only excepted, but without any Damage to the Vicar. It is ſaid, one *William Fiſhyde* had a Purpoſe to found a Chantry in this Chapel, for one Prieſt to pray for his good Eſtate, and that he did amortize three Meſſuages in *Henley* for that End; but we can't find that he ever perform'd it. Near the Chapel was an Hoſpital, built for poor People and Strangers in King *Henry* VI's Reign, by the Encouragement of *John Carpenter*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*, who gave an Indulgence of three Years to the Contributors; but we do not find it came to Perfection. *Ralph Boteler*, Lord *Sudley*, alſo founded a Guild in this Chapel, for four Prieſts to pray for his Soul, which was diſſolved 37 *Hen.* 8. Before the Diſſolution, Weddings and publick Feaſts were by Cuſtom kept in the Gild-Houſe, where were all manner of Utenſils for that Purpoſe; but now they are all gone, but a little Pewter.

Stratford, *Stradford*, or *Streatford upon Avon*, a Lordſhip belonging to the Biſhoprick of *Worceſter* 300 Years before the Conqueſt, given to that See by *Athelard*, a Viceroy in *Worceſterſhire*. About an 100 Years after, *Herbert* being then Biſhop of it, *Berthulf* King of *Mercia*, granted divers Privileges to this Place, *viz.* to be free from all Tributes and Taxes, for all their Lands, Paſtures, Woods, Rivers, Fiſheries, *&c.* yea, every Thing that might create them any Moleſtation. By the Conqueror's Survey it appears, that this Town was rated at 14 Hides and an Half, and was then poſſeſſed by S. *Wolſtan* Biſhop of it. After the *Norman* Invaſion, it continu'd in the ſaid Biſhops many Ages, who procur'd many Advantages to it from their Princes; for *John de Conſtantiis*, 7 *Rich.* 1. obtain'd a weekly Market to be kept on Thurſday, and immediately himſelf beſtow'd upon the Burgeſſes the Inheritance of their Burgages, (to each of which he allotted three Perches and an Half in Breadth, and 12 in Length) paying 12 Pence Yearly to himſelf and his Succeſſors, for all Services. After him, *Walter de Grey* in the Reign of King *John*, obtain'd a Grant for a yearly Fair here, beginning on the Even of the *Holy Trinity*, and continuing the two next Days; for then it was cuſtomary to hold Fairs and Markets on Sundays, nor was it forbidden, 'till 27 *Hen.* 6. *William de Blois* procur'd another Fair to be kept here, on the Eve of S. *Auguſtin*, *May* 26, and two Days after; and *Walter de Cantilupe*, another, on the Exaltation of the Holy Croſs, *October* 14, and the two following Days. This *Walter* procured moreover a Charter of Free-warren for himſelf and his Succeſſors, in all their Demeſne Lands here; and *Godfrey Gifford*, when he was Biſhop, obtain'd another Fair to be held on the Eve of Aſcenſion Day, the Day, and Morrow after; and got the Trinity Fair confirm'd 54 *Hen.* 3. The Biſhop's Revenues ariſing from the Town, were about 30 *l. per Annum*. In the Reign of King *Richard* II. the Market began much to be neglected; which the Biſhop, *Walter de Maydenſtane*, taking much Notice of, got it confirm'd on Thurſday, and added another Fair to be kept on S. *Peter* and S. *Paul*'s Day, *June* 29, and fifteen Days after. The Market being thus ſettled, *Robert de Stratford*, Parſon of the Town, procur'd a Patent, 5 *Edw.* 3. for taking the Toll for 12 Years, to pave the Streets. This *Robert* was at length made Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, his Brother being about that Time

Archbiſhop

Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. Biſhop *Wolſtan* let this Lordſhip out to Farm to *John de Petit*, jun. for his Life, at the annual Rent of 60*l*. and *Nicholas Heath*, 3 *Edw*. 6. paſſed it over to *John Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*, in Exchange for Lands in *Worceſterſhire*; but the Earl, for an advantageous Bargain of Lands in *Oxfordſhire*, parted with it to the King, with whom he made another Exchange, and got it again; but oppoſing Queen *Mary*'s Acceſſion, his Lands came into her Hands by his Attainder and Death; and ſhe gave it to the Hoſpital of *Savoy* in *London*. King *Edward* VI. *Reg*. 7. by his Patent bearing Date *June* 18, made this Town a Corporation, by appointing a Bailiff, Burgeſſes, and other Officers for the Government of it, and allowing them to have a common Seal.

The Church here, which is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a very ancient Structure, as the Tower ſhews, which we gueſs to have been built near the Conqueror's Time; but many Parts of it have ſince been re-edify'd, *viz*. the South Iſle by Archbiſhop *Stratford*, the Choir by *Thomas Ballſam*, Warden of it, being then Collegiate, and North and South Croſs by the Executors of *Hugh Clopton*, Mayor of *London* in King *Henry* VII's Reign. The Patronage of it was in the Biſhops of *Worceſter*, 'till *Simon Montacute*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*, alienated it to *John de Stratford*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who gave it to a Chantry which he had founded on the South ſide of it, to the Honour of God and S. *Thomas* the Martyr; and from that Time it took the Name of a College, and as ſuch we ſhall treat of it in our Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of this County. In the Church are divers Monuments worth our Notice, *viz*. For *John Combe*, Eſq; who dying in 1614, gave divers Legacies for charitable Uſes, as 20*s*. for two Sermons, 6*l*. 3*s*. 4*d*. for ten Gowns for certain poor People of this Town; an 100*l*. to be lent to 15 poor Tradeſmen for three Years, at the Rate of 5*s*. a Year, which he appointed, with a Rent of 20*s*. a Year, to be diſtributed among the Poor of this Borough; Dr. *Thomas Balſal*, Dean of the Church, who dy'd in 1491; for *Thomas Clopton*, Eſq; and *Eglentine* his Wife, who dy'd in 1642 and 1643; *Agnes Paget*, Miſtreſs of the Gild here; *Anne* the Wife of *William Shakeſpear*, who dy'd in 1623; *George Carew*, Lord *Clopton*, and *Joyce* his Wife, *William Clopton*, Eſq; and *Anne* his Wife, who dy'd in 1592, and 1596, *&c*.

The next Thing obſervable in this Place is the Gild of the Holy Croſs, which being the firſt of that Nature we have met with in this County, we ſhall ſay ſomething more particular of it. The Word *Gild*, or *Geld* in the *Saxon* Language, ſignifies Money, and from thence certain Societies, or Fraternities, which in Places of Note aſſociated themſelves together, either for Charity, Religion, or Merchandize, were called *Gilds*, becauſe the Members of them caſt in Money or Goods, and ſometimes gave Lands, for the Support of their common Charge, for their annual Feaſts, neighbourly Meetings, Relief of the Poor, and other Expences. They have been in very ancient Uſe in *Italy*, *Germany* and *France*; but how long they have been practis'd here, we can't find, becauſe it was long before they had any formal Licences. However, it appears, that this *Gild* was in Being in King *Edward* III's Reign; becauſe that King gave ſeveral Perſons of this Town Leave to amortize certain petty Rents, charg'd upon certain Houſes and Lands in the Town, to it; but becauſe they had not an expreſs Licence for their ſo doing, King *Henry* IV. *Reg*. 4. ſeiz'd eight Meſſuages, one Toft, and half a Yard Land, given by one *Richard Tille*, to this Gild, lying in this Town, *Briggeton*, and *Reynes-Clifford*; but upon an earneſt Petition repreſenting to the King the Antiquity of the ſaid Fraternity, and the devout Intention of the Founders and Benefactors, in eſtabliſhing it, he gave Licence to the Brethren and Siſters of the ſaid Gild, that they and their Succeſſors might continue the ſame, or make and begin a new Fraternity to the Honour of the Holy Croſs and S. *John* Baptiſt, chuſe a Maſter and Proctors to govern their Lands and Revenues, and empower'd them to chuſe

two

two or more Priests, to celebrate Divine Service for the Souls of the King, Queen, themselves, and all their Benefactors. From this Time, King *Henry* IV. was esteem'd the Founder of this Gild, and *Henry L'Isle* of *Moxhull* in this County, gave, in the Reign of King *Edward* IV. to it, the Rectory of *Wilmincote*, with all the Tythes thereunto belonging, to pray for his Soul, his Wife, and all his Ancestors. At the Time of the Geneal Survey, made in 26 *Hen.* 8. there was four Priests, a School-master, a Steward, and other Officers belonging to it; and the Gild-house contained a Mansion for the Priests, five Chambers, a Garden, a Dove-house, *&c.* and the Revenue was found to be 50*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* ½ *per Ann.* which was previous to the Dissolution that follow'd in the 37th Year of King *Henry* VIII.

At the Time of the Survey above mention'd, there was a Chapel standing in the Middle of the Town, where one of the Priests belonging to the Gild, then Teacher of the Grammar-School, did use to celebrate Divine Service, because the Parish Church, situate out of the Town, was so far distant from a great Part of it. This Chapel was re-edify'd in a beautiful Manner, by Mr. *Hugh Clopton* above mention'd, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity, at the latter End of King *Henry* VII's Reign. He built himself a fair Brick House, on the North Side of this Chapel, and liv'd in it in his later Days, 'till he dy'd; but when the Gild was dissolved, it was given by King *Edward* VI. *Reg.* 7. to *Thomas Reeve* and *George Cotton*, *Londoners*, and their Heirs, to hold of the Manor of *East Greenwich*. On the South Side of the Chapel, stood a Grammar-School, founded by one Mr. *Jolepe*, a Native of this Place, to which he gave his Patrimony adjoining. Near the School stood the Alms house for ten poor People, which, before the Dissolution of the Gild, was maintain'd by that Fraternity; but when the Town was incorporated, 7 *Edw.* 6. that King granted the Lands and Possessions that had belonged to the Gild, to the Inhabitants of the Town, to maintain the said School and Alms-house.

Over the *Avon*, which runs on the East Side of this Town, is built a fair Stone Bridge, containing 14 Arches, with a long Causeway at the West End of it, wall'd on both Sides, and both of them erected at the Charge of the said Mr. *Hugh Clopton*, in the Reign of King *Henry* VII. whereas before, the Bridge was of Timber, and there was no Causeway, which made it dangerous to Travellers, upon the overflowing of the River.

This Town may be famous for its Natives, above many others, *viz.*

Three of the Name of *Stratford*; *John*, first made Bishop of *Winchester* by a Papal Provision, which much displeased King *Edward* II. but being reconciled, he was made Archbishop of *Canterbury* by King *Edward* III. whom he perswaded to invade *France*, and promised to supply him with Money, which he accordingly did; but was forced to hold his Hand for the bad Management of it the next Year, which anger'd the King, but he freed himself of all Blame in Parliament. He built a College in this Town, as is above observ'd. *Ralph*, who was first Canon of *S. Paul's*, and afterward Bishop of *London*. He built a Chapel here to the Honour of *S. Thomas the Martyr*. In his Time there was so great a Pestilence in *London*, that the Church-yards were not large enough for the Burials, scarce one in ten escaping. This Bishop purchased a Piece of Land, near *Smithfield*, and gave it for a Burial-Place. And *Roberts*, who became Bishop of *Chichester*, and Chancellor of *Oxford*. He is memorable for composing the Quarrel in that University, between the South and Northern Men, who fought not with Pens, but Hands; Logick, but bloody Blows.

William Shakespear an eminent Poet, but no Scholar; and so in him the Maxim holds good, *Poeta nascitur non fit*; *a Poet is born, not made so*. His Genius was jocular, but he could be serious when he pleas'd; for tho' his Comedies were so merry that *Heraclitus* himself could hardly forbear Laughter, his Tragedies were so mournful that *Democritus* could not keep from sighing. He had many Wit-

Combats

Combats with *Ben Johnſon*, who tho' he excell'd much in Learning, yet was as much excell'd by him in quickneſs of Wit and Invention, which gave him the Advantage of a more valuable Man. He dy'd and was buried in this Town in 1564.

1666—

Bidford, or *Bitford*, another Market Town ſituate on the *Avon* near its Conjunction with the *Arrow*, having its Market weekly on Friday, and two Fairs yearly on

It was the ancient Demeſn of the Crown in *Edward* the Confeſſor's, and the Conqueror's Days, (tho' *Odo*, Biſhop of *Bajeux* had two Yard Lands and an half, and ſome Woods in it) 'till Queen *Maud*, granted the Demeſn of it to the Monks of *Bordeſley* at the Foundation of that Abbey; but the Tenancies of all Sorts remain'd in the Crown 'till King *John* marrying *Joan* his Daughter to *Lewellin* Prince of *Wales*, gave them all to him with her. This Prince being thus poſſeſſed of the Town, obtain'd of King *Henry* III. a Grant of a Market to be kept here weekly on Tueſday, but that being ſoon found inconvenient, it was remov'd by Proclamation to Friday, as it now continues. Prince *Lewellin* gave it in Marriage with *Helena* his Daughter, to *John Scot* Earl of *Huntington*, after whoſe Death, it paſs'd with his Widow to *Humphry de Bohun*, jun. whoſe Daughter and Heir, *Hawice* by Marriage, carried it to *Baldwin Wake*, who ſold it with her Conſent to *Robert Burnell* Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, who left it to Sir *Philip Burnell*, his Brother's Son, whoſe Son Sir *Edward*, dying without Iſſue, left *Maud* his Siſter his Heir, who marrying firſt *John Lovell*, and then Sir *John Handlow*, it paſs'd ſucceſſively thro' their Families, 'till by the Forfeiture of *Francis Lovell* Lord *Morley*, in the Reign of King *Henry* VII. it eſcheated to the Crown, where it continued, 'till King *Henry* VIII. beſtowed it on *Gerard Danet*, one of the Eſquires of his Body, and *Mary* his Wife, and their Heirs. *Leonard* their Son was in Poſſeſſion of it 6 *Eliz.* and procur'd of that Queen a Confirmation of the Market on Friday (as Biſhop *Burnell* had done before 10 *Edw.* I.) and a Grant of two Fairs yearly, as above-mentioned.

As to the Manor that was given by Q. *Maud* to the Monks of *Bordeſley*, the Extent of it as was certify'd 19 *Ed.* I. 1291, was five Carucates of Land and two Mills, which were held by the ſaid Monks, 'till they were paſſed over to King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 30, by *John Byley* Abbot; and the Convent of *Bordeſley*, by a ſpecial Fine levy'd in Trinity Term that Year. The King being thus poſſeſs'd of it, granted them with other conſiderable Eſtates, by his Letters Patents, to *Thomas Badger*, *Thomas Fowler*, and *Robert Dyſon* and their Heirs, to be held of the Crown by the twentieth Part of a Knight's Fee. There were at this Time a Grange, three Mills; the Tithes of the Grange and Fiſhing upon *Avon*, the Monks Property, which the Patentees ſoon after parted, and this Manor with all the Appurtenances, was allotted to *Thomas Badger*, who gave the Grange to his eldeſt Son *Thomas*, and the Mills to his two younger Sons *Richard* and *Edward*.

But while the Manors thus paſs'd, the Tithes had different owners; for *Roger* Earl of *Warwick* claim'd the Tithes of the Incloſure, as belonging to the Church of *Saltford*, in which Pariſh *Bidford* was, and gave them to the Collegiate Church of *Warwick*, then newly founded by him, 23 *Henry* I. This King alſo gave the Church in his Demeſne here to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, who about the beginning of King *John*'s Reign, claim'd a third Part of the Tithes of all the Lands the Monks had in Tillage in their Lordſhip, and certain other Lands, which the Monks of *Bordeſley* not yielding to, they came to an Arbitration, and the Monks of *Bordeſley* were obliged to pay annually to the Canons of *Kenilworth* in lieu of their Part of the Tithes of *Bidford*, 37 *s.* and if they at any Time took their Tithes in Kind, the tenth Sheaf: But the Canons of *Warwick* were not joſtled out of their Property by this Agreement, for they ſtill retained their Portion of 20 *s.* a Year, which was certified in 1291.

as

as is above mentioned. *Alice* Dutcheſs *Dudley*, a Lady of a wonderful extenſive Charity, gave to the Church of this Town, certain Pieces of maſſy Plate, to be made uſe of in cellebrating the Lord's Supper, and the eighth Part of One hundred Pounds to be diſtributed among the Poor of this Place. This is all we meet with about the Market Towns of this Hundred, and ſo we ſhall now proceed to the Villages and Hamlets, ſo many of them as we find any Thing remarkable in.

Alne Magna, anciently written *Ruen Alne*, and therefore, now corruptly call'd *Round Alne*; it is ſo called from the River *Alne*, upon whoſe Banks it ſtands. The Manor was given to the Monks of *Winchecombe* in *Glouceſterſhire* about the Year 809, by *Kenulph* King of *Mercia*, the Founder of that Abbey. When the Conqueror's Survey was drawn up, it was certified to contain ſix Hirles, one Mill, and certain Woods half a Mile in length, and four Furlongs in breadth. The Monks of *Winchecombe* 35 *Henry* III. obtained a Charter of Free Warren for all the Demeſne Lands in this Manor, which it enjoyed 'till the Diſſolution of their Monaſtery, when it came to the Crown, and therein remained 'till 42 *Eliz.* who then granted it to one Mrs. *Stone* and *Grynford*, to hold in Capite of her and her Succeſſors. The Rectory was anciently appertaining to that of *Kinewarton*, Part of whoſe Glebe lies in the Pariſh, but 26 *Henry* VIII. the Profits of it were computed alone at 7 *l.* 8 *s.*

Alne Parva, a ſmall Village, reputed originally to have been a Member of *Aſton-Cantelupe*, and poſſeſſed as ſuch by the Lords of that Manor. The *Cantelupes* gave a great Part of the Lands of this Village to the Canons of *Studely* in this County, and in the Grant they are ſaid to be in *Aſton-Cantelupe*, which ſhews that this Village was a Part of that Pariſh. Queen *Mary* I. *Reg.* 1, paſſed the ſaid Lands out of the Crown by Grant to *Anthony Skinner*, by the Name of the Manor of *Little Alne*, five Tenements, a Water-Mill, and a Meadow, Parcel of the Poſſeſſions of the Monaſtery of *Studeley*, in whoſe Poſterity they remain'd in King *Charles* IId's Reign.

Alveſton, a Lordſhip belonging to the Church of *Worceſter*, long before the *Norman* Conqueſt; for *Oſwald* Biſhop of that See granted to *Eadric* his Godfather, three Meſſuages in that Place for his Life, and that of two others, and then to return to the Church of *Worceſter*. This Grant was dated *Anno* 966, and in it is written, *Earnulfeſtune*, taken from one *Earnulf* as we ſuppoſe, the antient Poſſeſſor of it. After this it was injuriouſly taken away and with-held from the Biſhops by certain Great Men for many Years, 'till *S. Wolſtan* who ſucceeded *Oſwald* in that See, purchaſed it again for a large Sum of Money of the Conqueror, and having got it confirm'd by *William Rufus*, ſettled it on the Monks of *Worceſter* again. It contained then fifteen Hides of Lands and three Mills; five Hides of which King *Henry* I. for the Health of his own Soul, and Queen *Maud*'s, did make free from all Payments and Exactions whatſoever, and King *Henry* III. added his Grant of Free-Warren in all the Demeſne Lands here. Upon the Diſſolution of the Monaſtry of *Worceſter* 30 *Henry* VIII. when that King placed a Dean and Canons inſtead of the Monks: This Manor *inter alia* was granted to them and their Succeſſors in pure and perpetual Alms; but it ſeems afterwards to have again reverted to the Crown, for Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* 2, convey'd it to one Mr. *Gerard* and others, and two Years after to *Edward Williams*, from whom it came to *Lewis Grevil*, who ſold it to *John Hey*, whoſe Heirs now or late did enjoy it. The Church is dedicated to *S. James*, and was a Member of *Hampton Epiſcopi*, whoſe Rector hath all along preſented to it. In it is one Monument for *Nicholas Lane*, who dy'd *Anno* 1595.

Ardens Grafton, anciently call'd *Little Grafton*, but in the Conqueror's Time not being diſtinguiſh'd by any additional Name, was then certified to contain three Hides and one Virgate of Land, poſſeſſed by *William Filius Corbucionis* of whom *Leuric* and *Eilewa* held it. In *Henry* IId's Reign, *Ralph de Grafton* was Lord of it;

and leaving it to *Margaret de Grafton* his Niece, ſhe ſold it to *William de Arden*, 10 *Joh.* from whoſe Poſterity's holding it long, it was called *Ardens-Grafton*. He is ſaid to have held it of the Earl of *Warwick* by the Service of half a Knight's Fee; and being aſſign'd to *Agatha* his Widow as her Dower, the Extent of it was then thus Recorded. *Viz.* A Manor Houſe with a Garden, and 160 Acres of Land and Paſture, four Yard Lands held in Villanage, and a Pound of Pepper from the Freeholders; yet *Alanus de Grafton* held one of the Yard Lands in Villanage. From the *Ardens* Heirs, this Hamlet came to the Hands of King *Edward* I. by Way of Exchange, who gave it to the Monks of *Weſtminſter*, for the Celebration of his Queen *Eleanor's* Anniverſary; and to them it belong'd to the Diſſolution, when King *Henry* VIII. ſold it with *Temple-Grafton*, (of which hereafter) to *William Shelden*, Eſq; and *John Draper*. In this Village the Monks of *Eveſham* had a Portion of Land given them by one *Wegeat* a *Saxon* Earl of *Warwick* before the Conqueſt, and confirm'd to them by *Uſa* his Succeſſor. In King *Edward* the VIth's Days, one *Roger Swift* dy'd, ſeiz'd of a Capital Meſſuage called *Allens Land* in this Hamlet, containing 500 Acres of Land, 300 Acres of Mead, 4 Acres of Paſture, 20 of Wood, and 200 of Heath and Furs, which he leaving to *Frances* his Daughter and Heir, ſhe by her Marriage carry'd it into the Family of *Kempſons*.

Arrow, a Village which takes its Name from the River *Arrow*, upon which it is ſituated, was before the *Norman* Conqueſt the Lordſhip of one *Lewinus*, but being then at his Diſpoſal, he gave it to his half Brother *Odo*, Biſhop of *Bajeux*, whoſe Under-Tenant was One *Stefanus*. After the Conqueror's Death *Odo* adhered to *Robert Curtoſe*, as right Heir to the Crown, which anger'd *Rufus* ſo much, that *Odo* was forc'd to quit *England*, and *Rufus* having ſeiz'd his Lands, gave this Manor to *Roger Marmion*, in whoſe Family it continu'd 'till Iſſue-Male failing in *Jeffry de Marmion*, *Alkreda* his Daughter and Heir marrying *William de Camvill*, carry'd it into his Family, in which it continu'd divers Succeſſions, 'till *Elizabeth* the Heir of *Gerard de Camville* marrying *Robert de Burdet*, brought this and other Eſtates of the *Camvill's* into his Family, which made it their Seat for divers following Ages. Several of this Family were famous in their Generation, as *William*, who founded a Cell at *Aucote*, Sir *William* a Commiſſioner for aſſeſſing a Tallage upon all the King's Demeſnes in *Lancaſhire*, *Robert* a Judge, and *Robert* his Nephew, who procur'd a Charter of Free-Warren for all his Demeſnes here, and was Knight of this Shire in a Parliament held at *York*, 2 *Ed.* 3. *&c.* But at Length this Manor was after ſome Suits in Law veſted in *Ann* the Female Heir of *Richard Burdet*, who was marry'd to *Edward Conway*, a younger Son of *John Conway*, Eſq; a Gentleman Huiſher to the Chambers of King *Henry* VIII. He dy'd on St. *Bartholomew's* Day, 38 *Henry* VIII. and was bury'd in the Church here, leaving *John* his Son and Heir, afterwards knighted.

The Church of this Place was granted by *Robert* Earl of *Leiceſter* to the Monks of *Alceſter* in King *Henry* IId's Time; but they did not long enjoy it, if ever at all. In the Church lyes buried *Edward* Viſcount *Conway*, who dy'd in 1630, and in the South Window is a Portraiture of a Man in Armour, ſuppos'd to be a *Beauchamp*. In the Chancel are two Coats of Arms with Inſcriptions under them, in Memory of *John Conway* and *Eleanor* his Wife.

Aſpley, or as it is written in ancient Records *Apſele*, the Lordſhip of *Robert de Chaſecumbe*, 15 *Henry* III. who gave it to his Daughter *Anabil* in Marriage with *Gilbert de Segrave*, who afterward obtained a Charter of Free-Warren for his Demeſne Lands here, which had an ancient Manor Houſe on it, and a Park. By him ſhe had a Son *Nicholas*, but he did not inherit this Part of her Eſtate, becauſe ſurviving him ſhe marry'd again to Sir *Roger de Somery*, whom ſhe alſo ſurviv'd; and having a Son by him named *John de Somery*, gave this Lordſhip to him to be held

held of her, and her Heirs, paying to her, and *Nicholas Segrave*, her Son above mention'd, a Pair of Gilt Spurs, or Six-pence, at the Nativity of *John* the Baptiſt, yearly, for all Services. *John de Somery* claim'd a Court-Leet, 13 *Edw.* 1. with the Aſſize of Bread and Beer therein by Preſcription, and was allow'd them; but lived not long to enjoy them; for 18 *Edw.* 3. this Lordſhip and other Eſtates fell to the *Segraves*, and were entail'd by Sir *John Segrave*, Kt. upon the Iſſue of his Body by *Margaret* his Wife, and for want of ſuch Iſſue, to his right Heirs. *Margaret* his Wife had it in Dower, and after her Deceaſe, it paſſed by Virtue of the ſaid Entail, thro' the Female Heir, to the Family of *Mowbray*, afterwards Dukes of *Norfolk*; from which, by the like Deſcent, it went to the *Berkleys*, 26 *Hen.* 8. *Thomas* Lord *Berkley* dying ſeiſed of it, and leaving it to *Henry* his Son, a Minor.

Aſpley Wickford, a depopulated Place, but anciently the Eſtate of *Gilbert Chaſtelleyn*, who in 18 *Edw.* is found to releaſe it to Sir *Fowke de Birmingham*, Kt. with all his Right and Title therein, from whom it paſſed to *Thomas Crew*, who held it during Life, by the Aſſignation of Sir *William Clopton*, Kt. with *Wicksford* and *Morehall* (hereafter treated of) from whoſe Time it hath accompany'd thoſe Places, in Point of Property and Succeſſion, and is now, or was lately, part of the Eſtate of the *Throkmortons* of *Coughton*, of whom more in its Place.

Aſton, *Cantlow*, or *Cantilupe*, was before the Conqueſt, the Eſtate of *Algar* Earl of *Mercia*; but upon the Acceſſion of the Conqueror to the Throne, when he liberally diſtributed the *Saxons* Eſtates to his Followers, it was given, with many other Lands, to one *Richard*, a Noble *Norman*, whoſe Son *Osbern Fitz-Richard*, was in Poſſeſſion of it, when the Conqueror's Survey was taken in the Year 1080, *Reg.* 14. He had his principal Seat at *Ricards-Caſtle* in *Herefordſhire*. In that Record it is called *Eſtone*, or *Eaſt-Town*, from its Situation in reſpect to *Alceſter*, a more ancient and noted Place. The Value of it then was Six Pounds *per Ann.* containing five Hides of Land, a Mill, and Woods a Mile long, and as broad. *Osbern*'s Deſcendents enjoy'd it but a little while; for 15 *Hen.* 2. it was in the King's Hands, and farm'd by one *Tankerville*, called *Cammerarius Normanniæ* in ſome Records. In the Reign of K. *John*, *Anno* 6. it was given to *William de Cantelupe*, to whom the Sheriff, after he had had the Corn and Stock on it valu'd at a juſt Price, was commanded to deliver them; and from his Deſcendents the Town had the Name of *Cantelupe* added to it to diſtinguiſh it from other *Aſtons* in this County. He by adhering to the Earl of *Cheſter* and the diſaffected Barons againſt the King, was like to have loſt this Manor upon the Claim of *Ralph Tankervile*; but ſubmitting in Time, the King confirm'd it to him during Pleaſure. He procured a Market and a Fair here, by giving King *Henry* III. a Fine of 15 Marks; and a little after, a Confirmation of it to him and his Heirs; with a ſpecial Proviſo, that if the King or his Heirs ſhould ever think fit to reſtore it to the *Tankerviles*, he ſhould have other Lands given him of equal Value. His Son and Heir *William* was a martial Man, and in ſpecial Favour with the ſame King, but did nothing memorable relating to this Manor; and ſo we paſs to his Son and Succeſſor *William*, who gave the Church of this Town to the Hoſpital built by his Grandfather at the Gates of the Monaſtry of *Studeley*. *George* his Son and Heir dy'd without Iſſue, and his Siſters became his Heirs, of whom, *Joan* marry'd to *Henry Haſtings*, being the eldeſt, ſhe, upon the Partition, obtain'd this Lordſhip, and left it to her Son *John de Haſtings*. His Poſterity long enjoy'd it; but at length Iſſue Male failing, it paſſed by the Heirs Female to the *Beauchamps*, and *Nevills* Lords *Bergavenny*.

The Church here was dedicated to *John* the Baptiſt; and tho' given to the Canons of *Studeley*, as is above mention'd, yet was repoſſeſſed by the Heirs of the *Cantilupes*, and ſo deſcended to the *Haſtins*, who by Way of Exchange for 13 *l. per Annum*

Lands, let the Canons have it again. This was done by *John de Haſtings*, 24 *Edw.* 1. but not ſo firmly, but that his Heirs recover'd it from the Canons; and it coming into the Hands of *William de Clinton*, by Marriage with *John de Haſtings*'s Widow, he gave it to the Canons of *Mackſtoke*, then newly by him founded, and appropriated it to them by the King's Licence, a Vicarage being at that Time appointed. The Canons of *Studeley* did not give over their Claim all this while, but by ſome Means got into Poſſeſſion of it, which begat a long Suit at Law, between them and the Canons of *Mackſtoke*; who at laſt prevail'd, by reaſon of their Royal Confirmation above mention'd; but for it they paid a Fine of 71 *l.* 11 *s.* to eſtabliſh themſelves in the Enjoyment for the future.

In this Church there was a certain Gild or Fraternity, conſiſting of the Pariſhioners only, being founded to the Honour of God, and the bleſſed Virgin; but it had no legal Eſtabliſhment, 'till 9 *Edw.* 4. when upon the humble Petition of the Inhabitants, a Licence was granted to Sir *Edward Nevill*, Kt. then Lord of the Manor, that he ſhould ſettle and order the ſame ſo as there might be a certain Prieſt maintain'd there, to celebrate Divine Service daily at the Altar of the Bleſſed Virgin, in the ſaid Church, for the good Eſtate of the King and Queen, as alſo the Brethren and Siſters of their Fraternity, during this Life, and for their Souls after their Departure hence, and the Souls of all the Faithful deceas'd, which accordingly was effected, and Lands ſettled for that Purpoſe, as they continu'd to the Diſſolution, when they were valu'd at 7 *l.* 9 *s.* 2 *d.* ½ *per Ann.* 37 *Hen.* 8.

Barton, or *Berton*, a Village or Hamlet anciently belonging to the Town of *Bidford*, and paſſed with the Manor of that Place, to *Llewellin* Prince of *Wales*; for tho' it is not particularly mention'd in King *John*'s Grant, it plainly appears ſo to be, by the Fine rais'd by *Baldwin Wake* and *Hawiſe* his Wife, 8 *Edw.* 1. wherein they paſſed this Manor to *Robert Burnel*, Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, by the Name *Berton*, as an Hamlet of *Bidford*. As it was afterwards held by *Aliva* or *Eva Burnel* in *Dower*. We find nothing more of this *Hamlet*, 'till 21 *Eliz.* when it appeareth, that *Richard Copley*, upon the Performance of certain Conditions required of *John Copley*, his Nephew, gave him the ſaid *John*, this Manor, and to the Heirs Male of his Body for ever.

Bearley, or as it is written in the Conqueror's Survey *Burlei*, was at that Time held of *Robert de Stafford* by one *Aibric*, a *Saxon*, whoſe Freehold it had been before the *Norman* Invaſion. It was then valu'd at one Hide only, which was but half of what it had been rated at in *Edward the Confeſſor*'s Time. The Deſcendent of *Stafford* enfeoffed one *Cumin*, (then Lord of *Snitfield*) with it, who paſſed it to one *Nicholas*, who aſſum'd the Name of the Place, and was called *de Bearley*, or *Burley*. This *Nicholas* and his Son *William de Burley*, gave all their Intereſt in the Chapel here, with one Yard Land, a Croft, and Meſſuage, to the Church of *Wooton* and Monks of *Conchis*, which *John* the Son of *William*, confirmed to them by Fine, 5 *Hen.* 3. *Hugh de Bearley*, the Grandſon of *John*, gave to the Monks of *Bordeſley*, one Yard Land, lying in this Hamlet; but being within the Fee of *Snitfield*, he was forced to get it confirm'd by the *Cantilupes*, then Lords of *Snitfield*, after *Cumin*. From the Family of *Bearley* (but when or how, we find not) it paſſed to *Nicholas de Warwick*, and *William* his Son, after him, who ſold it to *Robert Moryn*, an Inhabitant of *Snitfield*. His Son *John*, by a Fine levy'd 8 *Edw.* 3. ſettled it upon *Margaret* his Mother, and *John Compton* her ſecond Husband, for Life, with Remainder to himſelf and his Heirs. After this, this Manor was united to *Snitfield*, and ſo continu'd to the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. when the Priory of *Bordeſley* being diſſolved, it was granted by that King with the Lands in this Place given to that Monaſtry, 19 *Ed.* 1. to *Clent*, *Throkmorton*, and *Avenon*, and their Heirs, by the Names of the Manors *Grange* and *Ferm*, (tho' eſtimated at two Carucates) of *Byrley*, or *Buryley*, and ſince purchaſed

purchaſed of *Clement Throckmorton*, by *William Walter*, from whom it is come to Mr. *Fanſhaw*, in whoſe Family it now is, or lately was.

Beauchamp court: See in *Alceſter* above.

Beauſale, a Lordſhip containing half an Hide, and two Furlongs in Woods, as appears from the Conqueror's Survey, (where it is written *Beoſhelle*) when it was poſſeſſed by *Odo* Biſhop of *Baieux*, and held of him by one *Wadardus*, and under him by one *Geraldus*. But ſhortly after this, it came into the Hands of *Hugh Fitz-Richard*, Lord of *Hatton*, and ſo became a Member of that Pariſh. The Male Iſſue of his Family failing, *Margery* his Grandchild and Heir, carry'd it by her Marriage to *Osbert de Clinton*, by whoſe Poſterity, after two or three Succeſſions, it was paſſed by *John de Clinton*, (with *Hatton* the head Manor) to *William de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, and his Heirs; but it ſeems as if Sir *Hamon Le Strange*, Kt. had ſome Right therein, which *Maud*, the Relict of the ſaid Earl, purchaſed, and ſo left it to the ſucceeding Earls, her Poſterity.

In this Lordſhip was anciently a Chapel dedicated to St. *John the Evangeliſt*, and endow'd with a Glebe and Tythes by *Margery Clinton*, Relict of the above mention'd *Osbert*, and confirm'd by her ſecond Husband *John D'Abetot*. In the Deed, theſe Particulars (among others) are mention'd, *viz.* The Tythes of all the Fowl caught in the Park, and the Fiſhes taken out of the Pool, a Shoulder of all the Deer therein kill'd, and Tith of the Paunage, (Maſt to feed Hogs) as alſo Paſture for ſix Beaſts, ſeven Hogs, one Sow, a Mare and Colt, with two Loads of Wood at *Chriſtmas* yearly. All which were united to the Collegiate Church of our Lady at *Warwick*, after the Manor of *Beauſale* came into the Poſſeſſion of the ſaid Earl of *Warwick*. But the Park here is now included in *Wedgnock* Park, and the Chapel has of late had the Name of *Cuckow* Church.

Beldeſert, an hilly Tract among Woods, where the diſinherited *Engliſh* for a while encamped, to ſecure themſelves from the *Norman* Yoke. In the Conqueror's Survey, 'tis called *Donnele* (*Don* or *Dun* ſignifying an Hill) and was then in the Poſſeſſion of the Earl of *Mallent*; but if it were ſo, there was much more Land added to it; for then it was certify'd to have but one Hyde of Ground in it, and a kind of Park half a Mile in Breadth and Length, having been the Inheritance of one *Aldwoldus*, in the *Confeſſor*'s Days. From the Earl of *Mallent* it came to *Henry de Newburgh* his Brother, the firſt Earl of *Warwick* of the *Norman* Line, who enfeoffed *Thurſtane de Montfort* his Kinſman, with it. This Man finding it capable of Fortification, built a Caſtle upon it, to which, by reaſon of its pleaſant Situation, he gave the Name of *Beldeſert*, and made it his Seat, as it continu'd to his Poſterity for many Ages. This *Thurſtane*, in King *Stephen*'s Time, obtain'd a Charter from the Empreſs *Maud*, for a Market at his Caſtle of *Beldeſert*, upon Sunday weekly. But his Grandſon *Peter*, either becauſe he diſliked the Sunday Market, or becauſe it became diſuſed, obtain'd another Charter for a Market on Monday every Week, and a Fair yearly, on the Eve, Day, and Morrow of S. *Giles*, *Sept.* 1. as alſo a Charter of Free Warren for all his Demeſne Lands here. Iſſue Male failing in *Guy de Montfort*, this Caſtle, Lordſhip, and their other Eſtates, fell to *Thomas de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*; whoſe Brother *William* enjoying it for Term of Life, the Inheritance paſſed to Sir *Thomas Boteler*, by the Name of the Caſtle of *Beldeſert*; which included the Park, and other Lands, with the Advowſon of the Church, and Manor of *Henley*, Parcel of the Manor of *Beldeſert*. *Ralph Boteler* was the next Heir to Sir *Thomas*; but dying without Iſſue, Sir *John Norbury*, and *Henry Belknap*, Eſq; were found his next Heirs; who being indebted to King *Edward* IV. in the Sum of 2000 Pounds, releaſed all their Right and Title to this Caſtle and Manor to the ſaid King, in Satisfaction of the ſaid Debt. From this Time it remained in the Crown 'till K. *Edward* VI. gave it to *John Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*, and his Heirs, by the Name of *Henley-Beldeſert*,

Beldeſert, with two Parks thereunto belonging; but he being attainted in Queen *Mary*'s Reign, it returned to the Crown again, and was given by Queen *Elizabeth* to *Ambroſe Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*, his Son; but he dying without Iſſue, it again went to the Crown, from which it was bought by Alderman *Cawdwell* a *Londoner*. Sir *Baldwin Trevill*, and his Poſterity, had ſome Lands in the Manor of *Beldeſert*, which were late the Poſſeſſion of *Charles Smith*, Lord *Carington*. The Church of this Place is dedicated to St. *Nicholas*, but had none, or very little Revenue belonging to it.

Betlesworth, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *William de Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, in the Reign of King *Henry* II. who near that Time granted it to *Roger de Ulehale*, in whoſe Family we find not how long it continued; but obſerve, that it was granted in the Beginning of *Henry* III's Reign by *Ralph de Wilinton* to *Roger Durevaſſal*, who making it his Reſidence, did by Reaſon of its Diſtance from *Tanworth* the Mother-Church, to which the Ways in Winter, were, by Reaſon of their Badneſs hard to paſs, obtain a Licence from Pope *Alexander* IV. and the Concurrence of the Rector of *Tanworth*, to build a Chapel, and to have a Prieſt to celebrate Divine Service therein, for the Uſe of the People of this Hamlet, on Condition that they ſhould pay a Wax-Candle of a Pound to the Mother-Church yearly on St. *Mary Magdalen*'s Day, *July* 21. From *Roger Durvaſſal*, deſcended *Nicholas* his Son; who was jointly ſeiz'd of this Manor with *Roſe* his Wife. She ſurviving him, became ſole Owner of it; and marrying *Richard de Montfort*, entitled him to it; yet after *Nicholas*'s Death, *William de Spernore* enter'd upon it and diſſeiz'd both *Richard*, and *Roſe* his Wife, which cauſed a tedious Law Suit; but at length *Monfort* recover'd it, and from him it paſſed to the *Catesby*'s, and after ſome Deſcents in that Family, was ſold to *Thomas Green*, whoſe Poſterity now do, or lately did enjoy it.

Billeſley, called in *Domeſday-Book Billeſlei*, one of thoſe Manors which *William* the Conqueror gave *Hugh de Grentemaiſnill* in this County, as a Reward of his valourous Aſſiſtance in obtaining the Crown of *England*. It was certify'd at that Time to contain five Hides of Land, a Church, and divers Inhabitants, ank had a Houſe belonging to it in *Warwick*; but now the Church is almoſt down, and nothing left but the Manor-Houſe, the reſt of the Town being long ago depopulated. *Hugh de Grentemaiſnil* had ſeveral Sons, but none of them inherited this Lordſhip; becauſe *Henry de Newburgh*, being made Earl of *Warwick*, obtained this Lordſhip among other Eſtates hereabout. *Osbert de Truſſel*, held it of that Earl by the Service of one Knight's Fee, as *de Veteri feofmento*, which ſhews 'twas his in *Henry* II's Days. He was Grandfather to *Oſbert*, who took on him the Name of *Truſſel*, from whom the *Truſſels* of this and the neighbouring Shires are deſcended. *Richard*, the Grandſon of this *Osbert*, was ſlain at the Battle of *Eveſham*, fighting on the Barons Part; and this Manor with divers of his other Lands, ſeiz'd as forfeited by his Rebellion. But it ſeems, that *William* his Brother, being a Man of great Account in his Time, recovered it again, and he and his Deſcendants reſided here, yet his Son Sir *William* was forced to pay Scutage for it to Sir *Andrew Aſley*, at the Rate of 40 *s. pro quolibet Scuto*. After this it continued ſeveral Succeſſions in the *Truſſels* Family, of whom ſeveral were Men of Note; as Sir *William*, who was 7 *Edw.* 3. conſtituted Governor of the Caſtle of *Beaumans* in *North-Wales*, and Eſcheator of all the Counties on the South Side of *Trent*. Sir *Warine*, who was allow'd a private Chapel for Divine Service to be celebrated by a fitting Prieſt, by *Wolſtan* Biſhop of *Worceſter*. Sir *William Truſſel*, one of the Knights of King *Edward* IV's Body, and made *Reg.* 15. Sheriff of this County and *Leiceſterſhire*; Sir *Edmund Truſſel*, who aſſiſted *Guy de Beauchamp* in killing *Pierce de Gaveſton*: Another Sir *William Truſſel*, who was employed by the Parliament to pronounce the Words of Depoſition on that unhappy Prince King *Edward* II. and Sir *Shured Truſſel*, one of theſe eminent Men of this Shire, who ſerved as Knight

Knight in Parliament for it divers Times, and was Sheriff Eſcheator, and a Juſtice of the Peace. He was bury'd in the Church of this Place 7 *Hen.* 8. *Thomas*, the laſt Heir Male was Sheriff of this County, but ſold this his ancient Patrimony to Sir *Robert Lee*, Knight, who built a great Part of the Manor Houſe new, and made it his chief Seat, being a Juſtice of the Peace in King *James* I's Reign many Years, and High Sheriff in the 17th Year of the ſame King's Reign.

Bickmerſh, a Village belonging to the Pariſh of *Welford* in *Glouceſterſhire*, yet is in this County. Before the Conqueſt, King *Edgar A. C.* 967, conferr'd it upon *Brithnothus* his Servant for Life, and he tranſmitted his Right to the Moneſtry of *Worceſter*, when he put a Son into that Houſe. In the King's Grant it is written *Bicanmerſce*. The Church of *Worceſter* afterwards ſeems to have been poſſeſſed of the whole Village, but ſoon loſt it, *Edwin*, Earl *Leofrick*'s Brother unjuſtly ſeizing it. In the Conqueror's Survey, this Lordſhip is reckoned among the *Eleemoſynæ Regis*, by the Name of *Bichemerſe*, and then contained five Hides of Land, held by one *Eddid*, a Woman who had been Owner of it in the Confeſſer's Days. In the Reign of King *John*, one *Robert Foliot* was Lord of it, but leaving only one Daughter and Heir *Joan*, ſhe marrying to *Richard de Williameſcote*, brought it into his Family, and their Son *Henry* inherited it, but ſold it 35 *Ed.* 1. to *John de Bloxham*, who paſſed it 18 *Ed.* 2. to *William de Beresford*, in whoſe Family it continu'd ſeveral Deſcents; for *Margaret* his Widow had it in Dower. Sir *Baldwin de Beresford* procured a Charter of Free-Warren for his Demeſne here, and his Wife had it in Dower alſo. He dy'd without Iſſue, and *Thomas* the Son of *Philip St. Clere*, was found his next Heir, but of his Poſterity we have no Account, and ſo find nothing more of this Eſtate 'till Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, when the Lady *St. John*, Widow of Sir *Edward Griffith*, purchaſed it and ſettled it on her Son Sir *Rice Griffith*, whoſe Poſterity enjoy'd it for ſome Time, if they are not now in Poſſeſſion of it. The Family of *Morehalls* of *Morehall* near *Wickford* in this County, had ſome Lands here, which devolved in the following Times to the *Cloptons*, and from them to the *Crews* and *Burghs* for Life.

The Chapel here was founded by *William Foliot*, in King *Henry* II's Days, and his Poſterity had the Advowſon of it; but it ſeems to have been upon a diſputable Title; for when *Robert Foliot* was Lord of this Manor, he had a Suit with the Parſon of *Welneford*, 14 *Hen.* 3. for the Advowſon of the Chapel, then called *Bikemerſh-Foliot*, as belonging to him; and in the Pleadings a Writing was produc'd, manifeſting, That the Tithes with the Parochial Rights of the Manor Houſe, did belong to the Mother Church of *Welneford*. In King *John*'s Reign one *Robert Foliot* was Parſon here, and between him and the Monks of *Tewskbury* there grew a Diſpute about the Tithes of the Manor; and it was agreed, That the Monks ſhould have two Parts of the Tithes of the Corn, and the Parſon one; and that the ſmall Tithes ſhould be divided equally, yet that the Parſon ſhould have all the Tithe-Hay of the Demeſne, and all the Lands and Goods of *William Foliot's* Gift, who was the pious Founder of it. This Agreement was confirm'd by *Malgert*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*.

Binton, or as it is written in *Domesday-Book*, *Beninton*, and in other Records *Burintone*, was one of the Towns which *S. Egwyn* gave to the Abby of *Eveſham*, *A. C.* 709, when he founded it; but in the Time of King *Edward* the Martyr, one *Alferus*, a Potent Man in theſe Parts, wreſted it from them, and gave it to ſome of his Knights, of whom the Conqueror had it, and gave it to ſome of the *Normans*; for when *Domesday-Book* was made, it was divided between *William* Son of *Corbucion*, *Gerinus*, *Uffo D' Abitot*, and *Oſborn Fiz-Richard*. In King *John*'s Reign, *Henry de Burinton* held two Parts of a Knights Fee in this Place, of the Earl of *Warwick*. His Family held them ſome Succeſſions, 'till *Henry de Burintone* leaving only a Daughter and Heir *Ailce*, ſhe by

by Marriage transferr'd it with other Eſtates to *Elias de Wyncote* of *Wilmecote* near *Stratford* upon *Avon*. In his Family it continu'd 'till *Thomas Wyncote*, 23 *Hen.* 8. ſold this Manor with the Advowſon of the Church, to Sir *George Throkmorton*, Knt. by whoſe Son Sir *Nicholas*, it paſs'd to *William Walter*, from whoſe Heir it paſs'd to Mr. *Ferrers*, and afterwards to Mr. *Fanſhaw*, by the Marriage of Female Heirs. The Abby of *Bordeſley* had a Carucate of Land in this Place, and a Dove-houſe, which after the Diſſolution were granted out of the Crown by the Name of *Binton Grange*, to *Francis Sheldon*, Gent. and his Heirs, who paſſed them to Sir *George Throkmorton*, who parted with it among his other Eſtates to Mr. *Walter*, from whoſe Heirs they came to *Ferrers* and *Fanſhaw*, as the head Manor did. *Osborn Fitz-Richard*'s Part was afterwards poſſeſſed by the Family of *Hubard*, who held it 'till about King *Edward* II's Time, when we find it in the Family of the *Haſtings*, which afterward were Earls of *Pembroke*. In the Chancel of this Church is a Monument for Mr. *John Salmon*, formerly Rector of it, who dy'd *April* 12, 1473, and in the Window thereof the Portraiture of *Richard Grevill*, and *Maud* the Wife of *John Grevill*, in the Glaſs well painted.

Biſhopſtone, or *Biſhopſdone*, or *dune*, ſo called from its being appropriated to the See of *Worceſter*, and its Situation at the Foot of an Hill, which the Syllable *Done* or *Dune* imports. It is not mentioned in the Conqueror's Survey, becauſe it was then, as it ſtill continues to be, an Hamlet belonging to *Stratford* upon *Avon*. In King *Henry* I's Days, one *Fretherick*, *Frederec*, or *Frarick de Biſhopſtone*, was enfeoft of it by *Sampſon* then Biſhop of *Worceſter*. He liv'd to the 9th *Rich.* 1. and left Iſſue *William* his Son, who joining with the Barons againſt King *John*, had his Eſtates ſeiz'd into that King's Hands; but returning ſoon to his Obedience, had them reſtored. His Son *William* was a Man of great Note, and was of ſeveral Employments of Truſt in this County, as Juſtice of Aſſize, Eſcheator, and a Judge for the Gaol-delivery at *Warwick*. His Deſcendents were ſeveral of them Knights, but the moſt famous of them was Sir *John de Biſhopſdon*, who ſerved in the Parliament at *York*, 12 *Edw.* 2. and other Places afterwards, as one of the Knights of the Shire for this County. He was very rich, and had a Charter of Free-Warren granted him for this and many other of his Eſtates 13 *Ed.* 2. and in the following Reign of K. *Edward* III. was one of the Juſtices or Conſervators of the Peace for this County. He bore a ſpecial Affection to the Hoſpital of St. *John Baptiſt* at *Warwick*, and gave to it one Moiety of the Advowſon of the Church of *Mortun-Merkull* in this County. He dy'd 14 *Edw.* 3. leaving *Roger* his Son and Heir. He left one Daughter, *Alice*, but by Reaſon of an Entail made by Sir *John de Biſhopſton* upon the Male Line, *John* the Brother of *Roger* inherited this Manor, and other Lands ſo ſettled. He was a Perſon of great Eminency, and on that Account conſtituted Chancellor of King *Edw.* III's Exchequer. His Grandſon Sir *William Biſhopſtone*, Kt. was Sheriff of this County and *Leiceſterſhire*. He reſided for the moſt Part at *Aſcote* in *Glouceſterſhire*, and having entail'd 17 *Hen.* 6. this and divers other Lordſhips on his Iſſue, by *Philippa* his Wife; by whom he had only two Daughters, *Elizabeth* and *Philippa*; this laſt being marry'd to Sir *William Catesby*, Kt. brought this Lordſhip into his Family, as it continued (with a ſmall Interruption while it was in the King's Hands 1 *Hen.* 7.) 'till *William Catesby* 24 *Eliz.* ſold the Manor Houſe to *William Askew* of *Lapworth*, who again ſold it to *Andrew Archer*, at *Tanworth*, as his Succeſſor Sir *Simon Archer* did to *John* and *Thomas Green*, who are, or lately were Owners it.

The Chapel here, dedicated to St. *Peter*, is very ancient, erected in King *John*'s Time by the Licenſe of *Maugerius* Biſhop of *Worceſter*, by Sir *William de Biſhopdone*, Kt. who gave it in pure Alms of his own Demeſne 14 Acres of Land in one Field, and as many in another, four Acres of a ſervile Tenure, and Paſturage for eight Oxen with his own,

in

in any of his Lands but his Meadows. He alſo covenanted with *Maurice* then Parſon of *Stratford*, to ſuſtain all the Charges of the ſaid Chapel in Repairs, Veſtments, Books, Utenſils of the Altar, *&c.* And that the Parſon of *Stratford* ſhould have all the Corn-Tithes and Flax-Tithes with the Obventions of the Altar, Mortuaries, Burials, and Oblations of the Mother Church, and the Prieſt ſerving the Chapel, ſhould have all the ſmall Tithes given by the ſaid Knight and his Tenants; which Prieſt and his Succeſſors ſhould for ever after be appointed by the Parſon of *Stratford* for the Time being, as it ſtood 37 *Hen.* 8.

Botley, originally a Member of *Wooton*, is not taken Notice of in the Conqueror's Survey for that Reaſon, but its Name ſhews its Antiquity, for *Botle* in *Saxon* is an Houſe. In King *Henry* II's Reign, *Robert de Stadford*, Lord of *Wooton*, gave to the Canons of *Kenilworth* certain Lands, with the Homage and Services of ſeveral Perſons, as alſo to *Jeffrey Malore* and his Heirs, all thoſe Lands, Homages, and Services which he held of him here, upon Condition of paying him and his Heirs a Sparrow-hawk yearly. This *Jeffrey* reſided at *Tachbroke* in this County, and from him deſcended *John Malore*, who 9 *Edw.* 3. obtained a Grant of Free-Warren in all his Demeſne Lands here. After him, *John Malore*, and *Anketell* his Son and Heir, came to the Inheritance of it; but 22 *Hen.* 6. by their Deed dated that Year, alienᵉd it to *Richard Archer*, Eſq; and his Heirs, whoſe Poſterity have ever ſince enjoy'd it, unleſs lately ſold.

Bridgtown, which takes its Name from its Situation near *Stratford-Bridge*, is chiefly memorable for an Hermitage, to which the Chapel of St. *Mary Magdalen* in this Village belonged. It was anciently endow'd with ſome Lands by the *Powers* of *Rien-Clifford* for the Reparation of the Bridge, which *Thomas Power*, Eſq; confirm'd 22 *Hen.* 6. and at the ſame Time conſtituted *John Rawlins* to be Hermite during Life; appointing him to celebrate an Obit in the Pariſh Church of *Stratford* for the Souls of the Parents and Anceſtors of him the ſaid *Thomas*. *Chriſtopher Power* 5 *Hen.* 8. alienᵉd the Donation of the ſaid Hermitage to *William Clopton*, with the Grant of *Ryen-Clifford* in this County, and his Heirs. From that Time this Place hath been reputed a Manor, of which the ſaid *William Clopton* was certified 1 *Eliz.* to die ſeized, and from him it is deſcended to *Thomas Clopton*, that hath the like Right at this Day, but the Site of the Hermitage was before in the 3d and 4th of *Philip* and *Mary* 1. granted to the Hoſpital of *Savoy*, *London*.

Budbrooke, the Lordſhip of *Ralph de Limeſi*, a great Man in the Conqueror's Days, containing five Hides of Land. It was the Inheritance of *Edwyne* Earl of *Mercia*, before the *Normans* coming. In *Domeſday-Book* it is written *Budebrock*, *i. e.* a Muddy Brook. From the Heirs of *Ralph de Limeſi* it ſoon paſs'd to *Henry Newburgh* Earl of *Warwick*, for his Son *Roger* was in Poſſeſſion of it, 23 *Hen.* 1. This *Roger* founded the Collegiate Church of *Warwick*, and thereupon gave this Church of *Budbroke*, and the Tithes of the Town to it; but the Manor he paſſed over to *Jeffrey de Clinton*, the Founder of *Kenilworth* Caſtle and Monaſtry. He gave this Church to the ſaid Monaſtry, but upon Condition, that the Canons of *Kenilworth* ſhould pay a Mark of Silver yearly to the Collegiate Church of *Warwick*. To *Jeffrey* ſucceeded *Henry de Clinton*, who gave two Knights Fees in this Place to *Hugh de Bardulf*, who preſently parted with them to *John de Curli* and his Heirs. His Grandſon *John de Curli*, adhering to King *John*'s Enemies, had all his Lands ſeized; but his Brother *William* recover'd them 33 *Hen.* 3. for an hundred Marks. This *William* was an eminent Perſon, and was conſtituted a Judge of Aſſize and Gaol-delivery, *&c.* He left *William* his Son and Heir, but he leaving two Daughters only, his Heirs, *Joan* the youngeſt marrying *Robert de Haſtang*, had this Lordſhip allotted her, with other Eſtates, in the Partition. She joining with her Husband, made it over in Exchange for other Lands to *Thomas Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, in whoſe Poſterity it continued

nued 'till it came to the Crown, 3 *Hen.* 7. In King *Edward* VI's Time it was granted by that King to *John Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*; but in Queen *Mary*'s Days was by him forfeited to the Crown, and at firſt Leaſed to *John Kitley* for Twenty one Years; and the next Year given to *Edward Sutton*, Lord *Dudley*, and his Heirs Male, who ſold it to Serjeant *Puckering*, whoſe Poſterity now, or lately did enjoy it.

The Church dedicated to St. *Michael*, with all the Tithes thereunto belonging, was given by *Roger* Earl of *Warwick*, to the Canons of the Collegiate Church there, as is aboveſaid; but their Right and Title was diſputed by *Robert de Curli*, Lord of the Manor, who claimed the Paronage of it, which at length was yielded to the Collegiate Church of *Warwick* and the Canons thereof, as their only Right, by the ſaid *Robert*: So that they preſented the Vicar in future Times, yet with the Approbation of the Family of *Curli*, 'till 12 *Hen.* 3. when *William de Curli* quitted all his Right to them; whereupon it was made a Præbend, and the Præbendary of it being the Parſon, preſented the Vicar to ſerve the Cure, who had a competent Proviſion aſſign'd him by the Biſhop. There was ſome Flaw it ſeems in the Appropriation at firſt, and therefore *Tiderman*, Biſhop of *Worceſter* procured a new one, whereby the Church was better ſettled on the Canons, and the Vicars Rights better ſecured to him. This was done 27 *Eliz.*

Burnels Brome, a Manor ſo called from the *Burnels*, Lords of it. It had been the Eſtate of *Baldwin Wake*, but was purchaſed of him and *Hawiſe* his Wife by *Robert Burnell*, Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, who having obtained a Charter of Free-Warren for all his Demeſne Lands here, left it ſo privileged to Sir *Philip Burnell*, his Nephew. It paſs'd all along hitherto with *Bidford*. Sir *Hugh Burnell* lived here, and executed the Office of a Juſtice of the Peace, from 1 *Hen.* 4. to 6 *Hen.* 5. Sir *Edward*, Sir *Nicholas*, and Sir *Hugh Burnells*, were ſummoned to Parliament with the Barons in their Times. When the Iſſue Male of the *Burnells* fail'd, *Maud* by her Marriage carry'd it into the *Lovel*'s Family; and ſo by the Attainder of *Francis* Viſcount *Lovel*, 1 *Henry.* 7. it eſcheated to the Crown with *Bidford*, and by King *Henry* VIII. was given to *Gerard Danet*, one of the Eſquires of his Body, and *Mary* his Wife, in whoſe Family it continu'd two or three Succeſſions; but at length being alienated to the Lady *S. John's*, Sir *Rice Griffin*, Kt. Sir *John Sidley*, Kt. *Thomas Nurſe*, *Ferd. Dodſwell*, and *Francis Poulton*, it became veſted, in 1640, in Sir *Simon Clarke*, in whoſe Poſterity we ſuppoſe it ſtill to be, or lately was.

Cheſwyke, an old Fortification, which, by the Form of it, and Depth of the Works (tho' the Circuit is not large) ſeems to have been *Roman*. The Family of *Broughtons* in *Oxfordſhire*, were the moſt ancient Owners of it; for *John Broughton*, 29 *Edw.* I. obtained a Charter of Free-Warren for all his Demeſne Lands here; but Sir *Thomas Broughton*, Kt. 42 *Edw.* 3. ſold it to *John Waryn* and *Richard Gower*, which laſt had the greateſt Part of it. His Heir ſold it about the middle of the laſt Century to *William Bache*.

Claverdon, the Eſtate of the Earl of *Mallent*, in the Conqueror's Time. It contained three Hides, and ſome Woods, a Mile in Extent, and had been in *Edward* the Confeſſor's Days the Freehold of one *Bovi*. From the Earl, as moſt of his other Lands did, it came to *Henry de Newburgh*, Earl of *Warwick*, his Brother; and in 9 *John*, it was among other Things aſſigned for the Dower of *Alice*, the Widow of *Waleran* Earl of *Warwick*. And again 26 *Hen.* 3. the like to *Ela*, the Widow of *Thomas* Earl of *Warwick*. She obtained a Charter of Free-Warren in all her Demeſne Lands here: And having purchaſed certain other Lands in this Place of Sir *Henry de Lodbroke*, Kt. ſhe gave them to the Priory of *Warwick*. After her deceaſe, this Lordſhip paſſed to the *Beauchamps*, of whom *William de Beauchamp* 13 *Edw.* 1. claimed a Gallows, with the Aſſize of Bread and Beer in this Manor by Preſcription, and was allow'd them.

In

In the 9th of *Edw.* 2. it was aſſign'd in Part of the Dowry of *Alice*, the Widow of *Guy de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*. In this Family it continu'd 'till 3 *Hen.* 7. when it came to the Crown, and was at firſt leaſed out by King *Henry* VIII. to *Roger Walford*, for twenty one Years, but afterward was given by King *Edward* VI. to *John Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*, who being attainted 1 *Mary* 1. that Queen leaſed it out to *Clement Throkmorton* for 40 Years, but Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* 4. gave the Inheritance to *Ambroſe Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*, and his Heirs Male, for want of which it return'd to the Crown, which ſold it to *Thomas Spenſer*, Eſq; who builded a fair Houſe here, and having lived ſome Years with great Hoſpitality in it, died without Iſſue Male, and left it to Sir *Thomas Spenſer* his Heir, in whoſe Poſterity it is, or lately was.

The Church of this Place, dedicated to St. *Michael*, hath but a ſmall Revenue belonging to it, becauſe it appears, that *Roger* Earl of *Warwick*, 23 *Hen.* 1. gave to his Collegiate-Church at *Warwick*, then newly by him founded, two Parts of the Tithes iſſuing out of the Incloſures of this Pariſh, and likewiſe of the Paunage of all the Woods belonging thereto; ſo that the Vicars Portion was but ſix Marks and an half.

Cley-Hall, of old called *Fulwood*, gave the Sirname unto an ancient Family, which deſcending by a younger Son from the *Offords* of *Offord* in this County, had their Reſidence here. Of theſe *John Fulwood* obtained a Licenſe 19 *Rich.* 2. of *Tideman* Biſhop of *Worceſter*, for a private Oratory at it, and *Richard Clifford* his Succeſſor renewed it 4 *Hen.* 4. His Heir *Richard* was Eſcheator for this County and *Leiceſterſhire*, 37 *Hen.* 6. and *Robert* his Son was a Juſtice of the Peace for this Shire, 17 *Hen.* 7. to his Death, and ſome Time for Gaol-delivery. From the *Fulwoods* of this Place deſcended the *Fulwoods* late of *Ford Hall* in this County, and of *Little Alne* in the ſame. *Robert* the eldeſt Son of the above mentioned *Richard*, ſold it to *Thomas Greſwould*, 35 *El.* whoſe Executors, about nine Years after, ſold it again to one *Thomas Spooner*, whoſe Grandchild *William* paſſed it over to *Andrew Archer* of *Tamworth*, Eſq; in whoſe Poſterity it remains, unleſs lately alienated.

Clopton, originally a Member of *Stratford upon Avon*, and as ſuch, belonging to the Biſhops of *Worceſter*, as ſeems plain from hence, that *S. Oſwald*, Biſhop of that See in King *Ethelred's* Time, by the Conſent of the Convent of *Worceſter*, did grant to one *Edric* his Servant three Meſſuages and an half, lying here, for three Lives, and afterward to return to the Church of *Worceſter*, ; but the Biſhops ſoon loſt them, for in the Conqueror's Survey, where 'tis ſaid to contain five Hides, it appears to have been Part of the Poſſeſſions of *Robert de Stratford*, and that in the Confeſſor's Days, *Odo* and *Aileva* had the Inheritance thereof. In King *John's* Reign, *Anno* 13, it is reckoned as Part of the Barony of *Stafford*, but it was ſoon alienated from thence; for in King *Henry* III's Reign it was in the Family of the *Montforts*, and by *Peter de Montfort* granted to *James de Clopton*, and his Heirs, by the Name of the Manor of *Clopton*; excepting only ſome Parcels of Land and Meadow before granted by him to *Iſabel de Norton* and her Son *Edmund*, and reſerving to himſelf a Rent of Ten Shillings a Year, to be paid at *Michaelmas* and *Our Lady*, for all Services. The Family of *Clopton* take their Name from this Place, having been Inhabitants of it, before they became Owners. *Walter*, the Grandchild of the above mention'd *James*, aſſum'd the Sirname of *Cockfield*, becauſe he ſometimes inhabited there. It is a Village in *Eſſex*, and being Marſhal of the King's Houſhold, was alſo called *Marſhal*; and by both theſe Names his Grandfather *James* ſettled this whole Manor upon him. *Iſabel de Norton*, upon a juſt Conſideration releaſing her Claim to the Lands ſhe had of the Grant of Sir *Peter Monfort*, in this Place. *John* the Grandſon of the above mentioned *Walter*, diſclaiming all his Anceſtors Names but *Clopton*, obtained a Licenſe of *John Carpenter*,

penter, Biſhop of *Worceſter*, to erect an Oratory within his Manor-Houſe, for himſelf and Family: And his Son *Thomas*, by Permiſſion of Pope *Sixtus* IV. built a fair Chapel, and had Divine Service celebrated therein, with a Licenſe ſo to be continued to his Heirs. The younger Brother of this *Thomas*, named *Hugh Clopton*, who being a wealthy Mercer of *London*, was Lord Mayor, and a great Benefactor to the Town of *Stratford* upon *Avon*, (as is ſhewed above) by his Will bequeath'd many ſmall Legacies to the Poor, certain Scholars at *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, divers Hoſpitals, the Priſoners in *Newgate*, *Ludgate*, *&c.* He dy'd a Batchelor 12 *Henry* 7. and was buried in the Church of St. *Margaret* in *Lothbury*, where he order'd his Executors to provide an honeſt Prieſt for the Space of twenty Years after his Deceaſe, to pray for his Soul, and the Souls of his Father, Mother, and all Chriſtians; and have for his Salary eleven Marks. He bought this Manor of his elder Brother, and having no Iſſue, left it to *William Clopton* his Couſin and Heir, who alſo was the Owner of *Cockfield*. His Son *William* left only Daughters for his Heirs, of whom the Eldeſt *Joyce* marry'd Sir *George Carew*, afterward Lord *Clopton*; and *Ann* to *William Clopton* of *Sledwick* in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, a diſtant Relation, who inherited the Eſtates of her Siſter alſo, for want of an Heir.

Cock-Bevinton, an Hamlet of *Sabford*, with which it has gone all along to the ſame Lords, and is at this Time, or lately was the Eſtate of Sir *Simon Clerke*, Bart. or his Heirs.

Codharow, a very ancient Seat belonging to the *Montforts* of *Lapworth*, *Richard de Montfort*, and *Roſe* his Wife, being poſſeſſed of it, in 37 *Edw.* 3. The Name imports a Place of Defence in a Wood, which is probable from the Moat round it. From *Richard* it deſcended to *William* his Son and Heir, whoſe Daughter and Coheir *Helen*, carried it by Marriage to *Richard Merebroke*, by whom ſhe having no Child, it paſſed after her deceaſe to *Alice* her Aunt, according to the Entail of *Richard* her Grandfather, who marrying *John Norris*, ſhe joined with her Husband, and ſold it to *William Dantſey* and *William Sheldon*, in Truſt for *William Willington* of *Barcheſton*, Eſq; who gave it to *Ann* his Daughter, the Wife of *Francis Montford*, Eſq; whoſe Grandſon Sir *Edward* ſold it to *Simon Archer* of *Tanworth*, whoſe Deſcendents are ſtill the Owners, or lately were; Sir *Simon* being in Poſſeſſion of it, 9 *Jac.* 1.

Coughton, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *Turchil de Warwick*, but held by one *William* at the Conqueror's Entrance into *England*. At the General Survey taken fourteen Years after, it is written *Coctune*, and certified to contain three Hides of Land, a Mill, ten Acres of Meadow and Woods ſix Furlongs in length and four in breadth, in which was feeding for fifty Hogs; all which had been before the Freehold of one *Utonius*, in the Confeſſor's Days. From *Turchil* it was taken by the Conqueror, and given to *Henry de Newburgh*, the firſt Earl of *Warwick*: His Poſterity enjoy'd it a while but not long; for *Peter de Stodely* (ſometimes written *Peter Corbicon*) was in Poſſeſſion of it, when he founded the Priory of *Stodeley* in King *Stephen*'s Reign, and gave the Church of this Place to it; yet a little after, a Family that aſſum'd their Sirname from this Town, were Owners of it; as *Ranulph de Cocton*, whoſe Son *Simon* gave to the Canons of *Alceſter* a certain Place in his Woods here, to erect a Houſe for Hogs, and a Load of Wood every Week throughout the Year. His Son *Simon* who was a Knight, confirmed to the Canons of *Studely* the Advowſon of the Church of this Place; but leaving no Iſſue Male, this Manor paſſed in Marriage with his Daughter *Joan* to *William de Spineto*, upon a Partition with *Cicely* her Siſter; but becauſe *Simon de Cocton* held half a Knight's Fee in this Place, the Heirs of *William de Spine* held it by the ſame Tenure of *Guy de Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, as was certified 9 *Edw.* 2. Of this Family was *William de Spine*, who held many notable Employments in the Government

vernment for a great Part of the Reign of *Edward* III. when he was a Commiſſioner of Array, a Collector of Fifteens and Tenths, a Conſervator of the Peace, *&c.* and *Grey de Spine*, who being a Knight, ſerved for this Shire in ſeveral Parliaments in King *Richard* II's Reign, and was a Commiſſioner of Array, and Eſcheator in this County in the Reign of King *Henry* IV. He left two Daughters for his Heirs, the youngeſt of which, *Eleanor*, marrying *John Throkmorton*, Eſq; carried this Lordſhip of *Coughton* into that Family, where it has continu'd ever ſince.

This Family of *Throkmorton* is ancient, having taken their Name from their Original Seat in *Throkmorton* in the Pariſh of *Flatbury* in *Worceſterſhire*; but ſince this Manor came not into this Family but by *John* the Son of *Thomas*'s Marriage with *Eleanor de la Spine*, we muſt begin our Account of the Family from him, yet mentioning them no more than particularly concerns this Place. He was bred up in the Study of the Law, and was not only entruſted in many important Affairs by the Earls of *Warwick*, but was in the Commiſſion of the Peace, and one of the Chamberlains of the Exchequer to the King, *i. e.* Under Treaſurer, *&c.* in which Station he dy'd 23 *Hen.* 6. leaving *Thomas* his Son and Heir, and *John* a younger Son. 'Till the Time of this *Thomas*, this Family was not wholly poſſeſſed of *Coughton*, becauſe the *Tracyes* who married *Alice* the eldeſt Siſter, had a Moiety, which *John Tracy* her Heir granted by Deed to this *Thomas*. He was Sheriff of this County and *Leiceſterſhire*, and dying 12 *Edw.* 4. left *Robert* his Son and Heir. He was a Juſtice of the Peace the greateſt Part of his Life; made a Park at *Coughton*, incloſing therein a Common called *Wikewood*, *&c.* He was a Perſon of great Devotion, and according to the Cuſtom of the Zealots of his Time, went on a Pilgrimage to the Holy Land about 10 *Hen.* 8. and therein dy'd. By his Will (which he made before he went) he order'd his Burial to be in the Church of *Coughton*, if he dy'd an where in this Realm; the Eaſt Window of the Chancel to be glazed by his Executors, with the Story of the Dome, and twenty Shillings to be given towards the glazing of the Eaſt Window in the North Iſle, with a Repreſentation of the ſeven Sacraments, and as much to that in the South Iſle, with a Draught of the ſeven Works of Mercy; that his Feoffees to pray for his Soul, and the Souls of his Anceſtors, perpetually in the ſaid North Iſle, ſhould give a Prieſt 8 *l. per Ann.* and his Chamber, and 8 *l. per Ann.* more to five poor People dwelling in the Alms-Houſe here, at 7 *d.* a Week, and Houſe-Room for ever, and the other 8 *s.* and 8 *d.* to be ſpent on the Reparation of the ſaid Alms-Houſe. *George* his Son and Heir ſucceeded him in his Eſtate: He was a Knight, and built the ſtately Caſtle-like Gatehouſe of Free-Stone before his Houſe here, and had made the Houſe ſuitable if he had liv'd, but he dy'd before it was begun, 1 *Phil.* and *Mar.* 1. and was buried under a Monument he had erected for himſelf in his Life-time towards the North Side of the Chancel here. He had ſeven Sons, but none proved of Notice but the Youngeſt, *John*, who in Queen *Mary*'s Reign, was her Maſter of Requeſts, Juſtice of *Cheſter*, Vice Preſident of *Wales*, *&c.* He was knighted by Queen *Elizabeth*, and left *Francis* his Son and Heir, who being attainted for High Treaſon for correſponding with the Queen of *Scots*, was executed for the ſame, and ſo this Line came to an End; but the eldeſt Son of Sir *George*'s Line named *Robert*, who was alſo a Knight, continued; for his Son and Heir *Thomas* ſucceeded him, as did alſo his Son *John* him, whoſe Son *Robert* was created a Baronet by King *Charles* I. and ſucceeded by his Son *Francis*, who was living near the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II.

The Church, which is dedicated to St. *Peter*, was given (as is above ſhew'd) to the Canons of *Studeley*, by *Peterſon* of *Corbucion*, and confirm'd to them by *Simon de Coughton*, 5 *Hen.* 3. but at the Diſſolution of the Abbies came into the Hands of King *Henry* VIII. the Vica-

rage

rage then was valued at 10*l. per Ann.* In the Church of this Pariſh are divers Monuments for the Family of *Throkmorton*, *viz.* In the Body of the Church, a fair one of Marble, but without Arms or Epitaph, for Sir *Robert Throkmorton*, Kt. who dy'd in his Pilgrimage to the Holy Land: In the Cancel, one on the North Side for Sir *George Throkmorton* and *Katherine* his Wife; and another on the South Side for Sir *Robert Throkmorton*, Kt. Heir of Sir *George*, and another for Sir *John* above mentioned, who dy'd in 1580. Another on a Plate on the North Wall of the Chancel for Dame *Elizabeth Throkmorton*, laſt Abbeſs of *Denye*, and Aunt to Sir *George*, who dy'd *January* 13, 1547, and at the Bottom, *Vivit poſt funera Virtus.* In the Window of the Church, and Hall of the Houſe, are divers Arms of the *Throkmortons*, empaling thoſe of other Families.

Crewenhale, a Lordſhip from whence a Family took its Sirname, as anciently as King *Henry* III's Time, of which, after five Deſcents in the Male Line, *John de Crewenhale* was the laſt. He left only one Daughter, who by Marriage carry'd this Eſtate in *Henry* VI's Time to *William Parker* of *Chartley* in *Staffordſhire*, whoſe Family after two Deſcents, ended in a Female Heir, *Alice*, who wedded *Thomas Greſwould*, ſecond Son to Sir *Richard Greſwould* of *Solihull* in this County, and brought this Eſtate into his Family. His Deſcendents, who have their Seat at *Cobington*, now are, or lately were the Lords of it.

Dodwell, an Hamlet in the Pariſh of *Draiton*, belonging to the Family of the *Peito's*.

Dorſington parva, an Hamlet belonging to the Pariſh of *Welford* in *Glouceſterſhire*, but lying in this County, and having its own Lord. For in the Conqueror's Time it was poſſeſſed by one *Stephanus* Lord of *Melcote*, and was then certified to contain one Hide of Land, which one *Ordric* held before the *Normans* coming. With *Milcote* it paſſed to *Jeffrey Martell*, and after him, firſt to *Hauvil*, and then to *Langley*, 4 *Edward* 3. After that we find no more of it 'till 9 *Hen.* 8. when *Maud Rous* Widow, was certified to have converted 200 Acres of Land lying in this Place, from Tillage to Paſture, thereby laying aſide three Ploughs. She was poſſeſſed of the Capital Meſſuage, and from her it deſcended to Sir *John Brome* of *Ragley*, Kt. who held it in 3 *Edw.* 6.

Drayton, a Lordſhip belonging to the Biſhops of *Worceſter*, long before the Conqueſt; but in the Reign of King *Canutus*, it was taken from them by the *Danes*, then written *Draiton*. It is not mentioned in *Domeſday-Book*, nor do we find any other mention of it 'till K. *Henry* II's Reign, when *Jeffrey Clinton* gave it to *Robert de Lucerna*, who left it to *Jeffrey de Lucerna* for an Inheritance, to reward him for ſome ſpecial Services he had done him at his Caſtle of *Simile*, and elſewhere; yet to hold of him by the Service of one Knight's Fee, allowing his Son *Herbert*, and his Heirs, to hold it of his Father by the ſame Tenure. In 20 *Hen.* 3. *Simon de Drayton* held half a Knight's Fee here of the Earl of *Warwick*, and in 1 *Ed.* 1. *Ralph de Lodington* was ſeized of four Yard Lands and an half here, which he held of the King at the Rent of 20*s. per Ann.* but ſoon after, he held them of *Ralph* the Son of *William Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, by the Service of the eighth Part of a Knight's Fee, and 20*s.* a Year Rent to the King. Shortly after this, *Richard de Payto* is found to have had two Yard Lands here, given to him and his Heirs by *Royſe Truſſel*, who purchaſed them of *Walter de Lodington*; but *Amabil* the Daughter of *Walter de Lodingtou* diſputed *Richard*'s Right, but to no Purpoſe, for his Deſcendants held a conſiderable Part of this Village of Sir *William Truſſel*, by the tenth Part of a Knight's Fee many Ages after.

Dunnington, a Member of *Priors Salford* (of which hereafter) and comprized in all Grants with it, and ſo is now, or late was poſſeſſed by the Deſcendents of Sir *Simon Clarke*.

Edſton, or *Edriceſtone*, ſo called from ſome ancient Poſſeſſor of it in the *Saxon* Times,

Times, was before the Conqueror's Time the Freehold of *Aibric* and *Uluvinus*, but after the *Normans* Settlement it was poſſeſſed by *Robert de Stratford*, who gave it to the Monks in *Conchis* in *Normandy*, but was reſum'd by his Grandſon *Robert* in exchange for other Lands. How it paſſed from that Family doth not appear, but it is found 6 *John*, to be the Eſtate of *Ralph de Rupery's*, which that King then ſeiz'd for his Diſloyalty, and granted it to *Godfrey Crawcumbe*, who having forfeited it ſoon after, it eſcheated to the Crown again, and therein continued 'till King *Henry* III. *Reg.* 31. granted it to *Peter de Montfort*, of whom *William de Edricheſton* held it by the Rent of half a a Knight's Fee, yet by the Grant of the ſaid *Peter*, the Monks of *Bordeſley*, and the Freeholders of *Burley* and *Edricheſton* had a Right of Commonage upon the barren Grounds, Fallows, and plough'd Lands after the Crop was off. From the Family of *Edricheſton*, it paſſed to Sir *Nicholas Cyfrewaſt*, Kt. and from his Heirs to *Henry de Bray*, who conveyed it to *Walter de Aylesbury*, and his Heirs, in whom it continu'd divers Ages, and was by them much improved; for *Walter de Ayleſbury*, 13 *Edward* 1. obtained a Charter of Free-Warren in all his Demeſne Lands here. *Roger* his ſecond Son ſucceeded him in this Manor, and his Poſterity, many of them Men of Note, continu'd in Poſſeſſion of it 'till 30 *Hen.* 6. when *John de Aylesbury*, dying without Iſſue-Male, *Joan* his only Daughter and Heir marrying *Thomas Somervile* of *Somervile-Aſton* in *Glouceſterſhire*, brought this Lordſhip and many other Eſtates into his Family, which made it their Principal Seat. Several of this Family were Knights, and one of them, *viz.. John Somervile*, Eſq; an hot ſpirited Man, and a furious Zealot for the Popiſh Religion, undertook, thro' the Inſtigation of one *Hall* a *Romiſh* Prieſt, to kill Queen *Elizabeth*, as he confeſſed at his Apprehenſion; and tho' he was condemned for the Treaſon, the Forfeiture of his Eſtate was prevented by his being found ſtrangled in the Priſon, and ſo his Poſterity continued Lords of this Place, and were ſo not long ſince, if they are not now.

Exhall, or as it is called in *Domesday-Book Ecoleſhele*, where it is ſaid to be certified to contain one Hide and an half. It was in *Edward* the Confeſſor's Days the Freehold of one *Swain*, but by the *Norman* Conqueror given with many other Lands to *William* the Son of *Corbucion*, of whom one *Tunhill* held it. His Family held it 'till King *John*'s Time, when *Richard Corbucion* made it over to *William de Cantilupe*, who beſtowed it on *Sibill* his Siſter, and *Jeffrey Pancefot* her Husband and their Heirs. They kept no Courts here, but parcell'd out the Manor to Freeholders, for 26 *Edw.* 1. *Walter Pykerel* died ſeized of one Meſſuage and two Yard Lands here, and 32 *Edw.* 1. *Peter de Leiceſter* held 80 Acres of Land here, and leaving them to *Julian* his Siſter and Heir, ſhe by her Marriage transferr'd them to *Walter de Bernthorp* and his Heirs: Alſo 10 *Hen.* 6. *John Ippewell*, Yeoman, poſſeſſed two Meſſuages and three Yard Lands here, which he held by the fifth Part of a Knight's Fee; and *Elizabeth Walſingham*, Widow, died ſeized of two Meſſuages and 62 Acres of Land here, leaving *John Walſingham* her Couſin and next Heir. All this while the Heirs of *Corbucion* held the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee here of the Earl of *Warwick*. It is now reputed a Member of *Overſley*, becauſe the Lord of that Place enjoys the Royalty of it.

The Church of this Place was originally a Chapel belonging to *Saltford*, and with it given to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, to whom it was confirm'd by the Biſhop of *Worceſter*, *Ralph de Budiford*, and Sir *Richard de Eccleſhall*, Kt. reſigning their Right in the Advowſon at the ſame Time. It was dedicated to S. *Giles* by the ſame Biſhop, and endow'd with a Glebe and Tithes, but they were never appropriated to the Monaſtery, but always continu'd to the Parſon ſerving the Cure, paying to the Canons of *Kenilworth* yearly 13 *s.* and 4 *d.* as a Penſion. On a Plate of Braſs fixed on a raiſed Monument of Freeſtone, near the North Wall

of

of this Church, is an Inſcription for *John Walſingham*, Eſq; and *Eleanor* his Wife, which *John* dy'd *Jan.* 20, 1566.

Forde-Hall, a Manor in the Precincts of *Aſpley*, but granted in the Reign of King *Edward* I. by Sir *John de Somery*, to one *Roger de Ford*, of *Aſpley*, (or *Aſpele*) and *Agatha* his Wife, and their Heirs, at the yearly Rent of 12 *d.* as alſo Foreign Service, and Suit to the Court of him the ſaid *John* and his Heirs. From him in ſucceeding Times, it was called *Ford-Hall*, and 5 *Rich.* 2. paſſed by the Name of a Manor from *Nicholas Prylle* of *Ludlow*, to *Henry Bonnebury* and his Heirs, and from them in after Times to *John Fulwood*, in King *Henry* VIII's Reign, in Marriage with *Joan* the Daughter of *Nicholas Heath*. His Grandſon *John* having no Heirs Male, and leaving ſix Daughters and Coheirs, this Lordſhip, upon the Partition, became the Inheritance of *Grace* the youngeſt but One, who was marry'd to *Angel Gray* of *Kingſton* in *Dorſetſhire*, Eſq; and brought it into his Family.

Forwood, a Member originally of *Whitley*, though 14 *Edw.* 1. it was entail'd by *Peter de Montfort*, with *Haſelholt*, hereafter mentioned. From the aboveſaid *Peter* deſcended *John de Montfort*, who 24 *Edw.* 1. dy'd ſeiz'd of a certain Meſſuage here, with a ſmall Park and three Carucates of Land, held in Demeſne of the Lord *Stafford*, by the Service of three Shillings, and Suit to his three Weeks Court at *Wotton*; but afterwards it became a Member of *Beldeſert*.

Fulbroke, a Village ſituate upon the River *Avon*, which being deep here, probably gave Name to the Town. In the Conqueror's Time it was the Eſtate of the Earl of *Mallent*, and contained two Hides and a Mill. It was held by one *Alfled* a Woman, in the Confeſſor's Days. The Earl left it to *Henry de Newburgh* his Brother, as he did his other Lands, and *Roger* Earl of *Warwick*, his Son, gave to his Collegiate Church of *Warwick*, then newly founded, half an Hide of Land, and two Parts of the Tithes of his Demeſne here, and the Mill, and enfeoft *Jeffrey de Turvile* with it. For Earl *William* certified, that the ſaid *Jeffrey* held of him one Knight's Fee *de Veteri Feofmento*, which his Son *William* inherited; but his Son *Simon* had but half of it 36 *Hen.* 3. and had alienated that 52 *Hen.* 3. ſo that it was in the Hands of *Henry Hubard*. Many were the Owners of it in after Time; as *Iſabel* the Wife of *William Gernux*, who ſold it to *William Hinkellee*, from whom it was ſoon paſſed to *Nicholas de Warwick* and *Joan* his Wife, by *Alice* Widow of *William de Hinkellee*. He purchaſed 34 *Edw.* 1. a Court Leet here, of that King, to himſelf and his Heirs; as alſo Aſſize of Bread, Infangthef, Gallows, Weyfs, and other Privileges, obliging himſelf to pay a Rent yearly into the Exchequer for the ſame. This *Nicholas* was a learned Man in the Laws of this Kingdom; and on that Account, was made the King's Attorney General, *&c.* He left two Sons, which ſucceſſively inherited his Eſtates, *viz.* *Nicholas* and *William*, which laſt had this, and parted with it to *John de Haſtings*, Lord *Bergavenny*, who dy'd ſeiz'd of it, leaving it to *John* his Son, but *Julian* his Widow had it for her Dowry. The laſt of the *Haſting* Family that enjoy'd it, was *John de Haſtings*, Son of *John* Earl of *Pembroke*, who dying without Iſſue, left it to *Reginald* Lord *Grey* of *Ruthin*, his Couſin and next Heir, 13 *Rich.* 2. From him, by Reaſon of an Entail made by *John de Haſtings*, it paſſed to *William Beauchamp*, Lord *Bergavenny*, younger Brother to the Earl of *Warwich*, whoſe Lady *Joan* built a ſumptuous Gatehouſe here, as alſo a Lodge, which laſt was ſtanding 'till the latter end of K. *Henry* VIII's Reign; but the Gatehouſe was demoliſhed before. In the Reign of King *Henry* VI. *John* Duke of *Bedford*, third Son of King *Henry* IV. held it of the Crown by the third Part of a Knight's Fee. He made the Park, and built a little Caſtle of Brick and Stone within it. He dy'd ſeiz'd of it, 14 *Hen.* VI. and left the Knight's Nephew his Heir, who who granted the Cuſtody of it to *John Talbot*, Lord *Liſle*, to hold during Life, but whether he enjoy'd it ſo long is not certain; for King *Edward* IV. *Reg.* 2. gave

gave it to *Richard Nevill*, Earl of *Warwick*, who being kill'd in *Barnet-Field*, fighting againſt him, he ſeiz'd it, and ſettled it on his Brother *George*, Duke of *Clarence*, and his Heirs; who being attainted 18 *Edw.* 4. it came to the Crown again, but the Caſtle, Lodge, and Gate-houſe, were then very ruinous, as alſo a Chapel, which had been a Church. It remain'd in the King's Hands, 'till King *Henry* VIII. gave the Cuſtody of the Park to *Tomas Lucy*, *Reg.* 2. during Pleaſure; and ſoon after to Sir *William Compton*, Kt. who pull'd down the Caſtle, and with the Materials built his Houſe at *Compton Wyneate* in The Church was alſo demoliſhed with the Caſtle and other Buildings, ſo that 6 *Hen.* 6. there was but four Inhabitants in the Place. *Rous* our Countryman complains ſadly of the Duke of *Bedford* for this Depopulation.

Hampton upon Avon, of old call'd *Biſhops-Hampton*, becauſe it belong'd to the See of *Worceſter* in the *Saxon* Times. The Name of *Hampton* is taken from its high Situation, *Hean* in *Saxon*, being the ſame with *Altus* in *Latin*, and ſo it ought to be called as originally it was, *Heantone*, tho' it now be corruptly called and written *Hamtone* or *Hampton*. The addition *upon Avon*, is to diſtinguiſh it from other *Hamptons* in this County. It was then a Hamlet belonging to *Stratford*, and by the Conqueror's Survey, it was certified to contain twelve Hides, a Church, a Mill, and Woods a Mile in Length and as much in Breadth. *Walter de Cantilupe* held it of the Biſhops, and 39 *Hen.* 3. obtained of that Prince a Charter of Free-Warren in all his Demeſne Lands here, for himſelf and Succeſſors. It continu'd in the Biſhop's Poſſeſſion 'till 3 *Edw.* 6. when *John Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*, obtained it in exchange for other Lands of *Nicholas Heath*, then Biſhop of *Worceſter*; but being attainted in Queen *Mary*'s Reign, that Queen granted the Inheritance thereof, with the Advowſon of the Rectory, *Reg* 3. and 4. to *Thomas Lucy* of *Charlecote*, Eſq; whoſe Poſterity now, or lately did enjoy it.

The Church is dedicated to S. *Peter ad Vincula*, but there was a Portion of 20 *s. per Annum*, iſſuing out of it, to be paid to the Monks of *Coventry*, while that Houſe was ſtanding.

Hatton upon Avon, is a Member of this Place, and with it paſſed to *John Dudley* Earl of *Warwick*; and after his Attainder, paſſed with it to the *Lucys* of *Cherlecote*. It hath long been depopulated, and hath ſcarce any Remembrance of it but in *Rous*'s Hiſtory.

Hampton-Curli, takes its Addition from the *Curli*'s, anciently Lords of it, for Diſtinction Sake. In the Conqueror's Survey it is not mentioned, becauſe it was then, as it ſtill continues, an Hamlet of *Budbroke*. It had a Chapel in King *Stephen*'s Time belonging to that Mother-Church, which Chapel was built by *Robert de Curli*; for 'tis manifeſt, that in his Time, and by him partly, it was endowed with a Glebe at the Dedication of the Church-Yard, *viz.* Three Parts of one Yard Land incloſed, and two Acres of every Yard Land in the Field by each of his Tenants, to which one *Auskitel* added two Acres on each Side of the Field, the Prieſt having by ancient Cuſtom out of the Town-Woods, Houſe-bote, Hey-bote, and Fire-bote. With *Budbroke* it hath always had the ſame Lord and Poſſeſſors, as the Lord *Haſtings*, and his Family, and in Exchange with the *Beauchamps* Earls of *Warwick* in *Edward* III's Time; after whom it was poſſeſſed, as is ſaid in *Budbroke* above.

Hatton, by contraction from *Heathton*, from its Situation near an Heath, is not mentioned in *Domeſday-Book*. *Hugh Fitz-Richard*, in the beginning of King *Stephen*'s Reign, gave the Church and Lands of this Place to the Monaſtry of *Wroxhall*, of which he was the Founder. *Henry de Newburgh*, the firſt Earl of *Warwick* of the *Norman* Line, was the chief Lord, and *Hugh Fitz-Richard* held it of him, and from it afterwards took his Sirname. Iſſue Male failing in his Family, *Margery* one of the Coheirs marrying into the Family of *Clintons*, carried all the Lands of this Hamlet, ſave what the Nuns of *Wrox-*

Wroxhall and Canons of *Studely* had, into his Family. Sir *Thomas Clinton*, Grandchild of the ſaid *Margery*, gave her Part of this Manor to his youngeſt Son *James* and his Heirs; but he ſoon after quitted it to his elder Brother *John*, who commenced a Suit againſt *William de Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, for the whole Manor; but the Earl pleading that he held but a third Part of it, had the better of him in the Suit; ſo that he was obliged to quit his whole Claim to the Manor, and the Earl and his Poſterity enjoy'd it 'till *Ann*, Counteſs of *Warwick*, gave up all the Lands of that Earldom to the King, 3 *Hen.* 7. That Part which the Nuns of *Wroxhall* had in this Hamlet, was reputed a Manor in King *Edward* VI's Time, when it was in the King's Hands. The Church was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, but was not Preſentative in King *Edward* III's Reign. There was a Portion of 4 *s. per Annum* iſſuing out of it to the Canons of *Warwick*, 'till that Monaſtry was diſſolved.

Haſeley, or *Haſele*, was in the Conqueror's Time poſſeſſed by *Haſculf Muſard*, but held of him by *Humfridus*, the Progenitor of the Family of *Haſtings*, and then certified to contain three Hides, and half a Virgate of Land, a Church, a Mill, and Woods a Mile in Length and two Furlongs in Breadth. It was the Freehold of one *Azur* before the *Norman* Invaſion. *Aytrope Haſtang*, Grandchild to the ſaid *Humfridus*, ſold it to *William Turpin*, a Gentleman of the King's Bedchamber, for 80 Marks; reſerving from the ſaid *William* and his Heirs, the half and tenth Part of a Knight's Fee, which *Humfridus* paid to his Lord for the ſame. From *William Turpin*, it was convey'd to *Roger de Cherlecote*, and *Osbert de Turpin* confirmed it by a Fine to *Thomas de Cherlecote*, *Roger*'s Son, 7 *Hen.* III. This *Thomas* was ſtrangled by three of his Servants, and caſt into a Pool in this Place. 'Twas thought at firſt that he killed himſelf, and ſo his Goods were ſeized into the King's Hands; but the Murder being found out, the Actors were puniſh'd according to their Demerits, and his Goods reſtored to his Heirs. *Thomas* his Son inherited this Manor, and procured a Charter of Free-Warren for all its Demeſne Lands. He was Sheriff of this County, one of the Juſtices for the Gaol-delivery at *Warwick*, *&c.* In the Commiſſions he was ſtiled *Thomas de Haſele*, as well as *Thomas de Cherlecote*. *Robert* his Son, paſſed away his Title to this Manor, to *Guy de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, 30 *Edw.* I. and in his Poſterity it continu'd, ſave a ſmall Space that *Thomas Holland*, Earl of *Kent* had in *Richard* II's Reign, 'till the Lands of this Earl were given to King *Henry* VII. *Reg.* 3. But in King *Edward* VI's Days, *John Dudley* Earl of *Warwick*, obtained it for himſelf and Heirs; but upon his Attainder, 1 *Mar.* 1. it was by that Princeſs granted to *Michael Throkmorton* and his Heirs, in whom it is, or late was.

The Church, dedicated to the Viſitation of the Bleſſed Virgin, was given to the Monaſtry of S. *Oſwald* at *Noſtell* in *Yorkſhire*, by *Anfride Haſtang*, in King *Henry* II's Time; but they had it not long, if at all, for the Canons of *Warwick* had it afterwards. *Thomas de Cherlecote* contended a while for the Right of Patronage to it, but at length releaſed it to them. It paid a Penſion of 4 *s.* yearly, to the Canons of *Warwick*.

Haſeler, a Lordſhip, poſſeſſed by *Ulviet* and *Aluric*, before the coming of the *Normans*; but after the Conqueror's Settlement, by *Nicholas Baliſtarius*, and at the making of his Survey, was certified to contain five Hides of Land, a Mill, and a Salt-Houſe. In that Record it is written *Haſelov*, for *Haſelovere*, ſo called from the Haſels growing by it, and the Word *Over*, ſignifying an High Ground, for it ſtands upon a notable Aſcent. From *Baliſtarius*, it paſſed to *Nicholas de Pole*, one of King *Henry* II's Juſtices; but his Poſterity ſoon after convey'd it to *William de Haſtings*, of whom *Robert Lyvet*, who took from it the Name *Haſelovere*, held it by the Service of a Pair of White Spurs, 9 *Ed.* 2. In this Interval *John de Chiltenham* had ſome Intereſt there, which he alien'd with

with the Advowſon of the Church, to *John de Trillow* and his Heirs, 3 *Ed.* 3. Of both theſe, *viz.* *Lyvet* and *Chiltenham*, *Robert de Stratford*, Parſon of *Stratford*, purchaſed the whole Manor, with the Advowſon of the Church, but kept them not long; for 20 *Edward* III. *William de Meldon* accounted for it as half a Knight's Fee, and preſented to the Church as Patron; but within a few Years it was ſold to Sir *Almaric S. Amand*, Kt. who convey'd it to *William de Stoke* and *Thomas Sekindon*, who paſſed it ſoon after to *Thomas de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*. This Earl, by his Special Charter, beſtowed it the ſame Year upon the Canons of the Collegiate Church of *Warwick*, and their Succeſſors for ever. But the Earl being ſoon after attainted, King *Richard* II. ſeiz'd it with the Earl's other Lands, and gave it *Robert Gowſell*, Eſq; but that King being depos'd a little after, the Earl was reſtored to his Poſſeſſions, and the Canons of *Warwick* to this Manor; but upon the Diſſolution of the College, it was given by King *Edward* VI. to Sir *Ralph Sadler*, Kt. Maſter of the Wardrobe, and his Heirs.

The Church and Church-Yard was founded by the King, to the Honour of Chriſt, the Bleſſed Virgin, S. *Lawrence*, and All Saints; and was originally endowed with an Houſe for the Parſon, two Yard Lands, lying in the Fields of *Haſelore* and *Walcote*, and ſome Paſture Grounds, with a certain Place and Croſt lying oppoſite thereunto. To theſe *Nicholas de Pole* added eleven Acres of Wood, Common of Paſture for eight Oxen, four Kine, and a Bullock; ſix Buſhels of Oats, the Law Griſt of his Mill, and Liberty of Fiſhing with the Shuf-Net, but not dragg. While the Canons of *Warwick* were in Poſſeſſion of the Appropriation, the Vicars Penſion was only 6*l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* *per Annum*, the Rectory being then valued at 21 *l.* a Year.

Haſelholt, if it were ever a Place of Habitation, hath now no Appearance of it. It is only a certain Number of Fields, having their Name from an Holt or Grove of Haſels; however it ſeems to have been a kind of Hamlet of old, for 50 *Hen.* 3. *Peter de Montfort* had four Marks of Rent iſſuing out of this Place, and afterward, 14 *Edw.* 1. it was entail'd by his Son *Peter* upon the Iſſue of his Son *John*, when it is ſaid to contain half a Knight's Fee, and to be held of *Roger de Mowbray*. But in 13 *Hen.* 4. *William de Beauchamp*, Lord *Bergavenny*, dy'd ſeized of it, as a Member of the Caſtle and Manor of *Beldeſert*; but the Reverſion of it belonged to *William Boteler* of *Suydley*, and *Baldwin* the Son of Sir *Baldwin Frevil*, Kt. as Heirs entail.

Hewel-Grange, an Eſtate belonging to the Monaſtry of *Bordeſley* in *Worceſterſhire*, given to it by *Maud* the Empreſs, upon her Foundation of that Monaſtry. It was rated with *Lee*, (called in the Record *Lega*) 19 *Edw.* 1. at ſeven Caracutes of Land, and was with the Monaſtry paſſed to King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 30. by *John Biley*, and the Convent to the uſe of the ſaid King, his Heirs and Succeſſors. That King being thus poſſeſſed of it, granted it with the whole Abbey, four Years after, to Sir *Andrew Windſor*, Kt. Lord *Windſor*, in exchange for the Manor of *Stanwell* in *Middleſex*, with its Appurtenances in ſeveral other Counties. The ſucceeding Lords *Windſor*, have ſince made it one of their principal Seats, and ſome of them have been bury'd in the Chancel of *Tarbick*, which is in this County, tho' the Church and Pariſh are in *Worceſterſhire*. There are two very magnificent Monuments, one on the North Side for *Katherine*, Baroneſs *Windſor*, Daughter of *John* Earl of *Oxford*, and Widow of *Edward* Lord *Windſor*; and the other for *Henry* Lord *Windſor*, Son of the aboveſaid *Edward*, on the South Side of the Chancel. He dy'd in 1605.

Hilborough, a Lordſhip anciently given by together with *Grafton*, to the Monks of *Eveſham*; but having been wreſted from them by ſome Potent Men in the *Saxon* Times, was ſoon after the *Norman* Conqueſt given to *Urſo D' Abitot*, and *Osborn* Son of *Richard*, as

appears by Domeſday Book, wherein it is written, *Hildeborde*, and *Hildebereud*. What *Urſo* held was then certify'd to contain one Hide and an Half, having been in the *Confeſſor*'s Time, the Freehold of one *Ernvi*; but *Osborn*'s Proportion is not known. Whether the Monks of *Eveſham* were ever after repoſſeſſed of it, is not known; yet we find, that Abbot *Robert*, who liv'd in the Beginning of King *William Rufus*'s Reign, made a Grant thereof to *William de Sevecurte*; but if he held it at all, 'twas not long; for in King *Stephen*'s Reign, *Peter de Stodleg*, the Progenitor of the Family of *Corbizon*, and *Henry Montfort*, were Owners of great Part of it; and that immediately upon the Foundation of *Bordſley* Abby, the ſame *Peter* gave to that Monaſtry ten Acres of Land lying here, in whoſe Grant it was written *Hilburgworth*, Fiſhing in the River *Avon*, and free Paſſage thro' his Flood-gates here. *Peter Corbizon* and *William Cantilupe*, had ſome Intereſts in the Lordſhip, in King *John*'s Reign; but in the Reign of King *Henry* III. it was veſted wholly in *Henry Hubaut*, tho' *Montfort* laid claim to ſome Part of it, and a Suit was commenced in the King's Court about it; but it was recover'd by *Hubaut*. It was then accounted half a Knight's Fee, and was held of *Haſtings* Earl of *Pembroke* by *John Hubard*, the Heir of *Henry*, whoſe Poſterity have enjoy'd it ever ſince, unleſs they have lately aliened it.

Honiley, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *Richard Peache*, in the Reign of K. *Henry* III. part of which he obtain'd of *Henry de Bereford*, *viz.* certain Lands, wherewith *Ralph de Grafton* was enfeoffed by *Waleran*, Earl of *Warwick*; and another Part, which he the ſaid *Ralph* had by the Grant of *Hugh Fitz-Williams*, Lord of *Hatton*, both Parts being deſcribed by certain Metes and Bounds, *viz.* bordering on the Earl of *Warwick*'s Park, called *Wedgnock*, as alſo upon the Park of *Kenilworth*, and ſo extending to a Torrent call'd *Merebrook*, *&c.* all which the ſaid *Richard Peche*, was to hold for himſelf and his Heirs, of the forementiond *Henry de Bereford*, and his Heirs, by the yearly Rent of 12 Pence and a Pair of Gloves. Theſe Lands were confirmed to him by *Margery*, the Siſter of the ſaid *Ralph Grafton*, and *Fælicia* her Daughter; but the Reſidue of this Lordſhip (then written *Hunilegh*) with the Advowſon of the Church, did *William de Arden* give to *Richard Peche* in frank Marriage with *Hawiſe* his Daughter, in whoſe Family it continu'd till King *Henry* IV's Time, when *Margaret* the Daughter and Heir of Sir *John Peche*, carry'd it with divers other Eſtates, in Marriage to Sir *William Montfort* of *Colſhill*, Kt. whoſe Grandſon, Sir *Simon Montfort*, Kt. being attainted 11 *Hen.* 7. this Lordſhip, with many other of his Poſſeſſions, came to the Crown, and was the next Year granted by the ſaid King to *Gerald* Earl of *Kildare*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, and the Heirs Male of their Bodies lawfully begotten. They obtain'd of the ſame King, *Reg.* 18. a Charter of Free Warren in all their Demeſn Lands here, and left Iſſue Sir *James Fitz-Gerald*, Kt. who being attainted 28 *Hen.* 8. it eſcheated to the Crown, and was granted to Sir *Thomas Palmer*, a martial Man; but adhering to the Duke of *Northumberland*, 1 *Mar.* 1. he loſt his Life and Eſtate, which being in that Queen's Hands, ſhe gave it to *Michael Throkmorton*, Eſq; and his Heirs; who dy'd ſeiſed of it, and left it to his Son *Francis*, then but Seven Years of Age. One *Hill* was then in Poſſeſſion of it, and held it by a long Leaſe from Sir *Thomas Palmer*, which *Robert* Earl of *Leiceſter* knowing, under the Colour of a Title from *Francis*, one of his younger Sons, poſſeſſed himſelf of it, and kept it to his Death; after which, *Thomas Hill*, the eldeſt Son, getting it again, ſold it to *Roger Burgoigne* of *Wroxhall*, Eſq;

The Church of this Place, dedicated to S. *John Baptiſt*, was never valu'd *propter paupertatem*; for it appears, that 26 *H.* 6. all the Profits thereto belonging, were ſo ſmall, that they ſufficed not to maintain a Prieſt, but that the Cure was uſually ſerved by ſome Fryar, that came from *Warwick*, and received the ſame, with other Offerings, from the Pariſhioners.

How

How it is now ſupply'd, we have no Account.

Hunſcote, is an Hamlet in the Pariſh of *Hampton upon Avon*, but long ſince depopulated; but while it flouriſhed, *Walter Fitz-Ralph* had half an Hide of Land lying in it, which he paſſed to *Thomas de Erdington*. From this *Thomas* deſcended *Henry* his Grandchild, who was certify'd to be the Lord thereof by the 3d Part of a Knight's Fee, yet held one Carucate of it of *William Stafford*, to whom he did Homage 23 *Edw.* 3. and ſo held of him one Meſſuage, four Yard Lands in Demeſne, and two in Villainage, by the 12th Part of a Knight's Fee. All theſe continu'd in the Family of *Erdington* divers Ages. But this ſeems not to have been the whole Manor; for one *Thomas Muſton* had the Reſidue, which was ſo great a Part, that he, in the Record, is ſtiled *Dominus de Hunteſcote*; but both Parts were at length united about King *Edward* IV's Time, when Sir *William Lucy* of *Charlecote*, Kt. purchaſed them, and dy'd ſeiſed of them 7 *Hen.* 7. leaving *Edmund* his Son and Heir, in whoſe Poſterity it now is, or lately was.

Inge, originally a Member of *Old Stratford*, and ſignifieth in the *Saxon* Language a Meadow or low Ground, which agrees well to its Situation. It was firſt a Member of *Hampton ſuper Avon*, and granted in Fee by ſome of the Biſhops of *Worceſter*, to *Adam de Crombe*, who is ſaid in the Regiſter, to hold five Hides of that Manor. His Son *Simon de Crombe* inherited it after his Father, in K. *Edward* I's Reign; but ſold it to *Robert de Stratford*, Parſon of *Stratford*, 2 *Edw.* 3. who at that Time purchaſed an Eſtate of *William Harewell*, which he held here for the Life of his Wife *Joan*. It ſeems, that this *Robert de Stratford* purchaſed the whole for the Uſe of his Brother *John de Stratford*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, to whom in the next Year, he paſſed all his Title; and the Biſhop, by Licence from the Biſhop of *Worceſter*, (of whoſe Fee it was) granted it to the Chantry which he had newly founded at the Altar of S. *Thomas the Martyr*, in the South Iſle of *Stratford* Church, from which Time it was reputed a Member of *Stratford upon Avon*. This Manor continu'd for the Uſe of the Chantry, 'till the Diſſolution of it in the Reign of King *Edward* VI. *Anno* 2. when being in the Crown, it was granted to *Richard Pallady*, Gent. and *Francis Foxall*, Citizen of *London*, to be held in *Capite*, by the 11th Part of a Knight's Fee; but they paſſed it over to *Thomas Hawkins* of *Warwick* ſoon after, as he alſo did, the 1ſt of Queen *Mary* I. to *Will. Clopton*, Eſq;

Kinewarton, a Village, which takes its Name from one *Kineward*, the Poſſeſſor of it in the *Saxon* Times. *Egwin* Biſhop of *Worceſter*, when he founded the Abby of *Eveſham*, in the Year 714, gave it to the Monks there. In the Conqueror's Survey it is certify'd to contain three Hides of Land and a Mill, which were at that Time held by one *Ranulph*, whoſe Son *Ranulph* ſucceeded him in the Leaſe, and aſſumed the Name of *Kinewarton*, from the Place; but it was then called *Chenevertone*, as that Record ſhews. He had a Brother at that Time, Abbot of *Eveſham*, named *William*. *Ranulph* held thoſe Hides in Demeſne, as under the Monks, and left them to his Son *Robert*, who endow'd *Joan* the Wife of *Richard de Bruiley* (his Daughter) with one of them, which laid the Foundation of a Controverſy between the Deſcendants of the ſaid *Richard* and *Joan*; for *Robert* their Son ſued the Monks for five Yard Lands here; but they ſoon put an End to it by buying *Robert*'s Intereſt; which having gain'd, they claim'd by Preſcription a Court Leet, with the Aſſize of Bread and Beer, Weifs, and divers other Privileges, and were allow'd them. After this, in the Reign of *Edward* II. *Walter Beauchamp* granted the ſaid Monks one Meſſuage, three Acres of Meadow, and 40*s.* Rent, which he had held of them by the Service of 10*s.* a Year. Thus this Manor continu'd to the Monks of *Eveſham*, till the Diſſolution of their Abby by K. *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 32. a little after which it was granted out of the Crown to *Anthony Skinner* of *London*, Gent. from whom it deſcended to his two Sons, *George* and *William* ſucceſſively; and

after

after the Death of the laſt, to *William* his Grandſon, who ſold it to *Fulk* Lord *Grevile*, ſome Time in the laſt Century.

The Church of this Place, with the Chapels of *Alne* and *Witheley*, thereunto belonging, was given to the Monks of *Eveſham*, in King *Henry* II's Time, by *Ranulph de Kinewarton*, with the Conſent of *Alexander* his Son, for the Health of his own, and *Chriſtian* his Wife's Soul, by a Deed, which he preſented upon the Altar of that Monaſtery, giving them Seiſin thereof. It was new built about 9 *Edw.* 2. and *Walter de Maidſtone*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*, conſecrated it, and the High Altar, to which it belong'd, and had ſo done Time out of Mind, a certain Meſſuage, and one Yard Land in *Aln*, as part of the Glebe. To this Place belongs

Kingle, a ſmall Hamlet, or Manor, the Eſtate of *Stephan de Raggeleg*, who 5 *Hen.* 3. granted it to *Ranulph* Abbot of *Eveſham*, and his Succeſſors, containing at that Time 150 Acres of Land lying there. The Abbot afterwards, 13 *Edw.* 1. made a Claim to a Court Leet here, and divers other Privileges by Preſcription, as he had done at *Kinewarton*, and obtain'd them. It is not mention'd in the Conqueror's Survey, but is ſuppoſed to be then involved in the Manor of *Witheley*, (written in that Record *Wilelei*.) In 43 *Edw.* 3. *John Rous* of *Ragley*, exchanged for this Lordſhip, certain Lands elſewhere; ſo that we do not find, that the Monks of *Eveſham* had ever after, any Thing to do here. The Extent of the Lands he had, were 90 Acres, and ſeven Acres of Meadow, as appears by an Inquiſition taken 3 *Hen.* 6. after the Death of *William Rous*. Whether it remained in that Family longer, we know not, for we find no Mention of it, 'till 3 *Rich.* 3. when *Richard Burdet* of *Arrow*, Eſq; was the Poſſeſſor of it, and left it to his Iſſue by *Joyce* his Wife, according to the Entail he had made of it, by which Means it is now come to the Lord *Conway*, to whoſe Anceſtor, *Anne*, the Daughter and Heir of the ſaid *Richard Burdet*, was marry'd; as was alſo *Joyce* her Mother, to another of them.

King's Brome, now a Village, diſtinct from *Burnell's Brome*, (above mention'd) was not ſo moſt anciently; but probably was firſt ſo called, when *Ceolred*, King of *Mercia*, *Anno* 711, gave it to the Monks of *Eveſham*. They held it 'till after the *Norman* Conqueſt, when *Odo*, Biſhop of *Baieux*, half Brother to King *William* I. wreſted it from them; and then it was certify'd to contain four Hides of Land, held by one *Stephanus*, as appears from his Survey, in which it is ſaid, that five Freemen were Owners of it before the Conqueſt; but then it muſt be ſuppos'd, that they held it of the Monks of *Eveſham*. *Odo* gave it to *Osborn Fitz-Richard*, who mortgaged it to *Egelwine* Abbot of *Eveſham*, for four Marks of Gold; and becauſe he would not repay them, reſign'd the Fee to the Abbot; but when the Abbot was dead, ſeiz'd upon it without paying the Money. But notwithſtanding this Donation to the Abby, it ſeems *Ralph de Boteler* had a Title to ſomething in it; for upon his Foundation of the Monaſtry at *Alceſter*, he gave, 5 *Steph.* the Tithes hereof to it; but what he held was under the King, as his Tenant, as did divers others, who had Parcels of Lands in it, *viz. Jeffrey Martell*, *William de Cricklade*, *Robert de Brome*, *&c.* who, in later Time, paſſed over their Shares to *William de Boteler*, *Walter Pickerell*, *Peter Leiceſter*, and *Richard Standford*, by the Marriage of whoſe Heirs, his Part came to the Families of *Harewell* and *Morehall*.

Kington, in the Conqueror's Survey written *Cinton*, when it was held by the Earl of *Mallent*, and was certify'd to contain one Hide and Half, then waſte, with ſome Woods, which before the Conqueſt had been the Freehold of *Britnod*. The Abby of *Bordeſley* had very anciently two Carucates of Land here, for which the Abbot was preſented to have withdrawn his Service twenty Years, 4 *Edw.* 1. By whom, or when it was given to the Abby, we find not. After the Diſſolution of the ſaid Monaſtry, their Lands here were granted by the Name of the *Grange*, *Manor*, and *Ferm* of *Kington*, to *Clement Throkmorton*, Eſq; and *Alexander Avenon*, and their Heirs, in 37 *Hen.* 8. who dy'd ſeiz'd

of

of it, by the Name of *Kington Grange*, 16 *Eliz.*

Kingſwood, a Village or Manor, partly in the Pariſh of *Lapworth*, and partly in that of *Rowington*. It was anciently a Wood, and is not mentioned in any Record as a Manor, 'till King *Henry* V's Time, when it was found to be a Part of the Poſſeſſions of that great Family of *Montforts*, Lords of *Beldeſert* in this County, as Part of the Manor of *Willesburn*; and tho' it be a good Way diſtant from it, is ſtill accounted to be Part of the Conſtablery. From theſe *Montforts*, by a Daughter and Coheir, it came to the *Butlers* with *Wellesburn*, from whom, by the failure of Iſſue Male in Sir *Ralph Boteler*, Kt. it paſſed to Sir *John Norbury*, Kt. and *William Belknap*, Eſq; as his Coheirs, being the Deſcendents of *Elizabeth* and *Joan*, his Daughters; and upon the Diviſion, fell to Sir *Edward*, who ſold it 13 *Hen.* 7. to *Nicholas Brome* of *Badſley-Clinton*, Eſq; from whom it devolved with *Wellesburn* to the Family of *Ferrers*, which now, or late did poſſeſs it.

Langley, a Lordſhip in the Conqueror's Time, poſſeſſed by *Robert de Stadford*, but held of him by one *Judichel*. When the Conqueror's Survey was taken, it was certified to contain one Hide and an half, and to have Woods belonging thereto, of one Mile in length and half a Mile in breadth; all which had been the Freehold of *Ernvi*, in *Edward* the Confeſſor's Days. In the 13th Year of King *John*, it was with *Norton*, Part of the Honour of *Harvey de Stafford* in this County, and anſwered to two Knights Fees, but the *Staffords* kept it not long after; for one of the *Curleys*, Lords of *Norton-Curley*, is found to be enfeoffed of it, if not in the ſame Reign, in the Beginning of King *Henry* III's; for in the 23d, of that Reign, *Wiliam de Curley* confirmed to the Monks of *Bordeſley*, all the Lands in the Territories of this Place of his Fee, which had been granted to his Anceſtors; and the 36th of the ſame King, held one Knight's Fee here and in *Norton*, of *Robert de Stafford*. The Lords of the whole Village were many, as 17 *Edw.* 2. Sir *Henry de Lodbroke*, Kt. and *William Vaughan*, two Years after, Sir *Baldwin Trevill* for his Life, 10 *Hen.* 6. *Richard Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, *John Arden* of *Parkhall*, Eſq; and *Thomas* his Son and Heir. 1 and 2 *Phil.* and *Mar.* 1.

The Chapel here anciently belonged to the Church of *Wotton-Wawen*, but by an Agreement made between the Prior of *Wotton*, and the Rector of *Claverdon*, it was concluded, that it ſhould belong to the Church of *Claverdon* with all the Tithes within its Precincts, and that they ſhould bury their dead, and receive the Sacraments there. In Conſideration whereof, the Rector of *Claverdon* agreed to pay to the Prior of *Wotton* and his Succeſſors for ever, five Marks and eight Shillings yearly, but this Agreement was afterwards broken, for about 22 *Hen.* 7. the Archdeacon of *Worceſter*, as Rector of *Claverdon*, and the Provoſt and Fellows of King's College in *Cambridge*, Succeſſors to the Prior of *Wotton*, came to a new Agreement, *viz.* That the Rector of *Claverdon*, and his Succeſſors, ſhould themſelves pay to the ſaid Provoſt and Fellows, and their Succeſſors, a Penſion of 40 *s.* yearly at *Eaſter* and *Michaelmas*, by even and equal Portions, in Right of the Rectory of *Wawens-Wotton*, which Agreement bears Date, *Feb.* 1. 1506. 22 *Hen.* 7. and we ſuppoſe ſtill continues in Force.

Lodbroke, anciently a Lordſhip belonging to a Family of that Name, but we meet with no Lord of it by Name 'till *Richard* II's Reign, when *Thomas Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, was in Poſſeſſion of it, and held it of the King, as of the Manor of *Peverell*. From him it devolv'd to the ſucceeding Earls of that Family, 'till it came to the Crown with many other of their Lands, and continu'd therein 'till 36 *Hen.* 8. when Sir *George Throkmorton* purchaſed it, with the Manor of *Tanworth*, which Lordſhip it hath accompany'd ever ſince.

Loxley, a Lordſhip, which *Offa* the *Mercian* King gave to the Church of *Worceſter*, 300 Years before the *Norman* Invaſion, and ſo continu'd 'till *Canutus* the

the *Dane*, who having laid a grievous Tax upon the Nation, which the People were unwilling to pay, made a Conſtitution, That if any Place did fail in Payment of it, by the Space of three Days after it was demanded, whoever did lay down the Money to the Sheriff, might poſſeſs himſelf of the Lands on which it was laid; whereupon this Lordſhip, with divers others in this County, and others, were injuriouſly taken away from the true Owners: But the Monk of *Worceſter* ſays, God inflicted the exemplary Puniſhments of Blindneſs, Palſy, and Madneſs, upon the Inſtruments of it, and ſome ſlew themſelves. King *Edward* the Confeſſor reſcued the Lands, ſo ſeized, out of the *Danes* Hands; and at the *Normans* coming, one *Eatſtanus* had the greateſt Part of them in his Hands, as Freehold, which the Conqueror took from him, and gave to the Earl of *Mallent*, as appears by *Domeſday-Book*, where 'tis written *Locheſley*, and was certified then to contain four Hides, all which, excepting one Virgate, was held by *Hugh Fitz-Conſtantiis*, of *Hugh de Grantmaiſnil*: Here was then a Church. What the Earl of *Mallent* had here, deſcended to *Henry de Newburgh*, Earl of *Warwick*, his Brother, and in his Poſterity continu'd: But *Robert* the Son of *Odo*, who liv'd in King *Henry* II's Time, had it firſt of the Earl of *Warwick*'s Grant, and made it the Place of his Reſidence, as appears from his Grant of 120 Acres of his Demeſne Lands, to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, in which he writes himſelf, *Robert Fitz-Odo de Locheſley*, beſides which Lands ſo ſold, he gave them for the Health of his Father's Soul, who was bury'd in their Monaſtry; and for the good State of himſelf and his Poſterity, Paſturage for ten Oxen, and an hundred Sheep in his Demeſne Lands here. He left only three Daughters and Heirs, of which, *Baſilia* marry'd *Peter de Mora*, who obtained this Lordſhip in the Partition, and gave the Manor Houſe, and all the Poſſeſſions thereunto belonging, to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, who had alſo here, one Carucate of Land, and inveſted the Lord *Walton D'Eivile* to hold of them by Knights Service, the greateſt Part of them; yet *John de Peto* alſo ſold the fourteen Meſſuages, two Carucates of Land, five Yard Lands, three Acres of Meadow, and Ten Shillings Rent, which they purchaſed, that they might have the whole Demeſne, and kept them 'till the Diſſolution of that Monaſtry; when coming to the Crown, they were granted by King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 33. to *Thomas Cawarden*, Eſq; and *Elizabeth* his Wife, and their Heirs; from whom they paſſed to *Lodowick Grewill*, and *Francis Gill*, who ſold them to *Edward Nevill*, Eſq; from whom *William Underhill*, Eſq; had them, and dy'd ſeiz'd of them 12 *Eliz.* leaving them to *William* his Infant Son.

The Church which was given to the Monaſtry of *Stone* in *Staffordſhire*, (which was a Cell to the Priory of *Kenilworth*) by *Robert Fitz-Odo*, above mentioned, and confirm'd to them by *Baſilia Mora*, 1 *Joh.* was in King *Edward* I's Time rebuilt, and conſecrated a-new upon the Sunday next after *Thomas* of *Becket*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* 1286, by *Godfrey Giffard*, then Biſhop of *Worceſter*, who preach'd on this Text; *Sanctificate domum hanc quam ædificaſti.*

Ludington, a Lordſhip belonging to the Biſhoprick of *Worceſter*, but injuriouſly wreſted from it by the *Danes* in *Canutus*'s Reign; yet being reſtored in the Confeſſor's Time, was reputed two Manors held by 4 *Thanes*. After the *Norman* Conqueſt, it was given to Earl *Mallent*, and eſteem'd at twelve Hides, held of him as four Knight's Fees in the Conqueror's Survey, in which it is called *Luditone*. From Earl *Mallent* it paſſed to *Henry de Newburgh*, Earl of *Warwick*, his Brother, whoſe Son *Roger* granted it to *Robert de Valle* or *Vaal*, in *Henry* I's Time. This Family of *Valle* had many Men of Note in it, as *Robert*, a Juſtice of Aſſizes, 17 and 20 *Henry* III. and his Son *Robert* a Knight, 21 *Edw.* 1. another *Robert*, one of the Juſtices for Gaol-delivery at *Warwick* 1 *Edw.* 3. and *John* a Commiſſioner for levying a Fifteenth and Tenth in this County. He dy'd without

without Iſſue, leaving this Lordſhip to his Couſin and Heir, *John Burdet*; but ſome other Perſons had an Eſtate in it for a while, as *John Wyard*, who had the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee here, which he held of the Earl of *Warwick*; *Robert Caſtle*, who had Free-Warren granted in all his Demeſne Lands here; *John Walch* of *Sheldeſley*, held a Meſſuage and one Yard Land, by an eighth Part of a Knight's Fee; but at length the whole Right of the Manor came to Sir *Thomas Burdet*, and ſo deſcended at length to *Richard Burdet*, whoſe only Daughter and Heir marrying to *Edward Conway*, Eſq; the Inheritance devolved to their Poſterity; *Edward* Lord *Conway*, or his Heirs, being now, or late were in the Poſſeſſion of it. They were created Earls of *Conway* by King *Charles* II. but the Family is now extinct, tho' the Title of Lord *Conway* remains.

The Chapel of this Place was in the Preſentation of the Warden of the Chantry in the Collegiate Church of *Stratford upon Avon*, who ſerved at the Altar of S. *Thomas* the Martyr there; and the Prieſt ſo preſented, was to have for his Stipend, 5 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* *per Annum*, paid unto him by the Warden of that Collegiate Church. One *John Pebworth*, Prieſt, was preſented to his Chapel in that Manner in 1420, but none elſe.

Mapleborough, the Inheritance of one *Leviet*, before the *Norman* Invaſion, but was after it, with the greateſt Part of *Studeley*, poſſeſſed by *William Filius Corbucionis*, but held by one *Gosfridus*, for one Hide of Land beſides Woods of one Furlong in Length and as much in Breadth. It was then a Village, but in ſome Ages after, *viz.* 19 *Rich* 2. was reckoned a Part of *Studley*; *Thomas Middlemore* of *Edgbaſton* being then certified to hold two Meſſuages, 50 Acres of Land, 60 Acres of Meadow, and twenty eight Shillings Rent of Aſſize in it; which Lands were 10 *Hen.* 6. found to be in the Poſſeſſion of *John Middlemore* of *Edgbaſton*, Eſq; his Deſcendent, who held them by the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee, which to this Time, or lately were enjoy'd by his Poſterity, and lye contiguous to that large Parcel of Waſte called *Mapleborough Green*, which is the only Place in it that retains any Thing of the ancient Name. It was anciently called *Haywood*, as appears from an Endorſement of the Deed, by which *Peter* the Son of *William Corbucion* of *Studley*, confirm'd to the Freeholders there, the Grant for the Common of Paſture granted them 2 *John*, in that Place by *Peter* his Anceſtor, 13 *Edw.* 2.

Marclive, which takes its Name from a Marly Cliff or Deſcent on the Southern Side of the *Avon*, was at firſt a Member of *Bidford*, and therewith paſſed from *Baldwintake*, and *Hawiſe* his Wife, to *Robert Burnell*, Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, in 8 *Edw.* 1. (being then written *Cliveonelly*) and was in the next Reign, 9 *Edw.* 2. held as an Hamlet in Dower by *Aliva Burnell*. The Family of *Burnells* afterwards ſold it by Parcels to ordinary Perſons, which made it ever after to be taken very little Notice of in any Records; for in 29 *Edw.* 3. *Walter Lench* purchaſed here one Yard Land, two Meſſuages, one Acre of Meadow, and twenty five Shillings yearly Rent in this Place, of *Alice* the Widow of *Edward Burnell* and *Nicholas Burnel* her Husband's Nephew. *John Rous* of *Ragley*, dy'd ſeized of ſome Part of it, 20 *Rich.* 2. which notwithſtanding *William Harewell* of *Wotton-Wawen*, in 16 *Hen.* 7. dy'd ſeiz'd of the whole Manor.

Milcote, an Hamlet within the Pariſh of *Weſton ſuper Avon* in *Glouceſterſhire*. In the *Saxons* Time it belonged to the Biſhoprick of *Worceſter*, but was violently taken away from it in the Reign of *Canutus* the *Dane*; yet being recovered in the Confeſſor's Reign, was enjoy'd by *Elſtan* and *Wulſtan*, to the *Normans* coming, but no longer; for *Agelwine*, Abbot of *Eveſham*, being a powerful Man with the Conqueror, and a Judge in theſe Parts, got it into his Hands by a colluſive Bargain with the Biſhop, and held it for Life; after which, *Odo*, Biſhop of *Bajeux* (the Conqueror's half Brother) got it with the reſt of the Lands belonging to that Abby, and was in Poſſeſſion of it at the Time

of the general Survey, when it was certified to contain three Hides of Land. In after Times *Ralph Bateler* was poſſeſſed of it; for when he founded the Priory of *Alceſter*, he gave all the Tithes of this his Lordſhip to it; but it continu'd not long in his Poſterity, for *Jeffrey Martell* and one *Madiho*, were Owners of it awhile; and then 30 *H.* 2. it eſcheated to that King, who gave it to *Jeffrey de Langley*, to whom ſucceeded *John* his Grandchild, in 3 *Edw.* 1. who claimed a Court Leet, with Aſſize of Bread and Beer, but was deny'd them by the King's Attorney. He left it to *Joan* the Grandchild of *Jeffrey*, who by Marriage carried it to Sir *John Trillow*, Kt. who held it of the King in Capite. *Joan* died without Heirs, and Sir *John Worth* recovered the Inheritance, which he entail'd on Sir *William Beauchamp*, from whom it paſſed to *William Grevill*, 3 *Hen.* 4. *John* his Son and Heir inherited theſe Lands, and left them to *Thomas* his Son, who being Heir to the *Cakſey's* Lands by his Mother, took their Name, and was, at the Coronation of K. *Hen.* VII. made a Knight of the *Bath* (of which Order, and the Courtly as well as Sacred Ceremonies, *Dugdale* has a long Diſcourſe, to which we refer our Reader, Pag. 530, to 534) Sir *Thomas Cokſey*, alias *Grevill*, was afterward made Banneret, for his good Services at the Battle of *Stoke*, 2 *Hen.* 7. and dying without Iſſue, his Eſtate paſſed to the *Grevills*, a younger Branch of that Family, in whoſe Deſcendents it continued to the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*; when Iſſue Male failing in Sir *Edward Grevill*, his Daughters, which were five, inherited his Eſtate; but ſo burden'd with Debts, that this Manor was ſold by Sir *Arthur Ingram*, who marry'd the youngeſt to *Lionel* Earl of *Middleſex*, whoſe Heirs, as far as we know, do yet enjoy it, as they did about the middle of the laſt Century.

Mackley, Part of the Lands which *Robert de Stafford* gave to the Monks of *Conchis* in *Normandy*; but in King *Edward* I's Days, it belonged to the Monks of *Wotton*, from whence it took the Name of *Monkelee*, and by Contraction, came to be called *Mackley*. 'Tis probable, that *Gilbert de Monkelee*, and *William de Monkelee*, Tenants to that Monaſtery, took their Name from it. In King *Henry* VI's Reign it was granted as Part of the Poſſeſſions of that Religious Houſe, by that King, to Sir *Rowland Lenthale*, Kt. with the Priory of *Wotton*; and in 22 *Hen.* 6. with it paſſed to the Provoſt and Scholars of *King's College* in *Cambridge*, by the Name of the Manor of *Molke'e*; and being confirmed to that College by King *Edward* IV. is enjoy'd accordingly by that Society, at this Day.

Monkſpath, a large Spot of Ground without any Habitation upon it, yet is reputed a Manor, and was given by *William* Earl of *Warwick* in King *Henry* II's Time, to *Roger Hulehale*, and his Heirs, to hold with other Lands by the Service of the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee. It is ſuppoſed to be ſo called, becauſe the Monks of *Stonely* paſs'd ſo oft that Way to *Bordeſley-Abby* in *Worceſterſhire*. In the Poſterity of the ſaid *Roger Hulehale*, it continu'd four Deſcents, but then *William* his great Grandchild, did ſell it to *John* the Son of *John Le Archer*, in King *Henry* III's Time, for ſixty Marks, *Robert* his Son confirming the Sale 20 *Ed.* 1. From that Time to this it hath continued in the Family of the *Archers*, Sir *Simon Archer's* Heirs being now, or late in Poſſeſſion of it. Beſides this Manor, there is another here, called *Little Monkſpath*, held of the Manor of *Tamworth*, by the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee, which was anciently poſſeſſed by the Family of *Montfort* of *Colſhil*, and ſold in theſe latter Times by Sir *Edward Montfort*, to Mr. *Warner*, Vicar of *Tamworth*.

Newnham, ſignifying a New Habitation, ſo called from ſome new Settlement there, tho' now 'tis long ago. We have no mention of it in any Record ancienter than 9 *Edw.* 2. when it was certified to be an Hamlet of *Aſton Cantilupe*, as it now continues.

Norton-Curli, or *Norton-Inferior*, ſo called from the Family of *Curli*, antiently Lords

Lords of it, to diſtinguiſh it from another Village of that Name. It was then a Member of *Budbroke*, and paſſed from the *Curlis* to one *Haſtang*, and from him to the Earl of *Warwick*, with *Budbroke*. *Richard de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, was in Poſſeſſion of it with *Budbroke* and *Hampton Curli*, 19 *Hen.* 6. after which we obſerve no Mention made of it.

Norton-Limeſi, or *Norton-Superior*, ſo called, becauſe it might anciently belong to that Family, tho' we do not find when; for this Manor or Hamlet is not mention'd in the Conqueror's Survey, which ſome think, was becauſe it was involved in *Walwardinton*, and for this Conjecture they give this Reaſon; becauſe in 13 *John*, when the Fees belonging to the Honour of *Stafford*, and then held by *Robert de Stafford* in this County were Recorded, *Langley* and *Norton* (which is thought to be this Place) were certified to be two Knights Fees, which is confirmed by this: That 36 *Hen.* 3. being ſtill joined with *Langley*, *William Curli* antiently anſwered for a Knight's Fee in both Places. In 9 *Ed.* 2. it was reputed an Hamlet of *Tulbroke*, and then written *Limeſy* as well as *Norton*, for Diſtinction ſake. The Earls of *Warwick* were in Poſſeſſion of it in the Reign of King *Edward* III. if not before: For in 46 *Edw.* 3. it appears, that the Knight's Fee in *Langley*, was held by *Thomas de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, of *Ralph* Earl of *Stafford*, and *Norton* went always along with it. The ſucceeding Earls of *Warwick*, held it in the ſame Manner ſome Years.

Offord, a Manor which once had a fair Houſe or Hall upon it, tho' now there is only a Mill ſo called, about a Bow ſhoot from the Ruins of the Houſe, which appear almoſt in the Form of a Fortification. In the Conqueror's Time there was a Village, conſiſting of divers Habitations, as appears by the general Survey, when it was recorded to contain five Hides of Land, one Carucate of Incloſure, and Woods of a Mile in Length, and half a Mile in Breadth; then wholly in the Poſſeſſion of *Robert de Stadford*, but before the Conqueſt was the Freehold of *Wega* the *Saxon*. To the ſaid *Robert* ſucceeded *Nicholas* his Son, and to him another *Robert*, who in King *Henry* II's Time enfeoffed one *Robert* the Son of *Matthew*, and his Heirs, with all his Intereſt in this Village (excepting the Lands belonging to three Freeholders) and the Wood, to hold of him the ſaid *Robert de Stadford*, and his Heirs, by the Service of half a Knights Fee; and for this Grant received of *Robert* the Grantee ten Marks, *&c.* This laſt *Robert* immediately ſeated himſelf here, and aſſum'd his Sirname from this Place, being afterward called *Robert de Offord*. He had no Iſſue, ſo far as we can find, nor have we any mention of this Place in any of the Records we have met with, 'till 25 *Hen.* 3. when *William de Blanefront*, was impleaded for certain Lands here, and in the 36th Year of the ſame King, certified to hold half a Knight's Fee in it, of the Lord *Stafford*. His Poſterity wrote themſelves Lords of this Place 31 *Edw.* 3. though they reſided at *Potſgrave* in *Bedfordſhire*. The Family of *Stafford* continu'd Owners of it 'till 10 *Hen.* 6. after which Time it hath been enjoyed by the Poſſeſſors of *Wotton-Wawen*, and being a depopulated Place, hath been but little taken Notice of in Hiſtory; and as being a Part of *Wotton* Lordſhip, is the Eſtate of the Lord *Carington*, his Heirs.

Overſley, or as it is written in *Domeſday Book*, *Overley*, is an Hamlet in the Pariſh of *Arrow*, ſo called becauſe it is ſituate on a notable Aſcent; the Word *Over*, ſignifying *Supra*, or *Super*, in *Latin*. It was the Inheritance of one *Britmar*, before the coming of the *Normans*; but after the Conqueſt, it was given to the Earl of *Mallent*, with other Lands of a vaſt Extent, in this and other Counties.

When *Domeſday-Book* was compiled, it was certified to contain three Hides, a Mill, and Woods extending three Furlongs in Length and one in Breadth, then held by one *Fulke*. This great Earl had a Butler, named *Ralph Pincerna*, who having obtained of his Lord, Lands of good Value here, and liking the high Situation of it, made it his Principal

Seat, and built a fair Caſtle near it. From this *Ralph*, deſcended the *Botelers* of *Overſley*, who were afterwards Barons: *Robert* his Son ſucceeded him in this Manor, and was written *Robert Pincerna* of *Overſley*. His Son, who was his Heir, joined with the Barons againſt King *John*, for which his Lands were ſeiz'd; but 1 *Hen.* 3. he was allow'd to redeem them upon the Payment of 40 Marks, which having done, he grew into ſuch Favour with the King, that he was afterwards employed in many Affairs of Truſt by him. *Maurice*, was his Heir and Succeſſor: He was in the ſame Reign a Juſtice of Aſſize, and Gaol-delivery, and had Iſſue *Ralph*, who wedding the Daughter and Heir of *William de Pantoff*, he had the Lordſhip of *Wemme*, with many other Poſſeſſions in *Shropſhire*, with her. His Poſterity remov'd from hence, and had their Reſidence at *Wemme*, but held this Manor; for *William* his Son and Heir, is certified 12 *Ed.* 1. to have held at his Death, this Manor, of divers Lords, by ſeveral Services; and there was then a Manor-Houſe, two Gardens, two Water-Mills, twelve Acres of Arable Land, and as much Meadow, four Cottages, and three Meſſuages held by Tenants, in Villanage, by the Service of half a Knight's Fee, and doing Scutage to the Earl of *Leiceſter*; a Dove-houſe, 126 Acres of Lands in two Fields, and ten Yard Lands held by ten Villains, beſides ſix Acres of Meadow of the Abbot *Eveſham*'s Fee, and ſeven Yard Lands of the Abbot of *Bordeſley*'s Fee, with a Park and two Gardens, and a Rent of 20 *d. per Annum* out of a Mill of the Earl of *Warwick*'s Fee. Unto this *William*, ſucceeded *John*, who dy'd 15 *Edw.* 1. Unto him ſucceeded ſucceſſively, three *Williams*, the laſt of which marrying the Siſter and Coheir of Sir *John Sudley*, Kt. was the Original of the *Butlers*, Lords *Sudley*. His Son *William* left *Elizabeth* his only Daughter and Heir, who being wedded to *Robert de Ferrers*, a younger Son of the Lord *Ferrers* of *Chartley*, brought this Place with *Wemme* and other Lands to her Husband, who was thereupon ſummoned to Parliament by the Name of *Robert de Ferrers*, Baron of *Wemme*, but entail'd them on the Heirs of their two Bodies, with a Remainder to her right Heirs.

Elizabeth, who ſurvived him, though ſhe married twice after his Death, yet ſtiled herſelf *Elizabetha Ferrers, Baroniſſa de Wemme*, had by him two Daughters, who, after the Death of her Son *Robert*, who dy'd without Iſſue) were her Coheirs. They were marry'd, the eldeſt, *Elizabeth*, to *Ralph* Lord *Greyſtoke*, and the youngeſt, *Mary*, to *Ralph Nevill*, a younger Son of *Ralph* Earl of *Weſtmorland*. This Manor, upon the Diviſion, was aſſign'd to the youngeſt, and ſo paſſed to *Ralph Nevill*, whoſe Son and Heir *John* inherited it, and dying poſſeſſed of it, left it to his near Kinſman Sir *William Gaſcoigne*, whoſe Son *William*, 29 *Hen.* 8. paſſed it over to the Lord *Cromwell*; but eſcheating to the Crown by that Lord's Attainder, 31 *Hen.* 8. was exchang'd with Sir *George Throkmorton* by that King, for certain Lands in *Bedfordſhire*, whoſe Son Sir *Robert*, 7 *Car.* 1. obtained a ſpecial Charter for himſelf and his Heirs, to hold a Court Leet here, and have Free-Warren, with ſeveral other Pivileges.

The Chapel of this Hamlet, and Tithes thereof, were given to the Monaſtry of *Alceſter* by *Ralph de Boteler*, the Founder of that Monaſtry; but whether they enjoy'd it is uncertain; for 26 *Hen.* 8. they had them not; but the Church of *Arrow* (within whoſe Percinct this Hamlet is) was in the Poſſeſſion of them, and ſo continu'd 'till Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time, when *Michael Clarke*, Parſon there, made an Agreement with Sir *Robert Throkmorton*, then Lord of *Overſley*, his Heirs paſſing Lords of this Manor, That they ſhould be exempt from all Tithes ariſing within the Compaſs thereof; paying to the ſaid *Michael* and his Succeſſors, Six Pounds yearly; but that all Perſonal Tithes of the Inhabitants of the Hamlet called *Overſley-Green*, and Tithes of certain Parcels of Meadow, therein particularly mentioned, ſhould be paid to the Parſon

Parſon of *Arrow* for the Time being. Sir *Thomas Wentworth*, Earl of *Strafford*, deſcended of the *Gaſcoigns* of this Place, was Baron of *Overſley*.

Padongre, anciently a Member of that Part of *Studley*, that belonged to *Corbicion*, and from his Deſcendents paſſed to *Cantilupe*. In 6 *Rich.* 2. *Richard Fitz-Richard* held the 16th Part of a Knight's Fee of *John de Haſtings* here, which is all we know of this Hamlet.

Packwood, a Village ſituate on the outmoſt Bounds of this Hundred, anciently a Member of *Waſperton* in *Kineton* Hundred, and with it given to the Monks of *Coventry*, by *Leofrick* the Founder of their Houſe, and confirmed to them by S. *Edward* the King. In 7 *Rich.* 1. it was in the Poſſeſſion of *Philip de Kingtone*, who levy'd a Fine thereof to *Roger de Cherlecote*; but it ſeems to have been by ſome Grant from the Monks; for in 41 *Hen.* 3. thoſe Monks obtain'd a Grant of Free Warren for divers of their Lordſhips, and in it this Place is mention'd; and again, in the 44th of the ſame King, this Place is reckon'd among their Appropriations of Churches, and Tythes. In 7 *Edw.* 1. it is certify'd, that the Monks had here two Carucates of Land in Demeſne, one Yard Land held by two Tenants, performing ſervile Labours, and ſubject to all Taxes the Prior would put upon them; two Yard Lands and an Half, held by ſix Freeholders, under ſeveral Rents, and Suit of Court twice a Year, and a Park incloſed with an Outwood, not in the Precincts of any Pariſh, beſides Return of Aſſize, and a Watermill. But coming to the Crown, at the Diſſolution of the Abby of *Coventry*, it was given by King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 35. to *William Willington* of *Barcheſton*, Eſq; and *William Sheldon* of *Berley*, who had marry'd one of his Daughters, and his Heirs, with the Advowſon of the Church, to be held in Capite. *William Sheldon*, when it came to him, made it over to *Robert Burdet* of *Bramcote*, Eſq; whoſe Grandſon *Robert* ſold it to *Thomas Spenſer* of *Claverdon*, Eſq; from whom it deſcended to Sir *William Spenſer* of *Yarnton*, in whoſe Poſterity we ſuppoſe it remains.

The Church dedicated to S. *Giles*, appropriated to the Monks of *Coventry*, as is aboveſaid, was in King *Henry* VI's Time reputed no more than a Chapel to *Waſperton*, and therefore not preſentative, the Curate being allow'd for his annual Salary the ſmall Tithes, with the Alterage; but the Monks receiving the Tithe-Corn, and all living Mortuaries, which alſo, after the Diſſolution, were annexed to the Curacy. In the 30th of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, there was a Grant made by that Princeſs, of this Chapel, among other Things, to one *Edward Wymerke*, by the Name of *Libera Capella de Packwood, cum Pertinentiis*, as concealed Land.

Pathlow, or *Patelau*, an Hundred in the Conqueror's Time, but now only a Liberty, in which are included ſeveral Towns and Pariſhes. The Biſhops of *Worceſter* had anciently the Benefit of it granted them by the Crown, becauſe great Part of the Lands within it were of their Fee. Theſe Biſhops, 4 *Edw.* 1. had the Return of Writs, Aſſize of Bread and Beer, and other Royal Cuſtoms therein. When *Godfrey Gifford* was Biſhop, 13 *Edw.* 1. he was called in Queſtion for thoſe Privileges, which the King's Attorney pleaded to be not alienable from the Crown. The Biſhop could alledge no other Title to them but Preſcription; which being found true, his Predeceſſors having enjoy'd them Time out of Mind, the Biſhop was ſtill, and allow'd them; and in 9 *Edw.* 2. it was found, that the Biſhop of *Worceſter* was Lord of this Hundred, (as it was then called) and that it comprehended in it *Stratford upon Avon*, with all its Hamlets; *Hampton upon Avon*, and its Hamlets; *Biſhopſton*, *Clopton*, *Henley*, *Beldeſert*, and the Town of *Lapworth*. In the 13 *Edw.* 3. *John de Peyto*, jun. obtain'd a Grant of it for Life, together with the Manor of *Stratford upon Avon*, from *Wolſtan* Biſhop of *Worceſter*, for a Rent of 60*l.* a Year; but the Leaſe being made without the King's Licence, became upon that Account void, and *Peyto* was forced to regrant it to the Biſhop, who agreed to pay him 30*l.* a Year for Life. By an Inquiſition taken about this Time it did appear,

pear, that there did belong to the ſaid Hundred, or Liberty, a certain Court call'd *Giput*, held every three Weeks, Return of Writs, and the Execution of them, Fines and Amerciaments, with the Goods and Chattels of all Felons and Fugitives therein. It continu'd in the Poſſeſſion of the Biſhop of *Worceſter*, 'till 3 *Edw.* 6. when it was granted in Exchange for divers Lands in *Worceſterſhire* by *Nicholas Heath*, then Biſhop, to *John Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*, and his Heirs, who being attainted 1 *Mar.* 1. it eſcheated to the Crown; and coming into the Hands of Queen *Elizabeth*, ſhe gave it, *Reg.* 4. to *Ambroſe Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*, and his Heirs Male; which leaving none of, it return'd to the Crown, and was by King *James* I. granted to Sir *Francis Smith* of *Wotton Wawen*, Kt. and his Heirs, who now, or late did, enjoy it: Sir *Charles Smith* being in Poſſeſſion of it in 1640. The Place that gives Name to this Hundred, is an heap of Earth ſtanding in the Road between *Warwick* and *Alceſter*, near which are certain enclos'd Grounds call'd *Pathlows*, where there is a Court-Leet and Court-Baron kept twice a Year. The Stile of which Court is, *Hundredum ſive Libertas de Pathlow.* There did anciently belong to this Liberty divers Towns; but at this Day, only theſe Places do Suit there, *viz. Wotton-wawen*, *Ullenhall*, or *Oulnall*, *Loxley*, *Biſhopſton*, *Ludington*, *Drayton*, and *Wilnecote parva*; the reſt being almoſt loſt by Neglect, or the Corruption of Bailiffs, who anſwer for them.

Paulines-Heath, a pretty large Extent of Land, given to the Canons of S. *Sepulchre*, in the Town of *Warwick*, whereof they were ſeized, 42 *Hen.* 3.

Preſton-Bagot, held in the Conqueror's Time by *Robert* Earl of *Mallent*, and by the general Survey then made, in which it is call'd *Preſtetone*, it is certify'd to be of large Extent, *viz.* Ten Hides of Land; five of which, with a Mill, and Woods of a Mile in Length, and half a Mile in Breadth, were in his own Hands. Theſe had been the Freehold of one *Turbern*, before the *Norman* Invaſion; the other five were held of the Earl, by one *Hugh*, but had been the Poſſeſſion of one *Britnod*, in the Confeſſor's Days. But *Preſton-Bagot* is now, and hath for a long Time been, of a much narrower Extent, *Beldeſert* and *Henley* being taken out of it. Earl *Mallent* left this and his other Eſtates to *Henry de Newburgh*, Earl of *Warwick*; whoſe Son *William* paſſed it to *Ingeram Bagot*, from whoſe Family it took the preſent Name. *Simon* the Succeſſor of *Ingeram*, 20 *Hen.* 3. anſwer'd for Part of a Knight's Fee here, held of the Earl of *Warwick*. He gave the Monks of *Reading* two Mills, lying within this his Lordſhip, and the Lordſhip to the Knights Hoſpitalers, of whom *Simon Stoke* held it by the Service of a Knight's Fee. 'Tis now, and hath long been, a ſmall Village, as appears from a Certificate of it, given in 6 *Hen.* 6. wherein 'tis ſaid, That there was but nine Houſholders in it. Upon the Diſſolution of the Monaſtries, 30 *Hen.* 8. it being in the Crown, was granted to *Ed. Aglionby* of *Balſhall*, Eſq; and *Henry Hugford* of *Solihull*, Gent. who ſold it to *Clement Throkmorton* of *Haſeley*, Eſq; whoſe Poſterity now do, or lately did, enjoy it.

The Advowſon of the Church (dedicated to *All Saints*) hath been long ſeparated from the Manor; for 16 *Hen.* 3. The Hoſpitalers being then in Poſſeſſion of it, their Prior granted it to *Pauline Peyvre*, and confirmed it to *John* his Son, 47 *H.* 3. who paſs'd it over to the *Montforts* ſoon after; for *Peter de Montfort* preſented to it, *Anno* 1274, 2 *Edw.* 1. From the *Montforts* it deſcended to the *Trevils* and *Willoughbys* as their Heirs. In the Church was a Chantry founded by *Peter de Montfort* of *Beldeſert*, who gave, 20 *Edw.* 2. 30 Acres of Land, a Piece of Meadow, five Strikes of Muncorn, and one of Oats, to be paid yearly by certain Feoffees and their Heirs, therewith entruſted, for the finding of a Prieſt to celebrate Divine Service daily at the Altar of our Lady, within this Pariſh Church, for the Health of his Soul, and of all his Anceſtors, and Succeſſors. In the Church alſo is a Tomb for *John Randall*, by Birth a *Somerſetſhire* Man, a Student of the Law, who dy'd

Anno

Anno 1626. In the Chancel Windows are the Arms of *England*, *Montforts* of *Beldeſert*, the *Beauchamps*, and *Henry* Earl of *Lancaſter*.

Ragley, a Village in the Pariſh of *Arrow*; of which there is nothing left now, but the Manor Houſe. It is not mention'd in the Conqueror's Survey, becauſe it was included in *Arrow*, and ſo was with it the Poſſeſſion of the *Marmions* firſt, and then of the *Camvills*. *Ralph Boteler* of *Overſley*, when he founded the Priory of *Alceſter*, gave two Sheafs of (*i. e.* two third Parts of the) Tithes of this Place, to the Monks there, *de Dominio ſuo de Raggeley*; but the Monks had little or no Benefit of that Grant, becauſe the Lords of *Arrow* were the true Lords. In the 5 *Hen.* 3. *Stephan de Raggeleg* paſſed over a Meſſuage lying therein to the Monks of *Eveſham*, with 150 Acres of Land. In the ſame Reign, this Manor came into the Family of *Rous*; for *John Rufus*, or *Rous*, was then Lord of it, and *Thomas* his Son, had his Seat here. His Son *John* was a Perſon of a ſuperior Rank, one of the Knights of this Shire, 3 *Ric.* 2. and a Juſtice of Peace for this County. He built a ſtately Gatehouſe of Stone to his Houſe here, and embattled it like a Caſtle, and afterward had a Commiſſion to build the reſt of his Dwelling-houſe anſwerable, and fortify it with ſtrong Walls. His Son *John* was Eſcheator for this County and *Leiceſterſhire*, and a Juſtice of Peace for this County. He dy'd 46 *Edw.* 4. leaving his Son *Thomas* his Succeſſor and Heir; as he did another *Thomas*, who dying without Iſſue, *Margaret* his Siſter and Heir, who marry'd Sir *John Brome* of *Oxfordſhire*, carry'd this and other Eſtates into his Family; but it continued not long in it; for *George Brome* his Grandſon, ſold it, 33 *Eliz.* to Sir *John Conway* of *Arrow*, Kt. whoſe Poſterity were made Lords *Conway* of *Ragley*, 22 *Jac.* 1. then Viſcounts *Conway*, 3 *Car.* 1. and laſtly, Earl of *Conway*, by King *Charles* II. did lately, if they do not at preſent, enjoy it.

Rowington, vulgarly call'd *Rownton*, a Town ſtanding on a rocky Ground, and therefore originally call'd *Rockington* in the Conqueror's Survey, where it is certify'd to contain three Hides of Land, a Church, and Woods belonging to it, eſteem'd then at one Mile in Length, and half a Mile and eight Furlongs in Breadth. All which had been the Freehold of *Old Baldwin*, in *Edward the Confeſſor*'s Time; but after the Conqueſt were given to *Hugh de Grenmaiſnill*, and held by one *Roger* his Under Tenant; but from *Grentmaiſnil* it ſoon returned to the Crown; for King *Henry* I. having it in his Hands, when he founded the Abby of *Reading*, gave it to that Monaſtry, with the Church, and King *Henry* II. confirm'd it. In the following Times it was written divers Ways, *viz.* *Richinton*, *Ruchinton*, *Rokintone*, and *Rowintone*, (as many other Places were) and in 1291, 19 *Edw.* 1. the Extent of what the Monks of *Reading* poſſeſſed here, was three Carucates of Land, two Watermills, and one Windmill, and 11*l.* Rent of Aſſize. To this their Revenue, *Thomas de Riviere*, and *Richard*, made an Addition, by giving one Meſſuage, and 69 Acres of Land, and eight Acres and an Half of Meadow, for the Maintenance of one Monk, being a Prieſt, to celebrate Divine Service every Day in the Abby-Church of *Reading*, for the good Eſtate of him the ſaid *Thomas*, during his Life, and after his Death for his Soul, and the Souls of his Anceſtors, and Heirs, all which Lands he held of the Barons of *Stafford*.

After the Diſſolution of the greater Monaſtries, 30 *Hen.* 8. *John Oldnall* obtained a Leaſe of 21 Years, to hold it of that King; but he was by ſome Means obliged to ſurrender it ſoon to that Prince, who ſettled it in Part of a Jointure on *Katharine Parr*, his laſt Wife. She dy'd 2 *Edw.* 6. and it return'd to the Crown, from which *John Dudley*, Duke of *Northumberland*, obtained, by an Exchange with other Lands. By that Duke's Attainder, it came into the Hands of Queen *Mary*, who reſtor'd it to Mr. *Oldnall*, and gave him a Leaſe in it for 21 Years; but

Queen

Queen *Elizabeth* reſum'd it, and gave it to *Ambroſe Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*, and the Heir Males of his Body; but he leaving no Iſſue, it return'd to the Crown, where it hath remain'd ever ſince.

The Church is dedicated to S. *Lawrence*, and the Living a ſmall Vicarage.

Ruin-Clifford, the Lordſhip of *Robert de Stadford*, who poſſeſſed one Hide and one Virgate of Land here, then held of him by one *Hugh*, but before the Conqueſt, it was the Freehold of one *Saward*. The Poſterity of *Hugh* reſiding here, aſſum'd the Sirname of *Clifford* from it. His Family enjoy'd it 'till King *Henry* III's Reign, when *John de Clifford*, the laſt Heir Male of that Family paſſed it over to *Ralph de Power*, the Son of *Margery* his Siſter, by *Hugh Power*, who had been an Aſſiſtant of the Barons againſt King *Henry* III. For this *Hugh* was ſeiz'd of two Carucates of Land in this Place, and *Stephen le Power* held two Hides and an half of Land in this Place in King *Henry* I's Time, of *Margery le Bohun*, then called *Clifford-Minor*. The *Powers* after this, held this Manor many Deſcents; for *Chriſtopher Power*, the laſt Heir Male, ſold it to *William Clopton* of *Clopton*, in this County, and Heirs, 5 *Hen.* 8. From the *Clopton*'s it paſſed 7 *Eliz.* to *John Combes*, whoſe Son *Edward*, leaving only Daughters, it went into other Families.

Salford-Priors, ſo called from a Salt-Spring that anciently hath been here, tho' now it be landed up, which the Inhabitants are yet perſwaded of fully, from an Acceſs which they obſerve Pigeons to have to it conſtantly. It hath three Hamlets belonging to it, as *Cock-Bevington*, *Dunnington*, and *Wood-Bevinton*. This Place, when the Abby of *Eveſham* was founded in 714, by *Egwyn* Biſhop of *Worceſter*, was given by him to that Monaſtry, by the Name of *Salford-Major*, but thoſe Monks kept it not long; for in King *Edward* the Confeſſor's Reign, *Godeva* the Wife of Earl *Leofrick* was Poſſeſſor of it. After the Conqueſt, *Levitha* the Nun obtained it of the Conqueror, and it was in her Hands at the Time of the General Survey; when it was certified to contain three Hides, a Church, a Mill, and Woods two Furlongs in Length, and half an one in Breadth, then called *Salford*; but upon the Advancement of *Henry de Newburgh*, to the Earldom of *Warwick*, this Lordſhip, with others, was given to him; and his Son *Roger* enfeoffed *Jeffrey de Clinton* with it, to hold of him by the Service of a Knights Fee. *Levitha* the Nun, tho' outed for the preſent, never gave up her Right; but commencing a Suit in the King's Court, recover'd it; whereupon *Jeffrey de Clinton* came to an Agreement with her, and by her, and the Earl's Approbation, ſettled it upon the Canons of *Kenilworth*, which he then founded, and the Earl acquitted to them the Knight's Fee. The Canons being thus poſſeſſed, obtained divers Privileges for it; as Court Leets, Aſſize of Bread and Beer, Gallows, and Weyſs, which they pleaded Preſcription for, and were allow'd them, having alſo therein, four Carucates of Land, Rent of Aſſize, the Farm of a Mill and Free Warren, 11 *Rich.* 2. After the Diſſolution, it continued in the Crown, 'till King *James* I. paſſed it with other Things to certain Perſons in Truſt, for the Payment of his Debts; who ſold it to Sir *Simon Clerke*, Bart. who was the Owner of it about the midſt of the laſt Century, and probably his Heir is now, or late was.

The Church being confirm'd to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, by *Simon* Biſhop of *Worceſter*, in King *Henry* I's Time, and ſaid to be of the ſame King *Henry*'s Grant, was ratified by *Thomas*, Archbiſhop of of *Canterbury*, in King *Henry* II's Time, by whoſe Inſtrument, there is mention made of a Chapel at *Little Salford* (called alſo *Abbots Salford*) belonging to it, and a Meadow, being a Piece of the Glebe named *Littleham*, with the Tithe of Salt, which ſhews that there had been a Salt-Spring in this Place, which turned to good Benefit. The Vicarage here is but of ſmall Value.

Salford

Salford Abbots, or *Minor*, a Manor given with the former, to which it was an Hamlet, to the Abby of *Eveſham*, at the Foundation thereof, in the Year 714, by *S. Egwyne*. It was poſſeſſed by thoſe Monks in the Conqueror's Time; and at the drawing up of his Survey, was certified to contain two Hides and a Mill, from which they were to have 20 Sticks of Eels. They claimed, 13 *Edw.* 1. a Court Leet, and divers other Privileges by Preſcription, which were allow'd. After the Diſſolution of the Monaſtries, this Lordſhip coming to the Crown, was given by K. *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 38. to Sir *Philip Holly*, Kt. and his Heirs. Sir *Philip* ſold it to *Anthony Littleton*, Gent. who alſo ſold it to *John Alderford*, Eſq; whoſe Coheir marrying to *Charles Stamford*, Grandchild of Sir *William Stamford*, Kt. one of the Judges of the King's Bench, brought it into his Family, where we ſuppoſe it continues. As concerning the Chapel, there was ſome Difference between the Monks of *Eveſham* and Canons of *Kenilworth*, about the Preſentation to it; and at length it was agreed, that the Monks ſhould have all the Lands given to maintain Divine Service in it; ſaving a Part of a Mead, which lyes between the Water and the Foot-path leading from *Salford-Mill* to *Clive-Mill*, which it was agreed the Church of *Great Salford* ſhould have.

Samburn, ſo called from a little Sandy Bourn or Brooke, upon which it ſtands, is a very ancient Place, being given *Anno* 714, to the Monaſtry of *Eveſham*, by *Egwin*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*, when he founded it. At the drawing up the Conqueror's Survey, it was certified to be Part of the Lands belonging to that Monaſtry, and to contain three Hides of Land and Woods one Mile in Length, and half a Mile in Breadth. The Monks of this Houſe, 13 *Edw.* 1. claimed a Court-Leet, and other Privileges, by Preſcription, and were allow'd them, as they continu'd to hold them 'till the Diſſolution of their Abby. After which, K. *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 32. ſold it by the Name of the Manor of *Samburne*, to *Robert Throkmorton*, Eſq; whoſe Heirs are now, or late were, Owners of it.

Shelfhull, a Member of *Aſton-Cantilupe*, and having all along the ſame Lords. Here was a Park belonging to the Lords of *Aſton*, in which were incloſed, all, or the greateſt Part of thoſe Woods, which in the Conqueror's Survey, are ſaid to belong to *Aſton* for their Pleaſure in Hunting, it being a mountainous Land, moſt proper for Deer and Conies; but the the Manor extended much farther than this Park, for 6 *Edw.* 2. it appears, that *William Walſh* held the ſixth Part of a Knights Fee, lying in this Place, of *John de Haſtings*, Lord of *Aſton*, then lately dead. In 14 *Hen.* 6. *Joan Beauchamp*, Lady *Bergavenny*, dy'd poſſeſſed of this Manor, and to her Poſterity it ſtill doth, or did lately belong, but is reputed as a Member of *Aſton-Cantilupe*.

Shirburne, a Village ſo called from the little Brook, Scipebupne, which in the *Saxon Language* ſignifieth a clear runing Stream, as this is. In the Conqueror's Survey, this Village is certified to contain two Hides and an half, and was in the Poſſeſſion of the Earl of *Mallent*, but before the Conqueſt, had been the Freehold of *Edricus* and *Levegot*. From that Earl it came to *Henry Newburgh*, Earl of *Warwick*, with many of his other Lands, and his Son *Roger*, his Succeſſor, in his Earldom, gave half an Hide, and two Parts of the Tithes of the Incloſure in this Place, to his Collegiate Church at *Warwick*, which he had founded 23 *H.* 1. But the Reſidue of this Lordſhip, with the Mill he beſtow'd upon the Knights Templers, which Part was by the Survey taken 31 *Hen.* 2. valu'd at 3 *l.* 8 *s.* 5 *d. per Ann.* beſides that, the Tenants were to mow and reap their Corn, and Graſs in their Meadow, and to make their Hay at their own Charge. The Templars, while they had it, obtained a Charter of Free-Warren in all their Demeſne Lands here, 32 *Hen.* 3. but they being ſuppreſs'd in King *Edward* II's Reign, *Guy de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, ſeiz'd upon this Manor, as eſcheated to him (as did

divers others of the Donor's Poſterity in other Places) though the Pope and his Council had order'd their Lands to be annex'd to the Knights Hoſpitallers; but they enjoy'd them not long, becauſe the Parliament confirm'd the Pope's Decree, and ſo this Lordſhip was given to them, and by that Means, at the Diſſolution, came into King *Henry* VIII's Hands, as they continu'd in his Son's King *Edward* VI's, who paſſed it away *Reg.* 7. to *Thomas Lucy* of *Cherlecote*, Eſq; and his Heirs, who now, or lately enjoy'd it.

The Church dedicated to *All Saints*, was anciently appropriated to the Knights Templers, who yet paid 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly to the Canons of the Collegiate Church of *Warwick*. In the South Window of it, are the Arms of the *Lucys*, with Quartering impaling *Actons*; and in the Eaſt Window of the Chancel are the Arms of King *Edward* III. the *Beauchamps*, Earls of *Warwick*, *Clintons*, Earls of *Huntington*, *Mac Cartymaur*, and *Long-Spe*, Earl of *Salisbury*.

Shotery, a Village given to the Church of *Worceſter*, by King *Offa*, about the Year 900, and then contained 33 Houſes, as appears by his Charter, in which it is called *Scottarit*, and the River *Avon* is ſaid to run through it. There is no mention of it in the Conqueror's Survey, becauſe it belong'd to the See of *Worceſter*, and ſo was involv'd in *Stratford*. *Adam de Scetriva* held here one Hide and an Half of Land of the Biſhop in King *Henry* II's Time, and in King *Edward* III's Reign *Richard*, the Son and Heir of *Richard Baginden*, granted to *Robert de Stratford*, Parſon of *Stratford*, his whole Right and Title to all his Lands in this Place, which deſcended to him by Inheritance from his Father. This *Robert* was afterwards Biſhop of *Chicheſter*; and while he was ſuch, he entail'd this Manor of *Shoterithe* (as it was then written) upon *John de Biſhopſton* and *Iſabel* the Daughter of *John Stretch*, and the Heirs of their two Bodies; and for lack of ſuch Iſſue, to return to himſelf and his Heirs. In 17 *Rich.* 2. the Monks of *Eveſham* ſeiz'd upon it, as Part of the Poſſeſſions of *Thomas Newnham*, Clerk, their Bondman; but doing it without Licence from the King, it was forfeited to the Crown, and given by the King to Sir *Wm. Arundel*, Kt. to hold and enjoy as long as it continu'd in the Crown, but that was not long; for in the 4th of *H.* IV. *John Harewell*, Eſq; had a Licenſe granted him from *John Clifford*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*, to have Divine Service celebrated by a fitting Prieſt in his Oratory within his Manor-Houſe here, at *Shotrech*, which Licence is dated 1402. And it may be obſerv'd, that none could have a private Chapel in their Houſes, but by the Biſhop's Licenſe, and an Appointment of a fitting Prieſt, by a Conſtitution as ancient as the Emperor's *Juſtinian*; leaſt by ſuch Means, Hereticks ſhould corrupt Families of Note, which moſtly deſired them. In the Deſcendent of *John Harewell*, this Manor continu'd, 'till Iſſue Male failing in *Thomas Harewell*, his Siſters and Heirs inherited his Eſtates, and this Lordſhip was upon the Partition aſſigned to *Agnes*, the Wife of *John Smith*, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, in whoſe Line, together with *Wotton-Waven*, it ſtill continueth, unleſs lately alienated.

Shrewley, or *Shrewele*, a Village in the Pariſh of *Hatton*, the Lordſhip of *Hugh de Grentemaiſnill*, in the Conqueror's Time, when it was certified to contain three Hides of Land, and Woods a Mile in Length and half a Mile in Breadth, which before the *Norman* Invaſion, were all the Freehold of one *Toli*, but after were given to the Earl *Mallent*; and *Leiceſter*, who enfeoff'd *Ernold de Bois* with it, as appears from a Grant made by the ſaid *Ernold*, to the Nuns of *Pinley*, of one Carucate of Land in this Place, then called *Snaveſle* (as it was then written) in which he expreſſes it to be done by the Conſent of *Robert* Earl of *Leiceſter* his Lord; which Grant, the ſaid Earl, for the Good of his Soul, as alſo the Souls of his Father and Mother, and King *Henry*, confirm'd. Several other Perſons had Parts in this Manor; as *Henry de Waltham*, held ſeveral Lands of the King in Capite: *John de Screveila*, a Yard Land which he held of the King by Sargeanty. His Daughter and Heir *Maud*, then the Wife of *Walter de Culy*,

ſold her Part (which was paſſed as a Manor) to *John Dufford* and his Heirs, who ſold it to *Philip Gayton*, between whoſe two Siſters and Heirs, it was divided, *viz. Julian* and *Scholaſtica*. *Julian's* Part was forfeited for conſpiring to kill her Husband; and coming into the Kings Hands, was given to *Henry* Earl of *Lancaſter*, and *Scholaſtica's* Parts (who was marry'd to *Godfrey de Meaux*) was ſold by her to *Nicholas* and *William Filiode*, Brothers, before 38 *Edw.* 3. in whoſe Family Iſſue Male failing, *Katharine* the Widow of *John Blike* was found their Heir, and her Son *John* inherited it 4 *H.* 6. His Deſcendent *John*, 4 *Edw.* 6. ſold it by the Name of one Meſſuage, 200 Acres of Land, 40 Acres of Meadow, 100 Acres of Paſture, 10 Acres of Wood, and 80 Acres of Heath and Furs, to *John Oldnale*, who 4 *Eliz.* convey'd it to *Thomas* and *Clement Walford*; but beſides theſe Moieties, this is certain, That the *Lucyes* of *Charlecote*, had a Manor here; for 16 *Edw.* 3. *Elizabeth*, the Lady of Sir *William Lucy*, Kt. had a Grant thereof from his Son Sir *William*, to hold it during her Life; in Conſideration of which, ſhe releaſed her Intereſt in other Lands, which ſhe had Right to have held. After her Deceaſe, it return'd to the Family of the *Lucys*, who ſucceſſively held it 'till the Reign of King *Henry* VII. and might much longer, tho' we want Evidences of it.

Sidenhale, the Lordſhip of a Family that took their Name from it; who held it, 'till by a Daughter and Coheir it came 4 *Edw.* 3. to *Fulwood* of *Clay-Hall*, and by one of them was ſold to Mr. *Hugford* of *Henwood*, in whoſe Line it continu'd 'till *John Hugford*, late of *Henwood*, ſold it to *Nathaniel Cookes* of *Ingen* near *Stratford*, an Hamlet thereof in this Hundred.

Silesburne, a Village ſituate upon the Brook ſo called, which croſſeth the Road from *Henley* to *Alceſter*. In it there was anciently an Hermitage, but now there is no Habitation near it.

Skilts, a Grange, anciently belonging to the Priory of *Studeley*, and written *Skillus-Grange*, as appears from the Petition of *Thomas Atwood*, right Heir in Blood to *Peter Corbicon*, the Founder of that Abby, offered to the Biſhop of *Worceſter*, wherein he complains of *Thomas Bedul* the preſent Prior, for keeping a Concubine, which to maintain, he wrong'd the Houſe. After the Diſſolution of the Monaſtries, one *Knightly* was Owner of it; and leaving only Daughters for his Heirs, it upon the Partition fell to *James Duffield*, in Right of *Frances* his Wife, one of them. *James* ſold it to *William Eaſt*, and others, who 2 *Eliz.* ſold it to *William Sheldon*, Eſq; by the Name of two Meſſuages, 600 Acres of Land, 60 Acres of Meadow, 600 Acres of Paſture, 120 Acres of Wood, and 100 Acres of Heath and Furs; all which he imparked for Deer, and on the South Side of it built a very fair Brick Houſe, of which his Poſterity are, or lately were poſſeſſed.

Snitfield, ſo called originally, as is thought from the *Saxon* Word Snide, which ſignifies, *Cutting*, or *Inciſion*, as probably here was, when it began to be inhabited, by dividing the Grounds among ſuch as were about to build and ſettle here. In the Conqueror's Time it was the Poſſeſſion of the Earl of *Mallent's* and *Leiceſter*, and contained then four Hides and a Church. In the General Survey it is written *Snitefeld*, and was the Freehold of one *Sexi*, before the coming of the *Normans*. After the Earl of *Mallent's* Death, it came to *Henry de Newburgh*, Earl of *Warwick*, his Brother, and deſcended to his Son *Roger*, Earl of *Warwick*, who gave one Hide of the Lands lying here, with two Parts of the Tithes of the Incloſures, to the Collegiate Church of *Warwick*, as alſo the Paunage of the Woods here. Earl *Roger* enfeoffed *Hugh Fitz-Richard* with the Manor, who gave it to the Church of St. *Sepulchres* at *Warwick*, and then granted it over to *William Cummin*, who in K. *Henry* II's Time, wrote himſelf, *Dominus de Snitenesfeld*, to whom ſucceeded *Walter*, his Brother's Son. He gave certain Lands lying here, to the Monks of *Bordeſley*. His Grandſon *William* was the laſt Male of the Family, but leaving a Daughter and Heir, *Margery*, who marry'd

John de Cantilupe, brought her Eſtate into his Family. He had his Seat here, and is certified to have had one Knight's Fee in this Place, but held it of *Thomas de Clinton*, under the Earl of *Warwick*. This *John* procur'd a Weekly Market in this Town upon *Wedneſday*, and a Fair Yearly on the Eve, Day, and Morrow of S. *Kenelm*, *July* 16. To this *John* and *Margery*, ſucceeded *John* their Son, who was a Perſon of Eminency, both as a Soldier and a Stateſman; for he was in the memorable Battle of *Fawkirk*, 26 *Edw.* 1. and one of the Juſtices for Gaol-delivery, *&c.* He had a Son named *John*, who was knighted, but dying before his Father, Sir *John* the elder entail'd this Manor upon *Eleanor* his Daughter, then the Wife of *Thomas Weſt*, and the Heirs of their Bodies, paying him and *Maud* his Wife, 40 *l.* Sterling *per Ann.* during their Lives, with Remainder to his right Heirs. *Thomas* and *Eleanor*, being thus brought into Poſſeſſion of it, procured a Charter for a Change of the Marker from *Wedneſday* to *Tueſday*, and to enlarge the Fair five Days more after S. *Kenelm*, as alſo for Free-Warren, to them and their Heirs, in all their Demeſne Lands here. Their Son and Heir *Thomas*, was a Knight, and paſſed away this Manor to Sir *William Beauchamp*, Kt. and his Heirs, in exchange for the Manors of *Newenton-Tony* and *Stretford-Tony* in *Wiltſhire*, reſerving 10 *l. per Ann.* out of it to himſelf and his Heirs. This Sir *William*, was afterwards Lord *Bergavenny*, and at his Death, left it his Son and Heir *Richard*, then but fourteen Years of Age. His Relict *Joan*, had it in Dowry for Life, and after her, *Richard* enjoyed it awhile; but from him it became *Edward Plantaginet*'s, Earl of *Warwick*, who being attainted 1 *Hen.* 7. it was ſeized by the Crown, and coming into *Henry* VIII's Hands, was by that King granted out to *Richard Moriſon*, Eſq; and his Heirs, *Reg.* 37. who ſold it to *John Hales*, a wealthy Man of *Coventry*, in whoſe Heirs it was in King *Charles* I's Reign, and is probably ſtill.

The Church, dedicated to St. *James*, was given to the Canons of St. *Sepulchres* at *Warwick*, by *Hugh Fitz-Richard*, as is above ſaid; but a Controverſy growing between the Canons and *William Cummin*, the Rector, about the Right of Preſentation; *Roger*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*, and *Adam*, Abbot of *Eveſham*, determined it thus, *viz.* That *William* ſhould pay the Canons a Mark yearly, and when the Rectory happened to be void, ſhould preſent thereunto, either himſelf or his Heirs; but the Parſon ſo choſen, ſhould promiſe to the Canons to make a juſt Payment yearly of the ſaid Sum. *Walter Stapleton*, Biſhop of *Exeter*, obtained afterwards the perpetual Patronage of this Church from *Walter Cantelupe*, and in exchange for it, gave them certain Meſſuages and Lands in St. *Clement Danes*, *London*, with the Advowſon of St. *Clement's* Church, for which the Canons got K. *Edward* II's Licence to appropriate it to them, *Thomas Cobham* being then Biſhop of *Worceſter*. In the North Window of the Church, is the Effigies of *Thomas de Cantelupe*, Biſhop of *Hereford*, in his Pontificals; and in the Eaſt Window of the North Iſle, are the Arms of the *Clintons*, Earls of *Huntington*, and *Cantelupes* of this Place.

Spernall, anciently written *Spernoure*, was in the Conqueror's Reign the Eſtate of *William Buenvaſleth*, and held of him by one *Hugh*, and was certified to coniain two Hides of Land, and a Mill, with Woods three Furlongs in Length and one in Breadth. From him, but by what Means we cannot find, it paſſed to *Henry de Newburgh*, the firſt Earl of *Warwick*, of the *Norman* Line, and his Poſterity continu'd for ſome Time Lords of it; but the *Durvaſſals* had a Grant thereof from one of them to hold of him in Sargeanty by the Service of attending upon that Earl and his Heirs, at the Caſtle of *Warwick*, or any other of his Seats, where he or they did reſide, at *Chriſtmas*, *Eaſter*, and *Whitſuntide*, then and there to perform the Office of his chief Butler at thoſe Times, for which they were to receive a certain Fee. This Family of *Durvaſſal*, was very ancient, and held this Manor many Succeſſions, from

from King *Henry* II's Time, to the latter End of King *Edward* III's Reign; for *William Durvaſſal* liv'd in King *Henry* II's Time, and left a Son named *John*, who was a Man of Note in his Country, *viz.* a Juſtice of Aſſize, and Gaol-Delivery, a Conſervator of the Peace, a Knight, *&c.* His Heir and Succeſſor was Sir *Roger Durvaſſal*, Kt. whoſe Son was *Philip*, the Father of *Thomas*, who was one of the Coroners, (an Office at this Time of great Repute) for this County, about the Beginning of King *Edward* II's Reign. His Heir and Succeſſor was *John Durvaſſal*, whoſe Son was *Nicholas Durvaſſal*, who leaving no Iſſue Male, *Eleanor* his Daughter, inherited this and his other Eſtates; and marrying to *John Holt* of *Yardley*, brought them into his Family, and his Son *Walter Holt* inherited them. He enſeoffed *John Reve*, Vicar of *Coughton* with it; who dying before it was paſs'd out of him, *Thomas Reve*, his Brother, inherited it as his Heir. This *Thomas*, not long after, quitted all his Right in it to *William Wybbe*, Eſq; and his Heirs, 7 *Hen.* 6. who being invited to it by the Affection *John Throkmorton*, Eſq; had to it, becauſe of its Nearneſs to his other Lands, ſold it to him at the greater Price. It ſeems, when this Purchaſe was made, that *Henry Beaumont*, in the Right of *Joan* his Wife, one of the Coheirs of *William Durvaſſal*, Brother to the above mentioned *Nicholas*, had ſome Title to certain Lands in this Manor, which Mr. *Throkmorton*, to make his Purchaſe compleat, bought; and ſo now, the whole is poſſeſſed by the Deſcendents of the ſaid Mr. *Throkmorton*, unleſs lately alienated.

The Church here was formerly a Chapel unto *Coughton*, which belonged to the Canons of *Studley*; to whom therefore, *Henry* Biſhop of *Worceſter* order'd, that the Profits of the Burials of ſuch of the Inhabitants as were not of a free Condition, ſhould accrue, and ſhortly after happen'd a violent Peſtilence, which ſwept away moſt of the Tenants which held by Bond Service; ſo that the Lords were forced to ſupply their Places with others of another Quality. In the mean Time, the Nuns of *Cokehull* had obtain'd the Advowſon of the Chapel; and when it became preſentable, there aroſe a Controverſy between the Nuns, and Canons of *Studley*, touching the Right of Sepulture, 11 *Henry* III. which laſted ſome Years; but at laſt, *Reginald Brian*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*, compoſed the Difference, by ordering, that the Canons of *Studley*, in the Right of the Church of *Coughton*, ſhould have the Burials of ſuch Inhabitants as dwelt on the Lands held in Villanage, and the Nuns of *Cokehull* the reſt. In 19 *Edw.* 1. It was certify'd concerning this Church, that the Portion that the Canons of *Studley* had out of it was 25*s.* a Year, and that of the Nuns of *Cokehull* 20*s.* a Year; but the Nuns having yet ſome Pretenſions to part of the Tithes, *William Wittleſey*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*, was forced to take the Controverſy between them and the Parſon into his Hands; but how he determin'd it, we find not. In the Church is a Marble Monument for one *William Parſons*, *Vir quondam magnæ honeſtatis*, as is ſaid in the Inſcription, who dy'd *December* 28, 1482, and *Joan* his Wife; and in the Windows of it are the Arms of the old Earls of *Warwick*, *viz.* The *Newburghs* and the *Throkmortons*, empaling thoſe of Family of *Spine*.

Sunger, a Manor given to the Monks of *Bordeſley* in King *Stephen*'s Reign, by *William Giffard*, and confirm'd by *Roger* Earl of *Warwick*. It is not particularly mention'd in the Conqueror's Survey, becauſe it was then included in *Brailes*, of which Manor it was accounted to contain half an Hide, as the Charter of Confirmation of it to thoſe Monks, made to them by *William* Earl of *Warwick*, (the Son of *Roger*) doth teſtify. After the Diſſolution of the Monaſtry of *Bordeſley*, it was (among other Things) granted out of the Crown to *Clement Throkmorton*, Eſq; and *Alexander Avenon*, and their Heirs, by the Name of the Manor, Farm, and Grange of *Songer-Grange*, and is now, or lately was, poſſeſſed by the Family of *Throkmortons* of *Haſeley* in this County, deſcendents of the aboveſaid *Clement*.

Studley,

Studley, a Lordſhip, within which were four Hamlets, *Mapleborough*, *Skilts*, *Holt*, and *Padliongre*, (of which we have ſpoken above.) In the Conqueror's Time, the greateſt Part of it, *viz.* four Hides (in which ſtood the Church, and a Mill) was the Eſtate of *William* the Son of *Corbucion*, and in them was a Furnace for making Salt; and Woods in Length a Mile, and half a Mile in Breadth: All which, before the Conqueſt, were the Freehold of one *Swain*. But the other Part, in the Confeſſor's Time, belonged to one *Godric*, from whom being taken by the *Normans*, it was given to *William Buenvaſleth*. This Part containeth but one Hide, and ſome Woods three Furlongs in Length, and two in Breadth. *William* the Son of *Corbucion*, was at this Time a Man of large Poſſeſſions in this and other Counties; and he, or ſome of his Deſcendants, had a Caſtle here, (of which there are ſtill ſome Remains) in which was their principal Seat. He is thought to have been Sheriff of this County, ſome part of the Conqueror's Reign. *Robert Corbuſceon* his Son, ſucceeded him in his great Eſtate; but it ſeems that when *Henry de Newburgh* was made Earl of *Warwick*, it was taken from him, and given to that Earl; for *Peter* his Brother, (who is written ſometimes *Peter Fitz-William*, ſometimes *Peter Corbezon*, and at other Times *Peter de Studley*) tho' he is ſaid to have held ten Knights Fees, *de Veteri Feofmento*, (which was his Father's Eſtate doubtleſs) yet he held them of that Earl, and was obliged to reſtore them to *Waleran* Earl of *Warwick*, *Henry*'s Grandſon. This *Peter* was a devout Man, according to his Time; and beſides what he gave to other Religious Houſes, gave to the Knights Templars a Mill, and certain Lands here, and founded the Monaſtry in this Town, of which we ſhall ſpeak hereafter. His Son *Peter* ſucceeded him, but alienated ſo many Parcels of it, ſome to the Tenants of the Manor, and others to the *Montforts*, into which Family he marry'd his Daughter *Emme*, as alſo the Homage and Services of ſome of the Tenants of the Manor, to *William de Cantilupe*, ſo that he left himſelf little more than the bare Name of Lord of it. *John de Montfort* had the Park, and the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee in this Place, but held of the Earl of *Warwick*, which came at length to *William Beauchamp*, Lord *Bergavenny*, with the Caſtle of *Beldeſert*; who, upon the Suppreſſion of the Templars, ſeiz'd on their Part, which was one Meſſuage, one Carucate of Lands, 10 Acres of Meadow, and two Mills, and held them during his Life; but after his Deceaſe, they were given to the Hoſpitalers. *Cantilupe*'s Part, which was the third Part of a Knight's Fee, was held by them awhile of *John de Haſtings*, Lord *Bergavenny*, and came at length, with *Haſtings* Lands, to *William Beauchamp*, who afterward was made Lord *Bergavenny*. As to the Manor, *Peter Corbeſon* aforeſaid, enfeoffed the Vicar of *Studley* with it, and ſome Lands thereunto belonging; but it ſeems to have been only in Truſt for his Heirs; for when his only Daughter *Felicia*, marry'd to *John Barret* of *Shelfhull*, the Vicar paſſed the Premiſſes to them, 9 *Rich.* 2. and by their Heirs Female, it paſſed to one Mr. *Hunt*, in King *Henry* VIII's Time, whoſe Poſterity do now, or lately did, poſſeſs it, with the Site of the above mention'd Caſtle.

The Church here, upon the Foundation of the Monaſtry of this Place, was appropriated to the Canons of it, and a Vicarage appointed, yet not endow'd with any Tithes, but only a Stipend of eight Pounds a Year, to be paid to the Incumbent for the Time being. In the Church was a Chantry, founded 7 *Hen.* 4. by *Thomas Middlemore* of *Edgbaſton*, for one Prieſt to ſing Maſs daily at the Altar of the Bleſſed Virgin, on the South Part of it, for the Good Eſtate of him the ſaid *Thomas*, during his Life, and the Health of his Soul after his Departure hence, as alſo for the Souls of his Father and Mother, and all the Faithful deceas'd. He endow'd it with 80 Acres of Land, 10 Acres of Meadow, and 13 Shillings yearly Rent, all lying in this Pariſh, and valu'd at 4 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* a Year; which Rent was paid to the Prieſt thereunto belonging,

ing, 37 *Hen.* 8. by Mr. *Robert Middlemore*, the then preſent Owner of them. In the Belfry Window of this Church, are the Arms of the *Montforts* and *Atwoods*, empaling the *Montforts*; and in the Eaſt Window of the South Iſle are the Arms of the *Edgbaſtons*, *Middlemores*, and *Middlemores* quartering the *Edgbaſtons*.

Tanworth, anciently a Member of *Brailes*, a Town in *Kineton* Hundred, but long ſince ſeparated from it, and become an independent Manor. Before the *Norman* Conqueſt, *Edwin*, Earl of *Mercia*, was Lord of it, as a Part of *Brailes*, in which becauſe it was involved, it is not particularly mention'd in the Conqueror's Survey; tho' there is no doubt but that it contained a great Part of the 46 Hides, which were then certified to be in *Brailes*, beſides the Woods which were then given in to be no leſs than three Miles in Length and two in Breadth, all which ſeems to be included in this Town, which is moſtly Wood Land. At the Conqueſt, *William* the *Norman* ſeiz'd on Earl *Edwin's* Lands, and gave *Brailes* with this Lordſhip appendant, to *Henry Newburgh*, when he advanc'd him to the Earldom of *Warwick*. This Earl, or his Succeſſor *Roger* (who is moſt likely) gave the Church here (then called the Chapel of *Tanworth*) to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, and *Simon* Biſhop of *Worceſter* confirmed it to them. The Manor continuing in the Poſſeſſion of the ſucceeding Earls, was 9 *John*, aſſign'd with other Eſtates to *Alice* the Widow of Earl *Waleran*, to hold in Dower during her Life, and ſo again to *Ela* the Widow of Earl *Thomas*, 26 *Hen.* 3. And though upon an Agreement between *William Mauduit*, and *Alice* his Wife, and *John de Pleſſets*, Counteſs of *Warwick* his Wife, it was ſettled upon *John de Pleſſets*, for Life, in caſe he ſurviv'd *Margery*; yet *Ela* ſtill enjoy'd it, and had a Charter of Free-Warren granted her for Life here, 36 *Hen.* 3. and having married *Phillip Baſſet*, obtained of *William Mauduit*, then Earl of *Warwick*, not only a Confirmation of it as her Dower, for her own Life, but for her Husband's, in caſe he ſhould ſurvive her. How long it continu'd thus ſettled we find not; but are ſure that *William Beauchamp*, who by Marriage of the Heireſs of the *Mauduits* became Earl of *Warwick*, did, 13 *Edw.* 1. claim a Court Leet, Aſſize of Bread and Beer, Free Warren, Gallows, Infangthef, Tumbrell, and Weifs, within this Lordſhip by Preſcription, and was allowed them all, though *Ela* had not as yet reſign'd her Intereſt in it, as ſhe did afterwards, 17 *Edw.* 1. In 9 *Edw.* 2. it was in the King's Hands, by Reaſon of the Minority of *Thomas*, the Heir of *Guy de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*; but was ſoon after aſſigned with his other Eſtates, to *Hugh Deſpenſer* the elder, to hold 'till *Thomas* came of Age. He entailed it upon his Iſſue Male, and in his Poſterity it continu'd 'till 3 *Hen.* 7. when it came to the Crown, where it remain'd 'till King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 36, ſold it to Sir *George Throkmorton*, to hold in *Capite*, by the 20th Part of a Knight's Fee. In his Family it continu'd, 'till his Deſcendent *Thomas Throkmorton* Eſq; by virtue of an Act of Parliament, 2 *Jac.* 1. ſold it to *Andrew Archer*, Eſq; in whoſe Poſterity it doth ſtill continue, or lately was.

The Church of this Place, dedicated to S. *Mary Magdalene*, was originally a Chapel belonging to *Brailes*, and therewith granted to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, in King *H.* I's Time, but hath had the Reputation of a Church from King *John's* Time; for then it was agreed between them and *Waleran*, Earl of *Warwick*, that at every Preſentation the Earl ſhould have the Nomination of a Clerk, and the Canons preſent him to the Biſhop, upon Condition, that the Canons ſhould be paid yearly two Marks of Silver by the Incumbent. The Glebe was given by *Walter de Walvardington*, about the Beginning of K. *Henry* III's Time, and conſiſted of a Meſſuage, with the Appurtenances in this Town. In 14 *Edw.* 3. all the Intereſts of the Earl of *Warwick*, and the Canons, were paſſed over to *William de Clinton*, Earl of *Huntington*, the two Marks above mentioned being reſerved to the Canons, and a Vicarage

ordained

ordained by the Biſhop of *Worceſter*, who beſtowed the Advowſon, with all its Appurtenances, on the Priory of *Maxſtoke*, the Canons of which procured the Appropriation of the great Tithes to them at the ſame Time. In 30 *Hen.* 8. when the Priory of *Maxſtoke* was diſſolv'd, the Advowſon of the Vicarage, with the Site of the Monaſtry, was given to *Charles Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolk*, from whom they both came in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, to *Andrew Archer*, Eſq; in whoſe Deſcendents they remain ſtill, or not long ſince did. In the Church is a Monument, the Effigies being in full Bigneſs, for *Margaret* the Wife of *Andrew Archer*, an eminent Benefactrix to the Poor and Sick, who died *Auguſt* 13, 1614, and ſeveral monumental Inſcriptions for *Richard Folwode*, and *Agnes* his Wife, which *Richard*, dy'd in 1502. *Robert Folwode*, and *Margaret* his Wife; which *Robert*, was a Perſon excellently well skilled in our Common Law, and dy'd *October* 20, 1531. *Edward Archer*, Gent. a Friend to the Poor, who dy'd *February* 18, 1592. *Richard Dolfin*, and *Elizabeth* the Daughter of *Edward Griffin*, Eſq; who dy'd *October* 7, 1608. And in the Windows of it are the Arms of *Moubray*, *Montfort*, *Tuchet*, *Haſtang*, *Crewenhale*; and in the Chancel Windows, *Beauchamps*, *Clinton*, *Archer*, and *Waring*.

In this Church were antiently two Chantries, one of them at the Altar of the Bleſſed Virgin, founded by *Robert Folwode*, firſt Vicar of it. After the Church became appropriated to the Canons of *Maxſtoke*, he granted to one *Ranulph de Fulwood*, and the Heirs of his Body, two Meſſuages, with all the Lands and Tenements thereunto belonging, both in this Pariſh, to find a competent Prieſt, of good Converſation, choſen by twelve of the Principal Inhabitants of the Town, to celebrate Divine Service daily in this Church, at the Altar of the Bleſſed Virgin, for all the Living and dead of this Pariſh; as alſo for all the Benefactors to this Church and Chantry, and ſay a *Placebo* and *Dirige*, daily, with a ſpecial Commendation of him the ſaid *Robert*, and his Heirs; and if the ſaid *Ranulph Folwode* ſhould happen to die without Iſſue, then the ſaid Meſſuages ſhould remain to *John Lodbroke*, and his Heirs, upon the like Terms, and ſo to others. The other Chantry, at the Altar of S. *Katherine*, was founded by one *Thomas Collins*, 14 *Rich.* 2. who gave divers Lands to *Thomas Archer*, *John Folwode*, and others, in Truſt, to find two Prieſts to celebrate Divine Service here for ever; but not having the King's Licenſe for his ſo doing, they were ſeized by that King, *viz.* *Rich.* 2. and given to one *John Swet*, who aſſign'd them over, by Patent granted by King *Henry* IV. to one *Roſe Montfort* a great Woman in this Pariſh, to the Intent that She, or her Heirs, ſhould provide and maintain two Chantry Prieſts, to celebrate Divine Service daily in this Church, at the Altar of our Lady, for King *Henry*, his Mothers Queen, her the ſaid *Roſe*, and her Anceſtors and Heirs, and all other Benefactors to the ſaid Chantry. The Advowſon of this Chantry deſcended from the ſaid *Roſe Montfort*, to the *Catesbyes*; but Sir *William Catesby* being attainted 1 *Hen.* 7. the Advowſon was granted by that King, to Sir *James Blount*, and the Heirs Male of his Body. At the Diſſolution of the Religious Houſes, 37 *Hen.* 8. the Lands of both theſe Chantries were granted (after they had remain'd in the Crown ſome Years) 7 *Edw.* 6. to *Kenelm Clement*, and *John Throkmorton*, Eſq; and their Heirs, by Patent.

Temple-Grafton, or as it was before it had that Name, called *Grafton-Superior*, as *Ardens-Grafton*, before mention'd, was called *Grafton-Inferior*, was one of thoſe Towns that was given to the Abby of *Eveſham*, ſhortly after the Foundation of it; but thro' the Coveteouſneſs of certain Potent Men, was taken away from thoſe Monks, with divers other Lands, long before the Conqueſt; and ſo being in Lay-Hands, was taken away from them by King *William* I. and given to ſome of his Followers, who at the making of the general Survey, certified, that it contain'd five Hides of Land, and a Church, and was then poſſeſſed by *Osborn Fitz-Richard*, whoſe Tenant

nant for it was one *Gilebert*; but it was in the Confeſſor's Days held by *Mervin Scotin*, *Toti*, and *Toſti*, being written in that Record by Miſtake *Graſton*, for doubtleſs the original Name was *Greavetone*, from *Greaves*, i. e. *Buſhes*. We do not find any certain Grounds to believe, that the Monks of *Eveſham* were ever in Poſſeſſion of it; for in the Time of King *Henry* I. or ſoon after, *Bernard de Grafton*, was the Owner of it. When it had the Name of *Temple-Grafton* firſt, we cannot diſcover. The Name ſeems to import, that it did then belong to the *Templers*; but we do not find it mentioned in the Surveys of their Lands taken 31 *Hen.* 2. or 1 *Edw.* 2. and yet it is certain, that afterwards it belonged to the Knights Hoſpitallers, upon whom the *Templers* Lands were beſtowed, and ſaid to be given them by *Henry*, the Son of *Bernard de Grafton*, 1 *Rich.* 1. but he was not the Heir of the ſaid *Bernard*, but *Ralph*, who dying without Iſſue, and poſſeſſed of an Hide of Land here, *Ralph Boteler* of *Overſley*, ſeized upon it, and had a Trial with *Henry de Beresford*, about the Title, to whom he loſt it, and *Henry* enjoy'd it; but to ſecure his Right, obtained the Intereſt of *Margaret* the Daughter of *William de Grafton*. This *Henry* dying without Iſſue, all he had deſcended to *Henry de Nasford*, his Siſter's Son, who 36 *Hen.* 3. was certified to hold it of the Earls of *Warwick*, by the Service of half a Knight's Fee. But this *Henry* did not enjoy it long, for the *Hoſpitallers* got Poſſeſſion of it ſoon after; and further, having in 31 *Hen.* 3. obtained two Meſſuages and ten Acres of Land, and one of Meadow, from one *Thomas Salopesbury*, and *Idonea* his Wife, they became ſole Lords of *Grafton*, but held it of the Earl of *Warwick*, by the Service of one Knight's Fee. At the Diſſolution, this Lordſhip, with the other Lands of the *Hoſpitallers*, came to the Crown, 30 *Hen.* 8. and by that King was ſold to *William Sheldon*, Eſq; and *John Draper*, Gent. by the Name of the Manor of *Temple-Grafton*, with the Rectory and Advowſon of the Vicarage; which being purchaſed with other Lands, was, upon the Diviſion, allotted to Mr. *Draper*, who gave the Manor to *Robert* his younger Son; but diſpos'd of the Rectory, with the Advowſon of the Vicarage, to his Son *Richard*, who having no Iſſue, left them to his two Siſters, *Ann*, and *Iſabel*, and their Heirs; but *Robert* left the Manor to his Son *William*, who having no Iſſue, ſettled it upon *Brace Sheldon*, his Wife's Brother.

Of the Church dedicated to St. *Andrew*, we find nothing, but that upon the Collection of the Nones of Sheafe, Wool, and Lamb, 14 *Edw.* 3. it was rated at 6*l.* 13*s.* and 4*d.* and 26 *Henry* 8. certified to be appropriated to the *Knights Hoſpitallers*, who found ſome ſtipendiary Prieſt to ſerve the Cure for ſuch an Allowance as they pleaſed, for there was none ſettled.

Tidington, an Hamlet belonging to the Church of *Worceſter* in the *Saxons* Time, but involv'd (as our Antiquaries think) in the Manor of *Alveſton*; becauſe in the Year 985, Biſhop *Oſwald*, by the Conſent of King *Ethelred*, and *Alfrix*, Earl of *Mercia*, paſſed a Leaſe of it to *Eadric* his Servant, for three Lives, it conſiſting then of five Dwellings; but in the Conqueror's Survey there is no particular mention of it, neither is there found any other Account of it, 'till 8 *Edw.* 3. when upon a Taxation of a Fifteenth and a Tenth, it was certified to bear ſomewhat a greater Proportion than *Alveſton* it ſelf; yet it was not a diſtinct Manor from it, tho' a Member of it, and as ſuch paſſed from the Crown in 33 *H.* 8. to the Dean and Chapter of *Worceſter*, and is at this Day reputed a Parcel thereof.

Ullenhale, the Poſſeſſion of *Waga* the *Saxon*, in King *Edward* the Confeſſor's Days; but after the Conqueror's Settlement, was held by *Robert de Stafford*, and when the general Survey was taken, wherein it is written *Holehale*, it was certified to contain one Hide, with Woods half a Mile in Length, and one Furlong in Breadth. From this *Robert*, or his Son *Nicholas*, did *Roger*, Earl of *Warwick* obtain it, who enfeoffed one *Roger* with it, and he reſiding here, took upon him the Name of *Ulehale*. From him deſcend-

ed certain Male Branches, who continu'd 'till King *Edward* 1's Time, if not longer; and of them, *Robert*, Grandchild to the ſaid *Roger*, wrote himſelf *Dominus de Holenhale*, and was certified 36 *H.* 3. to hold the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee here of the Earl of *Warwick*. But ſoon after this, we find the Family of *Montforts* in Poſſeſſion of it; for *Peter de Montfort* did about that Time confirm the Grant of ſeveral particular Parcels of Land lying here, and given by ſome petty Freeholders, to the Monks of *Wotton*. In this Family of *Montforts* it continued 'till 10 *Henry* 7. when by the Attainder of Sir *Simon Montfort*, it came to the Crown, and was by that King, *Reg.* 12. granted with divers other Lordſhips in this County, to *Gerald*, Earl of *Kildare*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, and their Heirs Male; which Grant, King *Henry* VIII. confirmed, *Reg.* 2. Sir *James Fitz-Gerald* Kt. their Son, inherited it; but by his Attainder, in King *Henry* VIII's Days, it returned again to the Crown, and was by Queen *Mary*, *Reg.* 1. granted to *Michael Throkmorton*, Eſq; a younger Son of Sir *Robert Throkmorton* of *Coughton*, Kt. who dying ſeiz'd thereof, 5 and 6 *Phil.* and *Mar.* 1. left *Francis* his Son and Heir, whoſe Son *John* ſold it to Mr. *Bolton*, a Citizen of *London*.

Here is a fair Chapel, dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin, to which the Vicars of *Wotton*, for the Time being, have from ancient Times uſed to find a Prieſt at their own proper Charge, to celebrate Divine Service. In it is a ſplendid Monument on the North Side, for *Francis Throkmorton*, Eſq; who dy'd in the Year 1617, 15 *Jac.* 1.

Umberſlade, an ancient Manor-Houſe, which was in King *Henry* II's Time given partly by *Henry Vilers*, Sewer to *William* Earl of *Warwick*, (in which Grant it is called *Ombreſlade*) and partly by *Roger de Hulehale*, to *Robert Archer*, and *Sciit* his Wife. *William* their Son inherited this Houſe, and obtained a Bull from Pope *Gregory* IX. dated 19 *Hen.* 3. for a peculiar Chapel at this Place. In the Windows of it were lately ſtanding the Arms of *Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, *Clinton* Earl of *Huntington*, as alſo of this Family, as they were ſet up in the Glaſs, as ancient as King *Edward* III's Time. This *William*, left *John* his Heir, who being Champion to *Thomas* Earl of *Warwick*, obtained a ſpecial Charter from the ſaid Earl, to himſelf and his Heirs, for a Freedom to Hawk and Hunt every where within the Territories of *Tanworth*, (except the Park) *Monkſpath*, and *Omberſlade*, paying therefore to him and his Heirs, twelve Broad Arrow-Heads, and a couple of Capons, yearly. *Thomas* his Son ſucceeded him, and his Son *Thomas* did him. He was one of the Squires to *Thomas Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, and gave Licence to *Richard de Montfort*, to amortize certain Lands lying in *Tanworth*, for the Founding of a Chantry in the Chapel of our Lady and St. *Thomas* the Martyr, in the Church of *Lapworth*. He had a ſpecial Grant from Pope *Boniface* IX. for making Choice of a Confeſſor that might pronounce a Plenary Indulgence to himſelf, and *Agnes* his Wife, of all their Sins, whereof with contrite Hearts they ſhould make Confeſſion at the Time of their Death. To him ſucceeded *Richard* his Son, who was Sheriff of *Staffordſhire*; and having marry'd *Alice* the Daughter of *William Lee* of *Stotfold* in that County, dy'd there, but was bury'd in the Church of St. *Mary Magdalen* at *Tanworth*, in which Pariſh this Houſe is. To him ſucceeded three *Johns*, and after them a *Richard*, one of the Eſquires of the Body to King *Henry* VIII. whoſe great Grandchild Sir *Simon Archer*, Kt. being a Perſon well verſed in Antiquities, did *Dugdale* great Service in compoſing his Hiſtory of this County.

Upton, a Village ſtanding upon an Aſcent, as the Name imports, was the Eſtate of *William Buenſvaſleth*, and held of him by *Roger* his Tenant. In the Conqueror's Survey it is certified to contain four Hides and an half, and is there written *Optone*, beſides the Woods to it belonging, being ten Furlongs and eight Perches in Length, and one Furlong in Breadth, which before the *Normans* coming, was the

the Eſtate of three Freeholders of Earl *Leurick*. After this, it came to the Earls of *Warwick*, who enfeoffed *Boteler* of *Overſley* with it, whoſe Succeſſor *Maurice de Boteler*, held one Knight's Fee here of the ſaid Earls. From him it paſſed to *Hugh Aguilien*, who dying ſeiz'd thereof, left it to his Siſters, by one of which it came to Sir *William Whitenton*, who in ſeveral Grants, wrote himſelf *Dominus de Upton*. From him it deſcended to *Guy Whitenton*, and from him to *Thomas*, who leaving only Daughters and Coheirs, it doth not appear to whom it fell, if it were divided. Near this Village is a notable Hill and Coppice, called by the Common People, *Alcocks Arbour*, of which, they tell as notable a Story, but ſo fabulous, that we ſhall paſs it over; as alſo *Grove-Hill*, from which iſſueth a very pleaſant Spring, anciently called *Caldwell*, being remarkable for an Hermitage that ſtood by it, and was given by *Ralph de Boteler* of *Overſley*, to *Alceſter* Priory.

Walcote, an Hamlet belonging to the Manor of *Haſeler*, in which, Part of Glebe, and ſome of the Tithes, with other Profits, were in the Reign of King *Henry* VI. and anciently had been belonging to the Church of that Pariſh.

Warwens-Moor, mentioned in certain Writings, dated 9 *Edw.* 2. and 8 *Hen.* 8. wherein it is reckoned a Member of the Manor of *Wotton*.

Welcomb, an Hamlet belonging to *Stratford upon Avon*. It had its Name originally from the Spring riſing in that deep Valley, which now beareth the Name of *Welcomb*. It is not mention'd in any Records, but in the Tax-Rolls of 8 *Ed.* 3. and 20 *Hen.* 6. and in the Survey of 26 *Hen.* 8. where it is ſaid to be a Member of *Old Stratford*.

Withele, a Lordſhip, wherewith the Abby of *Eveſham* was at its Foundation endowed by S. *Egwin*, and of which the Monks of that Houſe were poſſeſſed in the Conqueror's Reign, as appears by the general Survey then made, wherein it is written *Wilelei*, and certified to contain three Hides of Land, which were held in King *Henry* II's Time of thoſe Monks, by *Ranulph de Kinewarton*, The Abbot of *Eveſham* afterwards, *viz.* 13 *Ed.* 1. challenged a Court Leet, with the Aſſize of Bread and Beer, and ſome other Priviledges here, and they were allow'd him. About the ſame Time, *Malculine Muſard*, or ſome of his Anceſtors, obtained an Eſtate, in Fee of this Manor of thoſe Monks, which upon *Malculine*'s Outlawry, in King *Edward* II's Reign, eſcheated to the Monks again, with a Releaſe of all his Right therein to them; but he ſoon got a Pardon, and notwithſtanding *Malculine*'s Releaſe, *John Muſard*, his Son and Heir, made ſo good a Claim to it, that the Abbot was forced to come to an Agreement with him, in 23 *Edw.* 3. by which, *Muſard*, for ſome Conſideration, wholly quitted his Claim to it. After this, the Monks of *Eveſham*, 13 *Ri.* 2. purchaſed two Meſſuages, one Yard Land and an half, and three Acres of Meadow in this Place, of one *Thomas Patty*, a Freeholder, and added to the Manor, which they enjoy'd 'till the Diſſolution of their Abby, 35 *Hen.* 8. when coming to the Crown, they were granted by that King's Letters Patent, to *Maud Lane*, and her Heirs, to be held in *Capite* by the 20th Part of a Knight's Fee. *Maud* the ſame Year ſold them to *Nicholas Forteſcue*, Eſq; Groom Porter then to the King, who dy'd ſeiz'd thereof, 3 *Edw.* 6. leaving them to his Son *William*, whoſe Deſcendents at *Cokehill* in *Worceſterſhire* do, or lately did inherit it.

Whitley, a Lordſhip, poſſeſſed in the Conqueror's Time by *Robert de Stadford*, and then certified to contain three Hides of Land, held of him by one *Drogo* (now call'd *Drew*) with a Mill, and Woods extending half a Mile in Length and two Furlongs in Breadth, being before the Conqueſt the Inheritance of three Brothers. *Drogo* is ſuppoſed to have been a *Norman*, and Servant to *Robert de Stadford*, and having fix'd his Reſidence here, his Poſterity aſſum'd the Name of *Whitley*, from the Place; and ſome of them removing to *Offord*, and *Fulwood*, in the Pariſh of *Tanworth*, (now called *Cley-Hall*) took their Denomination from thence.

Of this Family was one *Thomas Whitley*, whoſe Son *Robert*, in Conſideration of ten Marks in Silver, paſſed away all his Intereſt in this Lordſhip, to *Peter de Montfort*, in King *Henry* III's Reign. This *Peter*, (Lord alſo of *Beldeſert*) not long after, granted to *Roger* the Son of *Henry de Whitley* (who alſo took his Name from the Place, and was not deſcended of the above mentioned *Thomas de Whitley*) and his Heirs, all thoſe Lands and Rents which he the ſaid *Roger* held of him within the Precincts of this Place, reſerving to himſelf and his Heirs, a yearly Rent of two Pair of White Gloves, certain Aids, Suit of Court, *&c.* In the Reign of King *John*, *Anno* 13. this Lordſhip being certified as Part of the Honour of *Stafford*, anſwer'd for three Parts of a Knight's Fee; but in 36 *Hen.* 3. for no more than two Parts, *William Durevaſſal* and *Roger de Whitley* at that Time holding it of *Peter Montfort*, who, tho' he held it of *Robert de Stafford*, yet was the only known Lord at that Time, as his Poſterity continued for ſome Deſents; for in 13 *Edw.* 1. the ſame *Peter* claimed Free-Warren, *&c.* and was allowed them here; and 24 *Edw.* 1. his Son *John de Montfort*, dy'd ſeiz'd of it, and then there was certified to be ſeven Freeholders in it, who paid 30 *s.* a Year Rent. But this, notwithſtanding *John de Whitley*, 38 *Edw.* 3. and 5 *Rich.* 2. wrote himſelf *Dominus de Whitley*, we ſuppoſe as Meſne-Lord under *Montfort*. This *John* had Iſſue *Richard de Whitley*, who quitted all the Intereſt he had here to *Joan Beauchamp*, Lady *Bergavenny*, and other Feoffees in Truſt, for *John Harewel*, then a Minor; who 7 *Hen.* 5. being come to Man's Eſtate, wrote himſelf *Lord of Whitley*. His Poſterity continued Owners of it ſome Time; but 17 *Hen.* 7. *John Harewell* paſſed it by the Name of the Manor of *Whitley*, to *John Grevil*, *Thomas Truſſel*, and other Feoffees; and afterwards 17 *Hen.* 8. *Roger Harewell*, in Conſideration of 60 *l.* ſold it abſolutely to *John Smith*, one of the Remembrancers in the Exchequer, and at length a Baron of that Court, in whoſe Poſterity it is, or lately was.

Wilmcote, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *Osbo[illegible] Fitz-Richard*, in the Conqueror's Reign, when it was certified to contain three Hides of Land, which were then held by one *Urſo*, but before the *Normans* coming, were the Freehold of *Leurinus Doda*. The Name is thought to have been taken from ſome ancient Inhabitant in the *Saxon* Times. In King *John's* Reign, *Anno* 6. it is written, *Wilmundecote*, and certified to be Part of thoſe Lands, which certain *Normans* (of whom *Bricto Camerarius* was Lord) had in *England*, but were ſeiz'd for their adhering to the King of *France*. In after Times, one *William de Wilmecote* was Owner of it: He took his Name doubtleſs from it, becauſe it was his Reſidence, as was uſual in thoſe Times. In 12 *H.* 3. he brought an Aſſize againſt *Maurice*, Archdeacon of *Glouceſter*, about the Advowſon of the Chapel belonging to this Village, but what the Iſſue was, we find not. In the Reign of King *Edward* I. *Ralph de Lodington* had a good Proportion of Land here, *viz.* Two Yard Lands in Demeſne, with a Water-Mill, and five Yard Lands in Villanage, which he held of Sir *Thomas Camvil*, by the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee; but in the ſame Reign, *Anno* 25, it was certified, that it was held by the ſame Rent, of *Edmund* Earl of *Lancaſter*, that King's Brother, by one *Robert de Vale*; yet it appears, that at the ſame Time, one *John de Wilmecote* was Lord of it, but he dying without Iſſue, *Joan* his Daughter or Siſter, was found to be his next Heir; and being marry'd to *Henry de Liſle*, of *Moxhull*, in this County, carry'd it into his Family, who was thereupon found to hold half a Knight's Fee here, as of her Inheritance of the Earl of *Warwick*. This *Henry* was ſucceeded by *John* his Son and Heir, who 10 *Edw.* 3. entail'd this Manor with the Advowſon of the Chapel, upon the Iſſue of his Body, by *Maud* his then Wife, with Remainder to his right Heirs; and by that Means it was continu'd in his Poſterity 'till 8 *Hen.* 7. when it was paſſed away by *Henry Liſle*, Eſq; and *Elizabeth* his Wife, to *William Purcaſe* and others

others, in Truſt for *Hugh Clopton*, an Alderman of *London*, who left it to his Poſterity.

The Chapel here dedicated to S. *Mary Magdalen*, was given to the Gild of the Holy Croſs in *Stratford upon Avon*, in the Reign of King *Edward* IV. by the aboveſaid *Henry Liſle*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, one *Thomas Clopton* being then Maſter of the ſame.

Wixford, or *Wicksford*, and *Morehall*, a Lordſhip, part of the Poſſeſſions of thoſe who were reputed Earls of *Warwick* in the *Saxon* Times, was by *Ufa*, one of that Number, (call'd *Potens Homo*, and *Vicecomes ſuper Warwickſhire*, in the Regiſter of *Eveſham*) given to the Monaſtry of *Eveſham*, together with his Body there to be bury'd, about the Year of Chriſt 974, 17 *Edgar*. *Godwin* Earl of *Kent*, a powerful Man in his Time, having purchaſed this Abby of King *Ethelred*, for 300 Marks, put out the Monks, and put in ſecular Prieſts, who granted this Manor to *Wulfgeat*, the Son and Succeſſor of the above mention'd *Ufa* for Life, upon Condition that it ſhould afterwards return to them, with all the Stock upon it; but notwithſtanding this plain Agreement, the Succeſſors of *Wulfgeat* detained it 'till the Time of King *Edward the Confeſſor*; when *Agelwine* the Abbot, purchac'd it again of *Wygod*, the Succeſſor of *Wulfgeat*, for a valuable Price. Being thus repoſſeſſed by the Monks, it was certified at the Time of the Survey's being taken, to contain 5 Hides of Land, a Mill, and Woods one Furlong in Length, and half a one in Breadth. In that Record it is written *Witelavesford*, from one *Witelaff*, the ancient Poſſeſſor. In *William Rufus*'s Reign, Abbot *Robert*, without the Conſent of his Covent, paſſed it away in Fee Farm, to *Ralph Boteler* of *Overſley*, at whoſe Death, the Extent of this Lordſhip, 15 *Edw.* 1. was found to be, *viz.* a Manor-Houſe and Dove-Houſe, 60 Acres of Land, 12 Acres of Meadow, two Groves of Wood, and 30 *s.* Rent of the Freeholders, 12 Yard-Lands held in Villenage; all held of the Abbot of *Eveſham*, in Free Socage. It is now call'd *Morehall*; and in 2 *Rich.* 2. was made over to *John de Morehall*, who took his Name from it; and after him, for want of Iſſue, to *Thomas Morehall*, with Remainder to *John de Clopton*, in right of *Julian* his Wife, who at length inherited it, as did her Heirs, for ſome Succeſſions; 'till Iſſue Male failing in Sir *William Clopton*, his youngeſt Daughter and Coheir *Joan* marry'd to *John Burgh*, obtain'd it in the Diviſion with her Siſter *Agnes*, to whoſe Poſterity it remain'd.

The Chapel dedicated to S. *Milburge*, now reputed and uſed as a Pariſh Church, originally belonged to *Saltford*, and ſo was given by King *Henry* I. to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, ſoon after the Foundation of that Monaſtry, and confirmed to them by ſeveral Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*; yet after this, *Ralph Boteler*, 5 *Steph.* at his founding of the Priory of *Alceſter*, gave the Tithes of this Place to that Houſe, but by what Right and Title we know not; but however that be, this Grant rouſed the Monks of *Eveſham* ſo much, that being Lords of the Manor, they put in their Claim for the Patronage of the Chapel, as of Right belonging to them; but the Canons of *Kenilworth* not yielding it to them, the Monks came to this Agreement with them, *viz.* That the Canons ſhould yearly have 8 *s.* for the Tithes of this Village, and all other Benefits which they have been accuſtomed to receive therein; except the Tithes of the Lands belonging to the Monks; and in Conſideration thereof, the Canons ſhould pay the Monks yearly ten Shillings, and cauſe Divine Service to be celebrated on Sundays, Wedneſdays, and Fridays, weekly. This Agreement was confirm'd by *Roger* Biſhop of *Worceſter*, *temp. Hen.* 2. But the Monks of *Alceſter*, not being at all concern'd in this Agreement, they inſiſted upon their Right in this Chapel, and at length came to this Agreement with the Canons of *Kenilworth*, in the Preſence of *John de Conſtantiis*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*, and others, at the Appointment of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, That the Monks ſhould have the whole Tithes of the Demeſne, and *Morehall*, and the Canons thoſe

thoſe of ſuch as held in Villanage, and the Parochial Dues. In the Church Window of the South Iſle at the Eaſt End, are the Arms of the *Beauchamps*, Earls of *Warwick*, *Ferrers* of *Groby*, *Crews*, and Earls of *Cheſter*; and in the Midſt of the ſame Iſle is a Monument for *Thomas de Crew*, Eſq; *Anno* 1400, and *Julian* his Wife, *Anno* 1411.

In this Church was anciently a Chantry, founded 26 *Hen.* 6. by one *William Wolaſhull*, by that King's Licence for one Prieſt perpetually, to celebrate Divine Service to the Honour of our Lady, and S. *John Baptiſt*, in the Chapel annexed to it, for the good Eſtate of King *Henry*, Queen *Margaret*, and the ſaid *William*, during their Lives in this World, and for their Souls after their Departure out of it; with the Souls of *Thomas Crew*, Eſq; and *Julian* his Wife, Sir *William Clopton*, and *Joan* his Wife, their Parents and Friends; to the Maintenance of which, he gave in pure Alms, a certain Dwelling-houſe call'd *Prieſts-Place*, in this Village, with a Cloſe adjoining to it, of two Acres; but in the Survey taken 37 *Hen.* 8. it is ſaid that it had no Foundation; but the Prieſt was Chaplain to one Dame *Sibill Mitton*, who procured of her Son and Heir *Richard*, to allow him 5 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* for Term of Life, and no longer.

Wolverton, a Village, of which, in the Conqueror's Time, *Robert de Stadford* was poſſeſſed of one Hide, one Virgate, and a third Part, then held of him by one *Urſer*, which, before the *Norman* Invaſion, was the Eſtate of one *Simund*, a *Dane*: The reſt of it, *viz.* Two Hides and an Half, and two Parts of a Virgate, *William* the Son of *Corbucion* held, with the Woods thereunto belonging, which were one Furlong in Length, and half a Furlong in Breadth, and had been the Freehold of one *Ernvin* in *Edward the Confeſſor*'s Days. In the Conqueror's Survey 'tis written *Ulwarditone*, a Name taken from ſome ancient Poſſeſſor of it in the *Saxon* Times. *Robert de Stadford*'s Part is never anciently mention'd by the Name of *Wolverton*, which makes *Dugdale* think it was *Norton-Limeſt*. *William* Son of *Corbucion*, left his Part to his Son *Peter*, who granted it to *William* Son of *Remfred*, and his Heirs, by the Name of *Wolfordinton*, to hold of him the ſaid *Peter*, by the third Part a Knight's Fee, or 20 *s.* a Year, in lieu of that Service. To him ſucceeded *Peter* his Son, who reſiding here, aſſumed his Sirname from hence. He joining with the Barons in their Rebellion againſt King *John*, had his Lands ſeized; but returning to his Allegiance, 1 *Hen.* 3. had a Reſtitution of them again; and in the 18th of the ſame King, had for one Mark, a Liberty granted him to courſe in the King's Foreſts. His Son and Succeſſor was *Walter*, who made a Journey to the Holy Land, as our Antiquaries judge by his Seal, which was a Creſcent between two Stars. His Son *Peter* ſucceeded him, and being a Knight, and one of the Juſtices of Gaol-Delivery at *Warwick*, was, 33 *Edw.* 1. one of the Knights for this Shire in Parliament. He had ſeveral Sons, but all dying without Iſſue Male, *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of one of the youngeſt, was his Heir; and marrying to her firſt Huſband *John Brome*, had by him a Son named *William*, upon whom ſhe entail'd this Lordſhip, 10 *Edw.* 3. He was within Age at the Death of his Father, and became a Ward to Sir *Thomas Weſt*, who quited the Cuſtody of him at the Requeſt of ſome of his Friends; but who aſſum'd it, we find not, nor how this Lordſhip was order'd; but 'tis plain he kept it not long, for 35 *Edw.* 3. *William Bretown* was Owner of it, who in ſome Deeds is ſtil'd a Knight. From him it paſſed to *John Boteler*, 8 *Hen.* 4. who ſold it to the Earl of *Warwick*, *Richard Beauchamp*, whoſe Daughand Heir *Anne*, Wife to *Richard Nevill*, Earl of *Salisbury*, brought this, and many other Eſtates to him, with the Earldom of *Warwick*. This *Richard* and *Anne*, according to the Appointment of her Father, Earl *Richard*, by his Will, ſettled it upon the Dean and Canons of the Collegiate Church of *Warwick*, and their Succeſſors; by which Means, coming to the Crown at the Diſſolution of the Abbies, King *Henry*

Henry VIII. *Reg.* 37. paſſed it to *Clement Throkmorton*, and *Alexander Avenon*, and their Heirs. *Clement* left it to *Job* his Son, 16 *Eliz.* who ſold it to *Thomas Staunton*, whoſe Poſterity do now, or lately did, enjoy it.

The Church here is dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin, and was Rebuilt in *Edward* II's Time, and dedicated by *Walter de Maydeneſton*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*, with the High Altar, 9 *Edw.* 2. In the Windows of it are the Arms of *Richard Nevill*, Earl of *Warwick*, *Verney*, and *Wolvardington*.

Wood-Bevington, a ſmall Hamlet, originally belonging to *Salford Priors*, and included in it, both in the Conqueror's Survey, and in the Grant to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, wherein it is called *Byvington-Major*. The ſaid Canons, in King *Henry* VII's Time, made a Leaſe of it to *William Grey* the elder, who, in the 21ſt of that King's Reign, depopulated ſix Meſſuages, and one Cottage, 30 Acres of Arable Land belonging to each Meſſuage, and converted them into Paſture. His Son and Succeſſor *William*, ſurrendering his Father's Leaſe, purchaſed the Inheritance of it from the Canons, for a Fee-Farm Rent of 13*l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d. per Ann.* and in 10 *Hen.* 8. when the Statute of Incloſures was look'd into, rebuilt four of the Meſſuages. This *William* had Iſſue only one Daughter and Heir; who marrying to *Edward Ferrers*, ſecond Son to Sir *Edward Ferrers* of *Badſley-Clinton* in this County, Kt. left only Daughters by him; of whom, *Elizabeth*, the eldeſt, marry'd to *Thomas Randolph*, who purchaſing the Intereſt of the other Siſters, became entirely the Lord of this Manor, and left it to *Ferrers Randolph* their Son, one of whoſe Poſterity, we ſuppoſe, is the Owner of it.

Wotton-Wawen, a Pariſh of a very large Extent, the Town being ſituate on the Rivulet *Sillsburn*, and divers Villages ſcatter'd up and down in it, of which we have taken Notice in their Place. The Name of it ſeems to be taken from the Woods, among which it ſtood originally, being from thence called *Wood-Town*, and for Brevity Sake, *Wotton*, or *Wootton*, having the Addition of *Wawen*, to diſtinguiſh it from another Village of that Name in this County; from one *Wagen* (or *Wawen*) the Lord of it before the *Normans* coming, who had his Seat here. He was a Man of great Quality in his Time, and had not only Lands of a great Extent in this County; but in Earl *Leofrick*'s Foundation-Charter of *Coventry* Monaſtry, 1 *Edw. Conf.* he is reckon'd among the Primates *Angliæ*, who were Witneſſes to it. But he, as great as he was, was the more liable to the *Normans* Depredations, when they became Maſters of all, as were all the wealthy *Saxons*; and ſo this *Waga* (for ſo his Name is written in Domeſday-Book) or *Wagen*, was outed of all his fair Lordſhips in this and other Counties; and they were beſtow'd by the Conqueror on *Robert de Stadford*, who, with ſeveral other noble *Normans*, attended Duke *William* into *England*, and by their Valour, ſeated him on the Throne; for which he rewarded him with Poſſeſſions of a vaſt Extent. He was deſcended from that great and noble Family of *Tonei*; being the Son of *Roger de Tonei*, *totius Normanniæ ſignifer*, and Brother of *Ralph de Tonei*, who came over alſo at the ſame Time, and was engag'd in the ſame Battle. He made Choice of the Town of *Stafford* for his Seat, and from thence took his Sirname. But this Town of *Wootton* was none of his ſmalleſt Lordſhips; for when Domeſday-Book was made, it was certify'd to contain ſeven Hides of Land, a Church, two Mills, and Woods extending two Miles in Length, and one in Breadth. It continu'd in the Line of the *Staffords*, 'till the Death and Attainder of *Edward Stafford*, Duke of *Buckingham*, in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. While they had this Lordſhip, they were Benefactors to it: For *Nicholas* Lord *Stafford*, 13 *Ed.* 1. obtain'd a Charter of Free-warren for himſelf and his Heirs, in all his Demeſne Lands here; and *Edmund* his Son, 2 *Ed.* 2. was certify'd to hold this Manor of the King, in *Capite*, by Barony, and was the firſt of his Family that was ſummon'd to Parliament among the Barons. *William* his Son and Heir, dy'd poſſeſſed of it, as did

did alſo his Succeſſors, *Humphrey* and *Henry*; which laſt leaving his Wife ſurviving, ſhe was aſſigned this Lordſhip among other Eſtates, for her Dowry. After her Deceaſe, it returned to her Grandſon *Henry*; and ſo continu'd in the Family, 'till *Edward* Duke of *Buckingham*, being attainted and beheaded, 13 *Hen.* 8. and his Eſtates thereupon ſeized, this Lordſhip was given by that King, to *Thomas Grey*, Marqueſs of *Dorſet*, and his Heirs; but his Son *Henry*, (who was created Duke of *Suffolk*) being alſo attainted, 1 *Mar.* 1. this Lordſhip was given by that Queen to Sir *John Grey*, Kt. and *Mary* his Wife, and their Heirs; of whom Dame *Agnes*, the Relict of Sir *John Smith*, Kt. one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and *Francis Smith*, her Son and Heir, purchas'd it, 1 *Eliz.* and left it to their Poſterity; of whom, Sir *Francis Smith*, Kt. obtain'd a Charter of Free-Warren in all his Demeſne Lands here, 15 *Jac.* 1. and his Son *Francis* was made Lord *Carrington*, who was Owner of it in 1640, or thereabouts.

Beſides, this Manor of *Wotton*, there were other Lands in this Pariſh, poſſeſſed by one *Richard Stanford*, and *Idonea* his Wife, which had not then the Reputation of a Manor; but being increaſed by the Purchaſe of divers little Parcels of Lands, became at length a noted Lordſhip. This *Richard* left Iſſue *John*, who was, 27 *Ed.* 3. Coroner of the Shire, and had Iſſue *John* and *Maud*, who being marry'd to *Roger Harewell*, Brother of *John Harewell*, Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, became her Brother's Heir, and poſſeſſed all his Lands, to which her Deſcendents made afterwards ſo great Additions by Marriages and otherwiſe, that they were ranked among the ſuperior Gentry of this Shire. *John Harewell* was their Son and Succeſſor; who being elected Coroner for the County, 16 *Rich.* 2. complained to the King, that not being a Knight, he was not qualify'd according to the Statute, 3 *Edw.* 1. *c.* 10. and ſo an Order was iſſued out to the Sheriff to chuſe another. Yet he was Eſcheater for this County, and a Juſtice of Peace to his Death. His Son *William* was a zealous Abettor of the Houſe of *Lancaſter*, and taken Priſoner in *Barnet-Field*, and his Eſtate was thereby forfeited; but thro' the Mediation of Friends and Money, he recover'd both his Liberty and Lands. *John* his Son ſucceeded him, and had no other Heirs but his Siſters, of whom, *Agnes* the youngeſt, being marry'd to Sir *John Smith*, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, this Lordſhip, with other Eſtates, upon the Diviſion, came to him, and the Lord *Carrington* above mention'd, had his Seat upon it. His Deſcendents are, or lately were, Lords of it.

The Church here, dedicated to S. *Peter*, was given to the Monks of *Conchis* in in *Normandy*, by *Robert de Stadford*, ſoon after the Conqueſt, and appropriated to them by *Roger* Biſhop of *Worceſter*, 25 *Hen.* 2. 1178. In it are ſeveral Chapels, and the Vicarage was of a good Value, 26 *Hen.* 8. In the Church are three ſumptuous Monuments, *viz.* In the South Iſle, for *Francis Smith*, Eſq; who dy'd *Sept.* 3, 1626; and two in the North Iſle, adjoining to the Wall, One of them a Man in Armour, lying on an Altar-Tomb, without Name or Inſcription; the other for *John Harewell*, Eſq; and *Anna* his Wife, who dy'd in 1500. In the Windows of the Church and Chancel are many Coats of Arms, and in the North Window in the Chancel is this Inſcription: *Pray for the good Eſtate of* Mr. Robert Wood, *Proveſt of* King's College *in* Cambridge, *and the Fellows of the ſaid College, who made this Window.* In the South Iſle is a Monumental Inſcription for *Agnes* the Wife of Sir *John Smith*, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, who dy'd *Anno* 1562, and for *John Aylesbury*, without Date, but old.

Wroxhall, a Village, not mention'd in the Conqueror's Survey, becauſe it was a Member of *Hatton juxta Haſeley*, and ſo included in that Manor. It was the Eſtate of *Henry de Newburgh*, the firſt Earl of *Warwick* after the Conqueſt, and holding of him with *Hatton*, by one *Richard*, whoſe Son *Hugh*, being a Perſon of great Stature, went in the Expedition into the *Holy Land*, and was there taken Priſoner, in which Condition he remained ſeven Years,

Years, and underwent great Hardſhips; but at length, calling to Mind that their Pariſh Church was dedicated to S. *Leonard*, he made his Prayers to him for Deliverance, which he attain'd upon his Vow to build a Nunnery of the Order of St. *Benedict*, in this Place, (but of that afterwards.) To this his Nunnery, thus built, he gave this whole Manor, the Church of *Hatton*, and no inconſiderable Part of his Royalty there. To it at firſt there was doubtleſs a Church erected; but being afterwards rebuilt, was conſecrated by *Walter de Maiderſtone*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*: And here, becauſe *Dugdale* delivers ſome Things about the Dedications of Churches worth our Notice, we have thought it convenient to give our Reader a ſhort Abſtract of it, under theſe Heads, *viz.*

1. The Original Cauſe of the Dedication of Churches, proceeded from God's Appointment to *Moſes* to conſecrate the Tabernacle he had made, with the Table, Altar, and all the Utenſils uſed in the Service of God, with Prayers, annointing with Oyl, *&c.* which Order *Solomon* follow'd, in conſecrating the Temple he had built. And if they that liv'd under the Shadow of the Law, did thus, how much more ſhould Chriſtians, to whom Grace is given by *Jeſus Chriſt*, build Churches to God, adorn them the beſt we can, and conſecrate them, and all Things in them, to God's Service!

2. By whom a Church muſt be dedicated; and that is, by a Biſhop only, who in the Church beareth the Image of Chriſt, the chief Biſhop; who alone ſpecially dedicates, and without whom, we cannot be eſtabliſh'd in Grace: For he ſaith, *Without me ye can do nothing*. And the Pſalmiſt adds, *Except the Lord builds the Houſe, &c.* On which Account it is, that the Council of *Carthage* prohibits any Prieſt, and other Perſon of an inferior Order, to do it: But here it ought to be obſerv'd, That a Church not endow'd, or endow'd with what is not lawfully acquir'd, ought not to be conſecrated, according to divers Conſtitutions and ſacred Canons.

3. Wherefore are Churches dedicated? For this, many Reaſons are given, *viz.* 1. To offer Prayers and Praiſes to God. 2. That Prayers may there be heard, where God hath promiſed a ſpecial Preſence. 3. That the Holy Sacraments may there be adminiſter'd: To which *Durandus* adds, 4. That the Devil and his Power may be expell'd: And 5. All Perſons flying thereto for Refuge, may have Safety. But what Mr. *Hooker* ſaith upon this Head, ſeems moſt pious and reaſonable; The ſolemn Dedication of Churches, ſerves not only to make them publick, but further, to ſurrender up that Right, which otherwiſe their Founders might have in them, and to make God himſelf the proper Owner; for which Reaſon it was, that at the Dedication of the Tabernacle and Temple of the *Jews*, God gave a manifeſt Sign of his Preſence, as taking Poſſeſſion of them; and beſides, it notifies in a ſolemn Manner, the Holy and Religious Uſe, to which ſuch Places are deſign'd, and ought only to be put; whence it was, that Chriſt would not ſuffer any Man to carry a Veſſel thro' the Temple, *Mar.* 11. 16. and the Law requir'd a peculiar Reverence to be given to them, *Lev.* 26. 2. Our own Houſes are deſign'd for common Uſes; but the Church for Divine Service only, the Food of our Souls, as they are for our Bodies, 1 *Cor.* 11. 22.

4. After what Manner is a Church to be conſecrated? Of this, the ancient Practice is the beſt Pattern, which is this: When the firſt Chriſtian Emperor, *Conſtantine*, had built a Temple at *Jeruſalem*, for the Service of God, he aſſembled the greateſt Part of the Biſhops of *Chriſtendom*, to the Dedication of it, which they did readily at his Requeſt, each of them ſetting forth that Action according to their Power; ſome with Orations, others with Sermons; ſome with the Sacrifice of Prayer unto God for the Peace of the World, the Churches Safety, and the Emperor's and his Childrens Proſperity.

5. Why our Chriſtians, at their Dedication, have the Name of ſome Saint put upon them, when the Conſecration is really intended to none but God? S. *Auguſtin* gives us a ſufficient Reaſon, ſaying, 'We appoint no Churches to Angels, or 'Saints, becauſe they are not to us as

'Gods; but we make Memorials of 'such dead Men, whose Spirits are living 'with God; and that, because by the 'Ministry of Angels and Saints, God is 'pleased sometimes to shew some rare Ef-'fects of his Power; or because those 'Saints, by which the Temples are called, 'suffered Death there, and so made the 'Places venerable; or because it plea-'sed Good Men to have frequent Occasion 'of mentioning them, that they might 'be thereby induced to meditate upon, 'and imitate their Virtues.' Hence it was, that Bishop *Winchelsea* made a Decree, That the Parishioners of every Church, should take Care, that the Image of the Saint to whose Memory their Church was dedicated, should be erected in the Chancel.

After the Dissolution of the Nunnery, this Manor, with the Church, and Site of the Nunnery, as also the Rectory and Tithes of the Place, were granted, 36 *H.* 8. to *Robert Burgoigne*, and *John Scudamore*, and their Heirs; to the former of which, Sir *John Burgoigne* of *Sutton* in *Bedfordshire*, Bart. was Heir, and his Descendents are, or lately were, Possessors of it.

In the Church is a Tomb for Mrs. *Joeosa Brome*, Daughter of *John Brome*, and Prioress of *Wroxhall*, who dy'd *June* 21, 1528; and in the Windows are the Arms of *Zouch*, *Beauchamps*, *Say* of *Ricards-Castle*, *Latimer*, *Lodbroke*, and *Montfort* of *Beldesert*.

Wyche, an Hamlet belonging to *Beldesert*, in 2 *Hen.* 5.

Wyke, an Hamlet anciently belonging to *Coughton*, of which we find no Mention, 'till the Reign of King *Henry* III. when it appeareth, that *Constance*, the Daughter of *William de Parco*, had Lands here given with her, by her Father, in Frank-Marriage unto *Simon de Cocton*, after which, there was a Fine levy'd, 6 *Hen.* 3. between them and *Robert de Verdun*. Afterward we observe no more than this, That 32 *Edw.* 3. *William de Peto* released to *Nicholas Litchfield*, Clerk, and his Heirs, all his Right to the Manor of *Wyke*, lying in the Town and Fee of *Cocton*; but now this Manor is depopulated, and supposed to be included within the Park, but that is not certainly known.

COVENTRY *Hundred or Liberty.*

This Part of *Warwickshire* being in our *Villaris* reckon'd as a distinct Hundred, though *Dugdale* makes it a Part of *Knightlow* Hundred, yet because in his Map of it he separates it as distinct from the Rest, for some particular Reason, we shall venture to guess at it, *viz.* Because the Jurisdiction of the City of *Coventry* extends so far round it, as to take in those Towns, which are therefore called the Liberty of *Coventry*, because they enjoy many of the Immunities and Privileges of that City. We shall begin with

Coventry, the chief Place in this Hundred, and the only City in this County. The Learned conjecture, that the Name is taken from *Covenn*, signifying a Covent or Convent, and the *British* Word *Tre villa*, as if it arose from the building of a religious House here, and the gathering of Tradesmen and Inhabitants about it to supply it with Necessaries. This seems the more probable, because here was a Monastry of Nuns of a very ancient Erection, though we find nothing of Certainty about it 'till the Year of Christ 1016. when *Canute* King of *Denmark*, and that infamous Traitor *Edric* invading *Mercia* with an Army, burnt and destroy'd divers Towns in this Shire, and with them this Nunnery, of which S. *Osburg* the holy Virgin was Abbesse. *Edric* at this Time was Earl of *Mercia*, and having done many Things to ingratiate himself with King *Canute*, expected a proportionable Reward from him, which, because he did not receive as soon as he thought, he upbraided the King with it, and thereby so provok'd him, that calling to Mind *Edric*'s Treachery to his own Kings, *Ethelred* and *Edmund*, he feared the like from him, and caused him to be put to Death; some say drowned in the *Thames*, others Beheaded, and his Head set upon a Pole on the highest Gate in *London*, and his Body cast without the Walls of it.

King *Canute*, soon after the Death of *Edric*, made *Leofric* Earl of *Chester*, Earl also

ſo of *Mercia*, by which, he alſo became Lord of this City of *Coventry*, to which he was a great Patron and Benefactor. Many Changes in the Government happen'd in his Time, over which, (ſo great was his Power) he had a mighty Influence; for after the Death of King *Canute*, when there was a great Debate about his Succeſſor: He ſo prevail'd with the Nobles, that they advanc'd *Harold*, Sirnam'd *Harefoot*, Son of *Canute*, to the Throne; and when *Hardi Canute* his Succeſſor was dead, he was one of the Chief who rais'd King *Edward* the Confeſſor to the Throne, and afterwards, with an entire Affection, defended him from the Malice and Ambition of Earl *Godwin*, who in the Year 1051 raiſed a Rebellion againſt him.

Earl *Leofric* hitherto had been bountiful, and indulgent to this Town, but at length being incens'd at their Behaviour to him, he laid heavy Taxes upon them, which he would not, by all the Means the Citizens could uſe, be induc'd to relax. The Earl had marry'd a moſt beautiful and devout Lady, *Godiva*, Daughter of *Thorold*, Sheriff of *Lincolnſhire*, who had a great Affection for the Town, and pitying the hard Uſage of the People by her Husband, often and earneſtly beſought him, for the Love of God and the bleſſed Virgin, to free them from the grievous Servitude they lay under. The Earl knowing how inconſiſtent her Petition was to his Right as well as Profit, commanded her not to move him any further therein; but ſhe not forbearing, he offer'd to do it on theſe Terms, *viz.* If ſhe would ride on Horſeback naked, from one End of the Town to the other, in the Sight of all the People. She return'd Anſwer, And will you give me leave ſo to do? He reply'd, Yes; whereupon, this noble Lady upon a certain Day, before appointed, got on Horſeback naked, with her looſe Hair about her, which cover'd her whole Body all but her Legs, and rode through the Town, none but one Man ſeeing her; which having done, ſhe return'd with Joy to her Husband, who immediately freed the Inhabitants from all ſervile Tenures by his Charter. In Memory of this Action, not only the Pictures of *Leofric* and *Godiva* are ſet up in the Church-Windows, dedicated to the Holy Trinity on the South-ſide, with this Inſcription.

I, Lurick, *for the Love of thee,*
Do make Coventry *Toll free.*

But the People at this Day make a Proceſſion yearly with a naked Figure (Woman) repreſenting her riding on Horſeback thorough the City. This Earl alſo, by the Inſtigation of his Wife *Godiva*, founded a goodly Monaſtry in the Place where the Nunnery had been, and bountifully endow'd it, as we ſhall ſhew afterwards. He was ſucceeded in his Honour and Eſtate by *Algar* his Son, who was bury'd in the Monaſtry of *Coventry*, leaving *Lucia* his ſole Daughter and Heir, who marrying to *Ranulph* Earl of *Cheſter*, had brought her Eſtates into his Family, had not *William* the *Norman*'s Sword made Way for another Settlement both of her Husband's and her Eſtates and Honours.

This *Ranulph* had a Caſtle in this Place, which was his Seat, and being a Perſon pioufly inclin'd, caus'd Chapels to be built at *Alleſley*, *Arſly*, *Shulton*, and *Wykin* Hamlets, within the Precincts of this Town. *Ranulph* his Son ſucceeded him; and being an active Perſon in the turbulent Reign of King *Stephen*, on the Part of the Empreſs, loſt this Caſtle to the King and dy'd excommunicated; but his Son *Hugh* recover'd it, and held it, 'till falling in with King *Henry* the Son, againſt King King *Henry* II. his Father, and animating the *Coventry-men* to join with him, their Liberties were all ſeiz'd for their Diſloyalty, and not reſtored 'till after the Death of *Hugh*, when they were forc'd to give 20 Marks to the King for the Confirmation of them. To *Hugh* ſucceeded *Ranulph*, the laſt of his Line: He confirm'd the Charter of his Anceſtors to this Town, granting them to hold all their Poſſeſſions in free Burgage, eſtabliſh'd a Portmote (*i. e.* a Town Court) to hold all Pleas in, and procur'd a Charter 2 *Hen.* 3. from that King for a yearly Fair, on *Trinity Sunday* and

eight Days after. He dy'd without Iſſue, and left his Eſtates to his Siſters, of whom *Mabel* who was marry'd to *William de Albany* Earl of *Arundel* had this Town for Part of her Share. He left alſo his Siſters Heirs, of which *Cicely* the youngeſt, marrying to *Roger de Monte alto*, had this Caſtle and Manor for her Part.

This *Roger de Montalt*, was one of the Earl of *Cheſter*'s Barons, and Seneſchal of *Cheſter*. He had a Charter of Free-Warren granted him by King *Hen.* III. *Reg.* 30. in all his Demeſne Lands, among which was this Town. Four Years after, he reſolving upon a Voyage to the Holy Land, which then was look'd upon as a great Act of Devotion; and wanting Money to bear his Charges thither, he with his Wife, whoſe the Inheritance was, ſold this fair Lordſhip and the Advowſon of the Church of St. *Michael* to the Monks of *Coventry* for a large Sum, with all the Chapels thereunto belonging in Fee-Farm; but reſerv'd to themſelves and their Heirs, their Manor-Houſe at *Cheyleſmore* (or *Chilmore*) with the inclos'd Park and Religious Houſe of the Friers-Minors, ſituate near the ſaid Park, with free Liberty to him or his Heirs to Hunt and Hawk within the Precincts of the ſaid Manor of *Coventry*, *&c.* In Conſideration of all which, the ſaid Prior and Covent were oblig'd to pay Yearly to the ſaid *Roger* and *Cicely*, at their Manor-Houſe of *Chilmore*, the Sum of 100 *l.* by four equal Portions at certain ſet Times. Here it was that the famous Statute call'd *Dictum de Kenilworth*, appointing upon what Terms the diſinherited Lords, and others, might redeem their Lands forfeited by their Rebellion againſt King *Henry* III. was made; ſo called, becauſe it was publiſh'd in the Camp before that Caſtle. Not long after this, *viz.* 3 *Edward* I. the Burgeſſes and Inhabitants of the Town obtained that King's Letters, giving them Authority to take Toll of all vendible Goods ſold in their Fairs or Markets for three Years, towards the Charge of Paving the Town. From this Time, the Prior of *Coventry*, and the Heirs of *Roger de Montalt*, were certified to be Lords of this Place with its Members, 9 *Edw.* 2.

The Manor of *Cheyleſmore* is ſituate upon the Southern Side of the Town, and for ſome Succeſſions continu'd in the Family of *Montalt*; but Iſſue Male failing in *Robert de Montalt*, he levy'd a Fine of all his Intereſt in it with the Conſent of *Emme* his Wife, thereby entailing the ſame upon the Heirs Male of his own Body, and for want of ſuch, on Queen *Iſabel*, Mother of King *Edward* III. for Life, and after her, on *John* of *Eltham*, Earl of *Cornwall*, and his Heirs-Male; and for Want of ſuch Iſſue, on King *Edward* III. who ſettled it after *John* of *Eltham*'s Death on his eldeſt Son *Edward* the Black Prince, whom he created Duke of *Cornwall*, annexing it inſeparably to that Dukedom. Being thus in the Royal Family, it was endow'd with many great Privileges: As to be free from all Sorts of Toll, to have Returns of Writs, Felons, Goods, Fines, *&c.* with a Court-Leet and Gaol. While it thus remain'd, One *William Galeys*, 21 *Edw.* 3. obtained a Licenſe to found a Chantry here for three Prieſts, of whom, one to be the Warden; as alſo to build a Chapel and Houſe for them, and amortize five Meſſuages in *Coventry* for their Maintenance; to pray daily for the good Eſtate of King *Edward* III. Queen *Iſabel* his Mother, *Edward* Prince of *Wales*, and himſelf, during their Lives, and the Souls of King *Edward* II. *John* of *Eltham*, and all the faithful deceas'd. After the Death of Queen *Iſabel* and the Black Prince, it came into King *Edward* III's Hands, who gave out of it 23 Meſſuages two Gardens and ſix Cottages to the Abby of *Vale Royal* in *Cheſhire*, founded by the King his Father, and left it to his Grandſon King *Richard* II. from whom, it paſſed through many Hands to *John* Earl of *Warwick*, who Leaſed it for 99 Years to the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty of the City of *Coventry* for the uſe of the Poor Inhabitants, which Queen *Elizabeth* confirm'd to them to hold to them and their Succeſſors in Fee-Farm for ever, at the Rent of 9 *l. per Annum*, to be paid into the Exchequer.

Coventry,

Coventry, during the former Settlement, grew up to a very flouriſhing Condition in King *Edward* III's Reign; for by the Intereſt of *John* of *Eltham*, the Monks and Inhabitants obtain'd the Toll of the Fair and Markets for eight Years, towards the building of the Wall about their Town, as alſo a Licenſe to erect a Conduit for the Conveniency of Water, and a Freedom from Toll for all their Merchandize throughout the Kingdom, for a Fine of ten Marks. But all this while, it had not the Reputation of a City or Borough, but after it came to Queen *Iſabel*, 18 *Ed.* 3. ſhe, by her earneſt Addreſs, obtained Letters Patent of the King, making it a Corporation, conſiſting of a Mayor and Bailiffs (annually choſen by the Inhabitants) who ſhould have Power to hold Plea of Treſpaſſes, Contracts, and all other Things happening within the Town; and to that End they were allowed a Common Seal, conſiſting of two Parts, the Greater to remain in the Mayor's Cuſtody, and the Leſſer in the Town-Clerk's, and a Priſon for the chaſtizing of Malefactors, to be under the Charge of the Mayors and Bailiffs. In 21 *Edw.* 3. the firſt Mayor, *John Ward*, was choſen, and after him there was a continual Election yearly to that Office, under which, the Inhabitants chearfully concurred to beautify and enlarge their Town; for they built great and coſtly Walls, Gates, and Towers about it, and erected a magnificent Steeple on St. *Michael's* Church, with ſeveral other Improvements; which were ſo pleaſing to the Kings, that they not only confirm'd their Charters and Privileges, but allow'd them Stone out of *Chilmore* Park towards their Buildings, and ſome other Advantages towards their Charge in ſo doing.

Coventry was now grown ſo conſiderable a Place, that King *Henry* IV. *Reg.* 6. held a Parliament here; and becauſe by the Writs directed to the Sheriffs, it was order'd, That no Lawyer, or any one skill'd in the Law ſhould be elected, or come to it, it hath ever ſince been called *Parliamentum Indoctorum*. In it, it was concluded to diveſt the Church of all its Temporal Poſſeſſions, which cauſed an hot Diſpute between the Clergy and Laity. The Knights of Shires alledg'd for their Reſolution, That they ſerv'd the King againſt his Enemies with their Perſons and Eſtates, while the Clergy ſat at Home and did him no Service. To which the ſtout Archbiſhop *Arundel* anſwer'd, That the Clergy aſſiſted the King as much as they; for the Clergy paid Tenths as oft as they did Fifteens, and their Tenants ſerv'd in the Wars as well as theirs; to which the Clergy added their inceſſant Prayers for God's Bleſſing. To this, the Speaker of the Commons reply'd, He valu'd not the Prayers of the Church. Whereupon the Archbiſhop ſaid, It may be ſeen what will become of the Kingdom, when Prayers are ſo lightly eſteem'd. Much more was ſaid, and the Effect was, The Archbiſhop's Zeal for the Church, preſerv'd it from the impending Storm for that Time.

To promote the Glory and Intereſt of the Corporation of *Coventry*, thus eſtabliſh'd, ſeveral of the Inhabitants became Benefactors to it, *viz.* *John Leder* and *John Eſterton*, gave 20 Meſſuages; *John Preſton*, one Meſſuage and 20*s.* yearly Rent; *Richard Southam*, *Lawrence Cooke*, and *William Dalcock*, 25 Meſſuages, 27 Acres of Land, and 13*s.* yearly Rent, to the Mayor and Commonalty, and their Succeſſors, towards the Support of ſuch Charges as they were like to undergo for the Publick Affairs of the Place. In the Reign of King *Henry* V. and in the ſucceeding Reign, *William Babington* and *William Botoner*, being ſenſible how great a Charge the Corporation muſt be at for repairing the Walls, and other neceſſary Diſburſements for the general Advantage of the Town, beſtow'd another Meſſuage upon the Mayor and Commonalty for the aboveſaid Uſes. King *Henry* VI. about the ſame Time alſo confirm'd the Charter of King *Edward* III. to them; and to it, beſides other Privileges and Juriſdictions, added (as the Charter words it, *Ob ſpecialem affectionem erga Civitatem de Coventry & Majorem*, &c.) this ſignal Favour, That the ſaid City, with the Villages and Hamlets of *Radford*, *Kereſley*, *Folkſhul*, *Eccleſhale*, *Anſty*, *Calwedon*,

Calwedon, *Wyken*, *Henley*, *La Wode-End*, *Stoke*, *Bigging*, *Whitteley*, *Pinley*, *Aſhull*, *Horewell*, *Harnley*, and *Whaberley*; as alſo Part of *Sow* and *Stirichale*, lying within the Liberties of *Coventry*, ſhould from the Feaſt of St. *Nicholas*, *December* 6, *Reg.* 30. be an entire County of it ſelf, incorporated both in Deed and Name, diſtinct, and altogether ſeparate from the County of *Warwick* for ever; and that the Bailiffs of the ſaid City ſhall be Sheriffs of the County of the City for ever, yet ſtill continuing to execute the Office of Bailiffs in the City, and ſhall hold a Monthly Court within their Liberties, as the Sheriffs of other Counties do, *&c.* as alſo, that the Coroner for the City ſhall be from thenceforth Coroner of the County of the ſaid City for ever, and Clerk for taking Recognizances of Debts, and always have for that End the leſſer Seal in his Cuſtody; as alſo, that the Mayor and his Succeſſors in the ſaid Hamlets ſhall exerciſe the Office of Clerk of the Market, and Steward and Marſhal of the King's Houſhold, and with all the Inhabitants ſhall be free from Toll for all their Goods and Merchandize throughout *England* and *Ireland*.

In our Hiſtories we find divers other Things related of this City, which we think not fit to paſs over altogether, *viz.* A Parliament held here 38 *Hen.* 6. wherein *Richard* Duke of *York*, *Richard* Earl of *Salisbury*, and *Richard* Earl of *Warwick*, with *Edward* Earl of *March* (afterwards King *Edward* IV.) and many of their Adherents were attainted, the Lords ſitting in the Chapter-houſe of the Priory. This Parliament, in ſome of our Hiſtories is called, *Parliamentum Diabolicum*, becauſe of the Ruin that ſeem'd to be intened to ſo many great Families; and indeed it appear'd ſo horrible to King *Henry* VI. himſelf, that he would not paſs the Act without a Reſervation of a Power to himſelf that he might at his Pleaſure reverſe it; which if he did not, by Reaſon of the Turbulency of the Times, the next Parliament did. The Earl of *March* being, after this, ſettled on the Throne, he and his Queen kept their *Chriſtmas* in this Town; but the *Lancaſtrians*, and Friends of King *Henry* VI. again prevailing, King *Edward* was forc'd to fly beyond Sea, and *Richard Woodrill*, Earl of *Rivers*, and his Son *John* falling into their Hands, were Beheaded upon *Gofford Green* on the Eaſt Side of this City. King *Edward* in the mean Time was gathering an Army in Foreign Parts, and in about a Years Time landed with it at *Holderneſſe* in *Yorkſhire*, *Anno* 1470. *Richard* Earl of *Warwick* in the mean Time had poſſeſſed himſelf of this City for the *Lancaſtrians*, which when King *Edward* found, he paſſed by it to *Warwick*, on his Way to *London*, from whence, he ſoon after met his Enemies at *Barnet-Field*, wherein, by the Slaughter of the Earl of *Warwick*, and other *Lancaſtrian* Leaders, he obtained ſo great a Victory, that he ſettled himſelf firmly upon the Throne ever after; but retained ſuch Diſpleaſure to this City, that he took the Sword from the Mayor, and ſeized the Franchiſes of it, which they were forc'd to redeem by a Fine of 500 Marks. King *Edward* being thus reconcil'd to this City, went about four Years after to *Coventry* with his Queen, and kept St. *George*'s Feaſt there, *Anno* 1474, and the Prince going a little before, was preſented with an Hundred Pounds in Money, and a Cup by the Citizens, which was ſo well accepted by the King, that he was pleas'd to ſtand Godfather to the Mayor's Child. In like Manner was K. *Henry* VII. returning from *Boſworth-Field*, receiv'd and preſented by this City.

What other Things worthy of Remembrance, relating to this City, may be comprized in theſe Particulars, *viz.* 1. The ſtately Croſs which for Workmanſhip and Beauty was inferior to none in *England*, even in thoſe Ages when it was thought a kind of Merit to build ſuch Sort of Monuments. It was erected at the Charge and Expence of Sir *William Hollis*, Kt. Lord Mayor of *London*, who deviſed by his laſt Will, 200 *l.* to be employed to that End. He was the Anceſtor of the *Hollis*'s Earls of *Clare*, and Duke of *Newcaſtle*, whoſe Family is now extinct. His Wife *Elizabeth*, by her Teſtament alſo, order'd her Executors

cutors to build out of her Goods and Chattels, ſix Alms-houſes in St. *Helens*, *London*, and endow'd them with 10 *l.* a Year each, for ſix poor People, which was accordingly done, but was a long Time thought to be Sir *Andrew Jud's* Charity, whereas he was her Executor only, and erected them out of her Eſtate. 2. When the Monaſtries of the Town were diſſolved, 34 *Hen.* 8. this City purchaſed ſeveral Parcels of Lands belonging to them, of that King, for the Sum of 1378 *l.* 10 *s.* which were granted to the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty, and their Succeſſors, to hold of the Crown in *Capite*, by the twentieth Part of a Knight's Fee, and paying 7 *l.* 13 *s.* 2 *d.* yearly to the King and his Succeſſors. Alſo when the Gilds and Chantries were put down in King *Edward* VI's Reign, they purchaſed ſo many Lands belonging to them, as coſt the Citizens 1315 *l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* which were ſettled as the former. 3. Becauſe by the Suppreſſion of the Abbies of this City, the Trade of the Town was much decay'd for want of that Concourſe of People that came daily thither upon their Account; therefore in 6 *Edw.* 6. they had a Charter granted them for another Fair to be held *October* 21, and two Days after: But that which was the Foundation of the greateſt Proſperity of this City, was the Grant of King *James* I. made to it by him *Reg.* 19. by which, all their former Charters, Rents, Privileges, and Liberties, were confirm'd to them; That they ſhould have ten Aldermen over the ten Wards of the City, who ſhould be Juſtices of the Peace within it, and the County thereof; that they ſhould have two new Fairs, *viz.* on *April* 1. and *Auguſt* 16. yearly, *&c.* Having thus brought down the Hiſtory of this City to theſe later Times, we ſhall give a brief Deſcription of it as it now ſtands, *viz.*

It is a City commodiouſly ſeated, large, ſweet, and neat, formerly walled in, but in that Particular now much neglected: The Buildings are generally old, but many of them large and ſtately. The Market-Place (in the Middle of which ſtands the ſtately Croſs abovementioned) is ſpaceous, and in it is a plentiful Market kept weekly on Fridays, and a Fair on *October* 21. The Town enjoys a good Inland Trade of making and ſelling Cloth, which makes it populous and rich. There are ſeveral Churches, but the two Chief are,

1. St. *Michael's* Church, which is the Cathedral; large, well lighted, but not handſome. The greateſt Beauty of this Church is its tall Steeple, of excellent Workmanſhip, and all of Stone: It is ſaid to have been more than 22 Years in Building. It was appropriated to the Abby, and a Vicarage being appointed, was the only Subſiſtence of the Miniſter of it. In it were ſeveral Monuments for the Lady *Katharine Howard*, Sir *Thomas Barkley*, Kt. *Julian Nethermill*, Mayor of the Town, and *Joanna* his Wife, *Elizabeth Swillington*, Wife of *Ralph Swillington*, Attorney General to King *Henry* VIII. *&c.* In this Church were diverſe Chantries, founded by the Pious Men of Popiſh Times, and endow'd with ſufficient Rents to maintain one or more Prieſts, to pray for the Souls of the Founders and others, *viz. Merinton's* Chantry, founded 17 *Edw.* 2. *Shepey's*, founded 4 *Edw.* 3. *Hay's*, founded 12 *Rich.* 2. *Preſton's*, founded 13. *Hen.* 4. *Croſs's*, founded the ſame Year; *Pyſeford's*, the Time of its Foundation is not known, no more than of the *Tayler's* and *Sherman's*, *Tate's* and *Marler's*.

2. *Trinity* Church, appropriated to the Priory and a Vicarage appointed, which at the Diſſolution was valued at 26*l* 5*s.* 6*d.* *per Annum*, deducting all Reprizes. In this Church are divers Monumental Inſcriptions, for Dr. *Holland* and his Wife, and Mr. *John Whitehead*, divers Arms of the Kings and Noblemen, and the Chantries of *Percy*, founded 23 *Edw.* 3. the *Holy Croſs* 30 *Edw.* 3. *Lodington*, 16 *R.* 2. *Alleſley*, in King *Edward* II's Time, *Cellet's* and *Corpus Chriſti*, the Time unknown, beſides *Leceſter's* and *Copſton's* Chantries adjoining to the Priory.

In the Town alſo were divers Gilds or Fraternities, founded and erected for the promoting of Charity, Religion, or Merchandize. They were called Gilds from *Gild* or *Geld*, *Money*, becauſe ſuch as aſſociated

ſociated in them did contribute Money, Goods, and ſometimes Land for the Support of their common Charge; as St. *John Baptiſt*'s Gild, founded 17 *Edw.* 3. who granted the Brethren a Licenſe to purchaſe Lands, Tenements, and Rents of the Value of 20 *l. per Annum*, lying within the Liberties of *Coventry*, for the founding of a Chantry of ſix Prieſts to ſing Maſs every Day in the Churches of *Trinity* and St. *Michael*, for the Souls of the King, Queen, and all the Benefactors to it; and Queen *Iſabel* afterwards gave them a Piece of Land to build a Chapel on for that uſe: *Trinity* Gild, founded 30 *Edw.* 3. and united to St. *John*'s Gild, 16 *Richard* 2. and St. *Katharine*'s Gild, founded 17 *Edw.* 3. Theſe Gilds were for ſome Time in ſuch great Reputation, that King *Henry* IV. and King *Henry* VI. with divers of the Nobility, Biſhops, and other eminent Perſons, thought it no Diſhonour to be admitted into them, tho' the Admiſſion was always begg'd with great Reverence, and an Oath taken, to be good and true to the Maſters of the Gilds, and to all the Brethren of them; but *Corpus Chriſti*, and the *Shermans* and *Taylers* Gilds, were not of ſo great Eſteem, though Prince *Edward*, the Son of King *Edward* IV. was alſo admitted into the firſt of theſe 18 *Edw.* 4. From theſe Gilds there is no Doubt to be made, but the Companies in Cities and Corporations, which are ſtill kept up (though now indeed chiefly for Trade Sake) had their Original; and in Imitation of them, obtained divers Immunities and Privileges, with ſome neceſſary Endowments.

This City hath given Title to divers noble Families; as

George Villars, fourth Son of Sir *George Villars* of *Brokesby*, Kt. who having had a good Education in *France*, and being a Perſon of a grateful Mien and Preſence, King *James* I. in his Progreſs, was at firſt Sight ſo taken with him, that by Means of Sir *John Graham*, one of the Gentlemen of his Bed-Chamber, the King himſelf directed him how to get into his Favour, which he ſoon did, and was made, after ſome lower Preferments, Maſter of the Horſe, *&c.* and at Length, *Reg.* 14. firſt, Earl, and the next Year, Marqueſs of *Buckingham*; and ſtill increaſing in that King's Favour, eſpecially after he had brought his Son Prince *Charles* ſafe out of *Spain*, was by another Patent, 21 *Jac.* 1. created Earl of *Coventry* and Duke of *Buckingham*. He was kill'd by one *John Felton*, a Melancholly diſcontented Perſon, 3 *Car.* 1. barbarouſly. And

George Villars, his eldeſt Son then living, ſucceeded him in his Honours and Eſtates. He was a Perſon of great Eminency for Learning and Wit, and enjoy'd great Preferments in Court in the Reigns of King *Charles* I. and II. but being a profuſe and vicious Man, ſpent the great Eſtate his Father left him, and dy'd Childleſs. In the flouriſhing Condition of this laſt Duke, *Thomas Coventry* deſcended of *William Coventry*, of this City, but Grandſon of *John Coventry* of *London*, Mercer, and Lord Mayor there, having been educated in the Study of the Common Law of *England*, in the *Inner-Temple*, where he was Autumn Reader, and from thence promoted at length to be Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*, was 4 *Car.* 1. dignified with the Honour and Degree of a Baron of *England*, by the Title of

Thomas Coventry, Lord *Coventry* of *Ailesbury*. He held this great Office with much Reputation fifteen Years, and departing this Life at *Durham* Houſe in the *Strand*, left

Thomas his Son, Heir of his Honour and Eſtate. He marry'd *Mary*, the Daughter of Sir *William Craven*, Lord Mayor of *London*, 9 *Jac.* I. and at his Death, left

George his Son and Heir to inherit his Honour. He, by *Margaret*, Daughter of *John Tufton*, Earl of *Thanet*, had 3 Sons, *John*, *Thomas*, and *William*, of whom,

John was his Succeſſor in this Honour and Eſtate; but dying unmarry'd in the Year 1687 *Ætat.* 33, and his Brothers being alſo dead, this Honour paſſed to

Thomas Coventry of *Spitfield* in the County of *Warwick*, Unkle to *John*, the laſt Lord, and only Brother of *George*, his Father. This Lord, by the ſpecial Grace and Favour of the late King *William* III. was advanc'd to the Title and Dignity of Viſcount *Deerhurſt*, and Earl of *Coventry*,

ventry, by Letters Patent dated *April* 26. *Reg.* 9. He left two Sons, *Gilbert* and *Thomas* who ſucceeded him.

Thomas, Earl of *Coventry* ſucceeded him. He marry'd the Lady *Ann Somerſet*, the youngeſt Daughter of *Henry* Duke of *Beaufort*, by whom he had two Sons, *Thomus* Viſcount *Deerhurſt*, born *April* 7, 1702, and *John*, born *Auguſt* 23, 1705, whcih laſt died in the enſuing Year, but *Thomas* ſurviv'd his Father, and ſucceeded him in his Honour, *Auguſt*, 1710, but did not outlive him long, dying in *January* $17\frac{11}{12}$, whereupon the Honour paſs'd to *Gilbert* his Unkle, as Brother and Heir to *Thomas* his Father. He hath been twice marry'd, but has yet only one Daughter by his firſt Wife, named *Ann*, married to Sir *William Carew* of *Anthony* in *Cornwall*, Bart.

Perſons eminent, but of an inferior Rank, born or inhabiting here, *viz.*

William Maklesfield, Cardinal of S. *Sabine*, made by Pope *Benedict* XI. He was created Batchelor of Divinity at *Paris*, and Doctor at *Oxford*. He being a *Dominican* Frier, was made General of his Order, and then Cardinal; but before his Cardinal's Cap could come to him, he was dead, and buried at *London*; yet, that he might not altogether be deſtitute of ſo great an Honour, his Cap was ſet with great Magnificence upon his Tomb, under which he was bury'd, and perhaps, did him as much good as it would have done had he been alive.

John Bird, a *Carmelite* of *Oxford*, deſcended of a Family of that Name in *Cheſhire*. He having taken his Degrees in Divinity in *Oxford*, became the 31ſt and laſt Provincial of his Order in *England*. When King *Henry* VIII. was about to eſtabliſh the Regal Supremacy in *England*, he preach'd ſome ſmart Sermons before that King, againſt the Popes; which ſo pleas'd that Prince, that he preferr'd him firſt to the See of *Bangor* in *Wales*, and then to *Cheſter* in *England*, in which he continu'd to the Reign of Queen *Mary*, by whom he was deprived, though he comply'd with the Change of Religion, for being married. He was employ'd after that, by Biſhop *Bonner*, to convert Mr. *Hawks* of *Coxall* in *Eſſex*, and ſave him from the Flames, but ſeems to have ſpoken ſo coldly to him, as if he did not deſire him to ſave himſelf, by changing his Opinions, but by a diſſembled Compliance. He liv'd ſome Years after his Deprivation, in *Cheſter* with his Wife; and dying there in a mean Condition, was buried in the Cathedral. He was a learned Man, and hath left ſome Comments on St. *Paul*, and learned Homilies. He was a little Man, had a Blemiſh in his Eyes, and dy'd in 1556.

Walter of *Coventry*, born here, and bred a *Benedictine* Monk. *Bale* tells us, That he was *Immortali Vir dignus memoriâ*, i. e. *A Perſon worthy ever to be remembered.* He wrote a Hiſtory from the Beginning of the Biſhops to his own Time, and he flouriſh'd about 1217. His Excellency as an Hiſtorian, was, That he wrote the Truth in a good Method; though 'tis not to be deny'd, that his *Latin* is but courſe; but a fine Stile is not requir'd in Hiſtory ſo much as Truth; which laſt, ſince he attained, the Want of Eloquence may be pardoned.

Vincent of *Coventry*, born here, and bred a *Franciſcan* in *Cambridge*.

Philemon Holland, Doctor of Phyſick, bred in Trinity College, *Cambridge*, referred hither, not for the Place of his Nativity, (for that we know not) but for his ſettled Habitation. He was a general Tranſlator of Books in his Time, and might furniſh a Country Gentleman's Library well with Hiſtorians of his tranſlating. Of this Kind, his Tranſlation of *Cambden's Britannia* is thought to deſerve moſt Commendation, not only for the Fidelity of the Verſion, but for the many excellent Additions made to it, which are not found in the *Latin* of the Author. It was tranſlated in Mr. *Cambden's* Life time; and ſome believe by his Conſent and Approbation, which may juſtly render his Work as authentick as the Original, and as much *Cambden's*

own. Dr. *Holland* died ſome Time in the Beginning of the laſt Century.

James Cranford, Son of *James Cranford*, Maſter of the Free-School of this City, was born here. He was educated in *Baliol College*, *Oxford*; and having taken his Degrees there, became Rector of *Brockold* in *Northamptonſhire*, from whence, after ſome Years, he removed to St. *Chriſtopher's Le Stocks* in *London*. He is ſaid to have been a painful Preacher, an exact Linguiſt, Orthodox in Judgment, and well acquainted with the Fathers, humble in his own Sight, and very charitable and pitiful to all that differ'd from him, if he found them erring in Judgment, not in Manners. He hath written *A Confutation of the Anabaptiſts*, *an Expoſition of* Daniel's *Prophecies*, and a Book which he calls *Hæreſo-machia*, ſhewing the Miſchief that Hereſies do in the Church, and the Means to prevent them: All printed at *London*. He was in the Beginning of the late Rebellion, a Licenſer of the Preſs, and is ſaid to have written ſeveral Epiſtles before ſuch Books as were publiſh'd with his Approbation, and particularly that, call'd, *The Tears of* Ireland, wherein is a Liſt of the Cruelties then uſed by the Papiſts, which he is thought to have collected. He dy'd in 1657, and was bury'd in St. *Chriſtopher's* Church, *London*.

John Hales, Eſq; who being Clerk of the Hanaper (an Office of great Profit in thoſe Days) and having accumulated great Wealth thereby; when the Religious Houſes of this Kingdom were diſſolv'd, purchaſed many Lands, and large Poſſeſſions out of the Eſtates belonging to the Monaſtries and Hoſpitals of this Town; and being unmarry'd, deſign'd to employ ſome Part of it in ſome laſting Monument, beneficial to Poſterity, which was a Free-School; for which, having obtained a Licenſe to amortize Lands to ſettle on it, he converted the Buildings of St. *John's* Hoſpital, which he had purchas'd, to that Uſe; yet giving the King his Maſter the Honour of it, he cauſed this Inſcription to be ſet on the Front of it.

Schola Regis Henrici *octavi a* Joanne Hales, *Fundata ut bonis litteris imbuantur pueri in æternum.*

But however, he did not endow this School in his Life Time, but left to his Executors to convey the ſaid Hoſpital, and ſo many of the Lands, to the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty of the City, as ſhould yield an annual Sallary of 20 *l.* to the head Maſter, and 10 *l. per Ann.* to the Uſher, with Houſes for their dwellings in the ſaid Hoſpital, and 52 *s. per Annum* to a Muſick Maſter to teach ſo many of the Boys to Sing, as would, *&c.* This School, we are inform'd, hath produc'd many excellent Scholars, through the Diligence of the Maſter and Uſher, not to be equal'd by any Schools, except the three great ones of *London*. He dy'd *December* 26, 1572, and was bury'd in St. *Peters Poor* in *Broadſtreet*, *London*, having upon his Tomb a large commendatory Epitaph.

Richard Tilleſley, educated in *Oxford* in *Baliol* College and St. *John's*, where having taken his Degrees in Arts, and enter'd into Holy Orders, he became Chaplain to Dr. *Buckeridge*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, and marrying his Niece, brought himſelf into the Way of Preferment; for ſoon after he became Rector of *Kuckſton* in *Kent*, Archdeacon and Prebendary of *Rocheſter*, and would have been promoted much higher had he not met with an untimely Death. He was a Perſon of great Reading and Learning, and was one of thoſe Perſons who undertook an Anſwer to *Selden's* Hiſtory of Tithes, which he entitles, *Animadverſions on Mr.* Selden's *Hiſtory of Tithes, and his Review of it.* Printed in 1619, and 1621, at *London* in 4*to.* 'Tis thought a learned and judiciory Treatiſe, and ſufficiently confuting *Selden's* Objections againſt them, he dy'd in 1621, much lamented by the Learned, and was buried in the Choir in the Cathedral Church of *Rocheſter*, leaving a Son, an Infant, named *John*.

Chriſtopher Davenport, Son of *John*, and Grandſon of *Henry Davenport*, Alderman of

of this City, was born here: He was a Student at *Merton* College, *Oxford*, two Years, but not being ſuffer'd to continue longer by Sir *Henry Savile*, he was ſeduc'd away by ſome *Romiſh* Prieſts, and went to *Doway*, and ſoon after became a *Franciſcan* at *Ypres*, but ſtaid not long there before he return'd to *Doway*, where at length he became chief Reader of Divinity in the College of S. *Bonaventure*. Being ſent a Miſſionary into *England*, he took on him the Name of *Francis à S. Clarâ*, and was made Chaplain to Queen *Henrietta Maria*, Conſort of K. *Charles* I. He did great Service to the Catholick Cauſe in *England*, by gaining Diſciples, and writing Books; but in the Civil Wars between the King and Parliament he abſconded, and did not appear publickly 'till the Reſtoration, when he was made Queen *Katharine's* Chaplain. He was a learned Man, free in Converſation, and by Reaſon of his Relation to the Queen, acceptable Company to many worthy Proteſtants. He was a great Writer, and particularly wrote an Expoſition upon the 39 Articles of the Church of *England*, with Deſign to bring the Church of *Rome* into ſome liking with the Church of *England* Men, but he was diſappointed; for he pleaſed neither Parties in ſo doing, though he got it licens'd at *Rome*. He continu'd coming and going into *England* 50 Years or more, and at length died at *Somerſet-houſe* in the *Strand*, *May* 31, 1680, and was bury'd (not in the Vault of *Somerſet-houſe*, as he deſired, but) in the Church belonging to the *Savoy* Hoſpital in the *Strand*, hard by.

Having ſhewed above, that *Coventry*, with the adjacent Villages, was made a County of it ſelf, I ſhall come to give a brief Account of the Villages, *viz.*

Anſly, *Aneſly*, or more truly *Heanſtige*, which ſignifies, *an high Path-way*, a Village in the fartheſt Nooke of the Liberties of *Coventry*, reckon'd with *Tolkſhil* in Domeſday-Book, at nine Hides. One *Nicholas* then farm'd it of the Crown, but they came ſoon after to the Earls of *Cheſter*, from whom they were granted to *Roger de Buſchervill*, and held by him for half a Knight's Fee, whoſe Poſterity held them two or three Succeſſions, and then they paſſed to *Thomas de Ireys* by his Marriage with the Heir of *Buſchervill*. *Hugh de Albany* Earl of *Arundel*, by his Marriage with one of the Siſters and Coheirs of *Ranulph* Earl of *Cheſter*, was become chief Proprietor of them in the mean Time. The Iſſue Male of *Ireys* failing in a few Deſcents, they came by the Females to the Families of *Culy*, *Dein-Court*, and *Stanhopes*, which laſt, ſold them to *George* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, 22 *Hen.* 7. The Chapel, with the Tithes of them, were appropriated to the Monks of *Coventry* by the Earl of *Cheſter*, and the Prior found a Vicar or Curate to ſupply the Cure, removeable at Pleaſure, to whom he allow'd 5 *l. per Annum*.

Arnehale, a Member of *Coventry*, once a Village or Hamlet, but now reduced to one Houſe, was given by Earl *Leofrick* to the Monaſtry of *Coventry* founded by him, and continued in their Poſſeſſion 'till the Diſſolution, when it was granted *(inter alia)* to *John Hales*, abovementioned, and his Heirs, by the Name of *Harnall-Grange*, with the Paſtures thereunto belonging, and the Pool call'd *Harnall* or *Swanſwell-Pool*, lying within thoſe Grounds. Mr. *Hales* died ſeized of them 15 *Eliz.* and left them to his Nephew and Heir *John* the Son of *Chriſtopher Hales*.

Aſthull, a Place now utterly depopulated, and known only by a Thicket of Trees, call'd *Aſthull-Grove*. *Roger de Montalt*, and *Cicely* his Wife, gave it to the Monks of *Coventry*, 34 *Hen.* 3. and *Oliver D'Auberry*, afterward, 3 *Edw.* 1. was certified to hold half a Knight's Fee here, of the Manor of *Coventry*. It continued in the Family of *D'Auberry* ſome Succeſſions by virtue of an Entail, but was at length paſſed away to *William Barret* of *Paſſenham* in *Northamptonſhire*, by *Ralph D'Auberry*, which *William*, granted it to *Henry* Earl of *Lancaſter*, 22 *Edw.* 3. who dying in the ſame Reign, *Anno* 35, left it to his two Daughters, *Maud* and *Blanch*, which laſt, marrying *John* of

Gaunt, Earl of *Richmond*, was Heir to the whole after the Death of her Siſter without Heirs, and then her Husband was made Duke of *Lancaſter*.

Bigging, *Bygging*, or more anciently *Bugging*, a Village of old within the Liberties of *Coventry*, but now only a Farm-Houſe, called *Biggin-Hall*. In 7 *Edw.* 1. the Prior of *Coventry*, who was then Owner of it, had eight Servants, who held ſo many Carucats of Land here, by the Performance of certain ſervile Labours. After the Diſſolution of the Priory of *Coventry*, the Lands belonging to it were given (*inter alia*) to the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty of that City.

Biſſeley, a Village ſo long depopulated, that ſince King *Stephen*'s Time, when *Ranulph* Earl of *Cheſter* acknowledged the Chapel then here, to belong to the Monks of *Coventry*, there is no mention at all of it in our Records or Hiſtories, ſo far as we obſerve.

Calcedon, or *Calwedon*, an ancient Village, as the Name ſhews, being compounded of the *Britiſh* or *Saxon* Words *Callod*, ſignifying Moſs, and *Dune* or *Don* an Hill, the Ground being Moſſy, where 'tis ſeated near an Hill. It was originally a Member of *Coventry*, and poſſeſſed by the Earls of *Cheſter*, who granted it to *Stephen de Segrave*, and his Heirs, to hold by the Service of a Sore-Spar-Hawk. In this Family it continued as long as the Male Line laſted, and ſeveral of them improv'd it by making a Park, procuring Free-Warren for their Lands here, 27 *Edw.* 3. and embattling their Seat; but Iſſue Male failing in *John de Segrave*, his only Daughter and Heir by her Marriage with *John de Moubrey* of *Axholm* in *Lincolnſhire*, carry'd it into his Family. It continu'd in his Poſterity but three Deſcents, and then by the like Marriage of a Daughter, paſſed to *John Howard* Duke of *Norfolk*, who enjoy'd it no longer than a Partition was made with his Wife's Siſter *Iſabel*, marry'd to Sir *James Berkley*, for then it became the Inheritance of *Maurice Berkley* their Heir, from whom it deſcended to *George* Lord *Berkley*, who ſold it 7 *Car.* 1. to *Thomas Morgan* of *Weſton ſubter Wetheley*, Eſq; in whoſe Family it remains.

The Chapel here, now very ruinous, if not quite demoliſhed, was Preſentative ſo long as the *Segraves* had the Manor, but not ſince, ſo far as we can find.

Careſley, or *Kereſley*, originally a Member of the Manor of *Coventry*, while it was in the Poſſeſſion of the Earls of *Cheſter*, who in King *Stephen*'s Time render'd the Chapel to the Monks of *Coventry*. From them it came to the *Montalts*, and under them was held, Part of it by *Robert Tuſchet*, and Widow *Fitz-Robert*, but it ſeems, that their Part was not conſiderable, for *Roger de Montalt*, and *Cicely* his Wife, having granted away the Manor of *Coventry* in Fee-Farm to the Monks, the Subſtance of this Village paſſed to them, and they had thereupon Free Warren in it, and Heriots of all the Tenants, with the Tithes appropriated to them, as belonging to St. *Michael*'s Church.

Eccleſhale, or *Exhall*, a Member of *Coventry*, the Lordſhip of *Ranulph* Earl of *Cheſter*, who enfeoffed *Maurice de Boteler* with it in the Reign of King *Henry* III. but before, *viz.* in King *Stephen*'s Reign, had granted to the Monks of *Coventry*, a certain Part of the Waſte, lying here and in *Kereſley*, by Eſtimation 80 Acres. This Manor was, 27 *Hen.* 3. certified to contain half a Knight's Fee, and to belong to the Heirs of the ſaid Earl, as held of the Manor of *Coventry*. *William de Boteler*, who had his Seat at *Warrington* in *Lancaſhire*, obtained a Charter of Free Warren for his Demeſne here. His Poſterity held it 'till 26 *Henry* 8. when Sir *Thomas Butler* of *Warrington*, ſold it to *Julius Nethermill*, an Alderman of *Coventrey*, whoſe Grandchild *John* ſold it to Sir *John Garret*, Alderman of *London*, in whoſe Family we ſuppoſe it to be.

The Chapel here belong'd to the Conventual Church of *Coventry*, and was appropriated to it in 1260, by *R. Molend*, Biſhop of *Coventry*, and *Litchfield*, whereupon, the Cure belonging to that Houſe, the Prior put in a Curate to ſerve there, but removeable at Pleaſure, and allowed him out of the ſmall Tithes 5 *l.* a Year for his Stipend.

Folkeſhull,

Folkeſhul, or *Focheſwell*, Part of the Lands of the Counteſs *Godeva*, which after the Conqueſt, came to *Ranulph* Earl of *Cheſter*, in whoſe Time the Chapel belong'd to the Monks of *Coventry*, in Right of their Conventual Church. From the Earl of *Cheſter* it paſſed to the Family of *Montalt*, of whom, *Roger de Montalt*, and *Cicely* his Wife granted it with the Manor of *Coventry* to the Monks there, yet we find that *William de Boys*, and *Eudo de Zouch*, were ſucceſſively poſſeſſed of this Hamlet, but by what Title we know not; but notwithſtanding their Intereſt, the Prior of *Coventry* was certified to be Lord of it, 9 *Edw.* 2. yet without Interruption to the Deſcent of it by *Stansfield*, *Stoke*, *Willoughby*, and *Cotton*, to Mr. *Hopkins*, whoſe Heirs now are, or late were the Lords of it.

The Chapel here was alſo appropriated to the Prior of *Coventry* by the ſame Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, as *Exhall* was, and unto the Curate, tho' put in by the Prior, and removable at Pleaſure, belonged for his Salary the ſmall Tithes and Oblations, with all dead Mortuaries, as a Member of St. *Michael's* Church in *Coventry*; but 26 *Hen.* 8. the Curate ſerving therein, had only ſo much of the ſmall Tythes as amounted to 5 *l.* a Year.

Hawksbury, an Hamlet in the Pariſh of *Sow*, belonging to the Priory of *Coventry*. It had the Reputation of a Manor in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. and was by that King, *Reg.* 34. granted out of the Crown by the Name of the Manor, Meſſuage and Farm of *Hawksbury* and *Hawksbury-Grove*, to the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty of the City of *Coventry* and their Succeſſors, who are ſtill Owners of it.

Henley, an Hamlet in the Pariſh of *Folkſhul*, of which now there is no more left, but a Mill called *Henley-Mill*. In 34 *Edw.* 3. it was the Lordſhip of Sir *Robert Greſeley*, and *Helen* his Wife, who that Year granted it by the Name of the Manor of *Henley*, *juxta Coventry*, to Sir *Baldwin Frevil*, and *Ida* his Wife, and his Heirs. He had other Lands and Eſtates of good Value near it, and 'tis probable, that being involv'd in them, it grew inconſiderable, and being neglected, was depopulated; for we do not find that it paſſed by that Name out of their Hands at any Time, but the Monks of *Coventry* had ſomething here, tho' not much.

Horewell, an Hamlet included in the County of the City of *Coventry* by King *Henry* VI's Charter. It was anciently, 7 *Edw.* 1. the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *Oliver de Aubeny*, held by him of *Roger de Montalt*, containing at that Time, one Carucate of Land, and an half, in Demeſne, and Suit of Court twice a Year, with ſeven Freeholders, who held twenty nine Acres of Land, paying a Rent, and doing a Suit to his Three-Weeks-Court. But it ſeems, the Monks of *Stonely* were in Poſſeſſion of it ſoon after, for in 12 *Edward* 1. they obtained a Charter of Free-Warren in all their Demeſne Lands here, as well as other Places, and then it was ſaid to contain two Carucates of Land, on which they had a Cell. It appears, that about this Time thoſe petty Cells were made uſe of by the Abbots of greater Priories as Places of Penance or Puniſhment to ſuch Monks, as either for any Offence committed, or ſome Diſpleaſure of their Superior were ſent thither, which is all we find of this Place.

Pinley, a pretty Village with a Chapel to it, the Seat and Eſtate of *Jeffrey de Langley*, a Man of great Note in King *Henry* III's Time. He built his Seat here, and being in Favour with that King, was allowed by him to take certain Timber-Trees out of *Kenilworth* Woods for that Purpoſe. He was Marſhal of the King's Houſhold under the Earl Marſhal of *England*, to whom he was Deputy, in which Place he behav'd himſelf ſo thriftily, that the King took Notice of him, and for that Cauſe ſhewed him much Reſpect and Favour, by granting him a Charter of Free-Warren in all his Demeſne Lands, making him a Juſtice of all his Foreſts South of *Trent*, and Governor of *Rockingham Caſtle* in *Northamptonſhire*. His Office of Juſtice of the Foreſts he managed with that Rigour, that at the ſame Time that he amaſſed to himſelf

ſelf vaſt Sums of Money, he render'd himſelf ſo odious to the People, that the King was forced to remove him from that Place and ſend him into *Scotland* and *Wales*, in which Places he caus'd as great Diſcontents as at Home, for the *Welch* roſe up in Rebellion, and *Simon Montford* Earl of *Leiceſter*, and the Barons, put themſelves in Arms to reſcue that People from his Tyrannical Oppreſſions. He ſtood ſtoutly indeed to the King againſt the Barons, but was forced to ſubmit to his diſhonourable Terms. He dy'd in an advanc'd Age 2 *Edw.* 1. leaving *Walter* his Son and Heir. He had his Name from *Walter Marſhal* Earl of *Pembroke*, under whom his Father ſerv'd as Marſhal of the King's Houſhold. In 7 *Edw.* 1. being certified Lord of this Place, he had ten Cottagers who paid him ſeveral yearly Rents, did work in Harveſt, and gather'd Nuts for him one Day. He had then here three Carucates of Land and three Acres, with a Water-Mill in Demeſne, and kept a certain Out-wood, containing five Acres inclos'd as a Park, which was before Common. He was one of the Juſtices of Gaol Delivery at *Warwick*, and attending the King in his Wars into *Wales* and *Gaſcoign*, he died 8 *Edw.* 1. leaving *John* his Son and Heir. He was a Perſon much employ'd by the Kings both in War and Peace, living in the Reigns of the three *Edwards*, 1, 2, and 3. attending the two firſt in the *Scotch* Wars, and acting under the laſt as a Juſtice of Gaol-delivery. In the 18th Year of the laſt, he entailed this Lordſhip upon his Son *Jeffrey*, and his Heirs, which after ſome Succeſſions concluding in the Female Heir *Joan*, who marry'd to *John* the Son of Sir *Alan Charlton* of *Apley*, Kt. but being forcibly taken from him by Sir *John Trillew*, jun. and living with him ſome Years as his Wife, ſhe joined with the ſaid Sir *John* and ſold this Manor to Sir *Baldwin Frevil* the Elder. She was reconciled afterward to her Husband, and dy'd without Iſſue. The *Frevil* Family ended in the Heir general, and this Manor, upon the Partition of their Lands fell to *Robert Aſton*, Son and Heir to *Joyce*, one of the Siſters and Coheirs of the laſt Sir *Baldwin*. The *Aſtons* held it divers Succeſſions, 'till Sir *Edward Aſton*, 39 *Eliz.* leaving it to *Walter* his Son and Heir, he about 1 *Car.* 1. ſold it to ſeveral *Coventry* Men, who were Tenants to the ſeveral Parcels of it.

Radford, one of the Hamlets given to the Monks of *Coventry*, by Earl *Leofrick*, and held by them 'till the Diſſolution, when the Lands were ſold to ſundry Perſons of no Note.

Shortley, a Member of *Coventry*, and held of the Earls of *Cheſter*, by the Service of 2 *l.* 17 *s. per Annum*, a Pound of Pepper, and Heriots. In 17 *Edw.* 1. it was in the Poſſeſſion of *Jeffrey de Langley*, a younger Son of *Jeffrey de Langley*, mentioned above, as Lord of *Pinley*. He left it to *Edmund* his Son, who gave it in Marriage with his Daughter *Joan*, to *Edmund de Cheſterton*, but it ſeems he was ſome Way ejected from it, and it came into the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Baldwin Frevil*, and others, and at laſt came again to *William Langley*, who left it to his Son *John*, in whoſe Time the Proportion of Land which he had here, was certified to be an hundred Acres of Paſture, whereon formerly a Manor-Houſe ſtood, but was then demoliſhed. It was in the Crown in the Reign of K. *Henry* VIII. who, *Reg.* 12. granted it to *Edward Langley*, Eſq; and his Heirs, who died ſeized of it, leaving it to *Roger Wigſton*, and *William* his Son and Heir, who was knighted 1 *Mar.* 1. He ſold it to *Edward Aglionby* of *Balſhall*, Eſq; and *Katharine* his Wife, Siſter of Sir *William*, from whom, it after paſſed to *James* and *Richard Fitz-Herbert*, Brothers, who, 33 *Eliz.* aliened it to *Edward Brabazon* of *Eſtwell* in the County of *Leiceſter*, and *Mary* his Wife.

Within the Precincts of this Pariſh ſtood a very fair Monaſtry of *Carthuſian* Monks, intended to have been erected by *William* Lord *Zouch*, upon fourteen Acres of Land, obtained by him for that End, of Sir *Baldwin Frevill*, but the Lord *Zouch* being prevented by Death from executing his Intention, King *Richard* II. and other Benefactors, erected it, as I ſhall ſhew in its proper Place. The ſtrictneſs of

of the Order ſaved it from a Diſſolution by the Act of 27 *Hen.* 8. but it could not eſcape that of 30 *Hen.* 8. when it was ſurrendered into that King's Hands, and was 34 *Hen* 8. given to *Richard Andrews*, and *Leonard Chamberlain*, and the Heirs of *Andrews*; but as if it made every one uneaſy that had it, it never reſted long in any Owner, but through waver, *Robert* Earl of *Leiceſter*, *Riley*, *Baker*, *Holt*, *Butler*, and *Lodge*, came at length in little more than forty Years Time by Purchaſe, to *Edward Hill*, whoſe Poſterity do now, or lately did enjoy it, *i. e.* the Site of the Monaſtry, but not the Lands otherwiſe belonging to it.

Sow was Part of it, given by Earl *Leofrike* to the Monks of *Coventry* in the Confeſſor's Time, and was certified, when the Conqueror's Survey was made, to contain three Hides and an half, in which were Woods half a Mile in Length, and four Furlongs in Breadth, and Part in the King's Hands, held by *Richard Venator*, or *Foreſtarius*, containing one Hide and large Woods. The Monks Part had belonging to it Free-Warren, a Mill, 13 Freeholders, who had 12 Yard Lands, for which they paid a certain Rent, and did Suit of Court twice a Year, a Manor-Houſe, Court-Leet, Gallows, *&c.* The great Tithes, and a Chapel appropriate, for the ſerving of which, they allowed a Prieſt, Wooll, Lamb, and the other ſmall Tithes, with an Houſe for his Dwelling, and ten Acres of Glebe, but he was removable at the Prior's Pleaſure. After the Diſſolution of the Monaſtry, the Prior's Part was paſſed with other Lands to Sir *John Harrington* (afterwards Lord *Harrington*) and confirmed to him and his Heirs by Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* 32. but it ſeems to have been in Order to Sale, for it appears, That the Manor-Houſe and divers Lands thereunto belonging, were paſſed over the ſame Year to *Edward Lapworth* and his Son, whoſe Heirs were in Poſſeſſion of it in the Year 1640, and probably are ſo ſtill. The Royalty which Sir *John* reſerv'd to himſelf, after that Sale, he left to his Daughter and Heir *Lucy*, Counteſs of *Bedford*, who by Will gave it to Mr. *George Purſoy* of *Belgrave* in *Leiceſterſhire*, who did then enjoy it.

The King's Part of this Manor, held by *Richard Foreſtarius* by Serjeanty, a Keeper of the Foreſt of *Kaſick*, was given by him, with his only Daughter and Heir *Margery*, to *William Crock*, who left it to his Son *William*, who being hang'd for Felony, it eſcheated to the Crown; but by Favour of the King, *Robert Brok*, who marry'd *Margery* his Siſter, recovered it, and leaving it to his only Daughter and Heir, who marry'd *Hugh Loges*, by whoſe Heir General it went to *Peto*, in whoſe Family it was in the laſt Century. *Loges*, beſides held five Tenements in this Manor of the Earl of *Cheſter*, by the Service of conducting the Earl through the Foreſt of *Canke* towards the King's Court and back again, as oft as there was Occaſion, for which, he was to have of the Earl a barbed Arrow. In this Pariſh, beſides *Hawksbury*, of which we have given an Account above, there were anciently two other Hamlets, *viz.* *Attoxhale* or *Haſlokſhale*, and *Woodend*, but of them we find nothing, but that in 40 *Edw.* 3. *Alan Laſſet* and *Margery* his Wife granted a Moiety of the former to *Thomas Langhurſt* and his Heirs. There is a Church belonging to this Lordſhip of *Sow*, but it is not preſentative, nor has any Thing notable in it.

Stivichall, or *Stivinghale*, a Member of *Coventry*, and as ſuch, comes to the Earl of *Cheſter*, for in King *Stephen*'s Time *Ranulph* Earl of *Cheſter* was poſſeſſed of it, but he having done ſome Injury to *Walter Durdent*, Biſhop of *Coventry*, died excommunicate, and his Son, Earl *Hugh*, for his Father's Abſolution, paſſed this Manor over to the Biſhop and his Succeſſors. The Biſhop granted it ſoon after to *Stephen Nerborne* and his Heirs, whoſe Daughter and Heir *Margery*'s Son, who took the Name of *Ranulph de Stivichale*, paſſed it to *Walter Langley*, Lord of *Binley*, in whoſe Poſterity it remained, 'till by their Heireſs *Joan* it paſſed by *Charlton* and *Trillow* to Sir *Baldwin Frevil*, by

by whoſe Daughter *Elizabeth* it went to *Ferrers*, and from him to *Gregory*, in whoſe Poſterity it is or lately was. The Church, which was appropriated to the Monks of *Coventry*, was ſupply'd by their Care, three Days in a Week with Divine Service, but the Dead were all carried to *Coventry* for their Burial at St. *Michael's* Church.

Stoke, (which in our old *Engliſh* ſignifies a Village) in the Conqueror's Time was a Member of *Coventry*, poſſeſſed by the Earl of *Cheſter*, of which Family Earl *Ranulph* appropriated it with the Chapel, to the Monks of that City. From theſe Earls it paſſed to *Roger de Montalt*, by his Marriage with *Cicely*, one of the Coheirs of *Hugh* Earl of *Arundel*, who becoming thereby Lord of the Manor of *Coventry*, 7 *Edw.* 1. He had there two Freeholders, who occupied one Carucate of Land, beſides what *Nicholas de Segrave* and *Thomas de Arden* had; the former of whom had two Yard Lands held by Freeholders, and the other one, in the Tenure of three Cottagers. Here was alſo a Family that took their Name from hence, *viz. Seherus de Stoke*, the Son of *Hugh de Harper*, who gave to the Monks of *Combe* a Wood called *Harper's-Wood*, with a Meſſuage or Garden here. In King *John's* Time *William de Stoke* his Deſcendents ſold this Manor to one *Horn*, who reſerving to himſelf Part of the Demeſne, ſold it to the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty of the City of *Coventry*, and their Succeſſors, who are now the Owners of it. But all this while the Monks of *Coventry* had the largeſt Portion, *viz.* four Carucates, half a Yard Land, two Acres and an half, and a Meadow, and the Hoſpital of St. *John* had a ſmall Part, paying 12 *d. per Annum* chief Rent to the Manor of *Stoke*, all which have long ſince been purchaſed by ſundry Citizens of *Coventry*, who have built Houſes on them.

The Chapel, to which the Inhabitants of *Binley* anciently reſorted, had then Divine Service perform'd therein three Times a Week at the Charge of the Prior of *Coventry*, who out of the Tithes appropriated to the Monks of his Houſe, allowed a Prieſt to ſerve the Cure therein, 5 *l.* 12 *s.* a Year in Money, or the Value in Tithes, as was certified 26 *Hen.* 8. but ever ſince the latter End of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign it hath been made Preſentative, and the Incumbents have taken Inſtitution to it, as we ſuppoſe it ſtill continues.

Whaberley, is now no more than a ſingle Houſe, but in King *Stephen's* Time was Part of the Earl of *Cheſter's* Fee with *Coventry*, and being in the Poſſeſſion of *Roger Gopil*, in 7 *Edw.* 1. he was certified to have here then two Yard Lands in Demeſne and ten Freeholders, who occupy'd two Yard Lands and an half, with an Acre and an half, paying a certain Rent to him, and doing Suit to his three Weeks Court. But the Inheritance of the Earl of *Cheſter's* Fee coming to *Montalt*, from whom, Queen *Iſabel*, Conſort of King *Edward* II. and Mother of King *Edward* III. had an Eſtate for Life in it, and after her Deceaſe, *John* of *Eltham*, Earl of *Cornwall* and his Heirs for ever, were to inherit it; it was by the ſaid Queen included in that Charter, which ſhe made to the Mayor and Commonalty of *Coventry* in her Son King *Edward* III's Reign, whereby ſhe granted to them Return of Writs, Goods of Felons and Fugitives, with Cognizance of all Pleas in *Coventry*, and the Hamlets adjoining; which Privileges were alſo confirm'd by King *Henry* VI's Charter, wherein *Coventry*, with the Villages about it were made a County in it ſelf, diſtinct from *Warwickſhire*. It had in theſe Times a Chapel of its own, appropriated to the Monks of *Coventry*, as the other Hamlets had.

Whitley, now only a Manor-Houſe with an old Chapel and Mill, but anciently a Village with divers Inhabitants. It is not mention'd in Domeſday-Book, nor in any Records that we have ſeen before King *Stephen's* Time, when *Ranulph* Earl of *Cheſter*, in whoſe Fee it was, as a Member of *Coventry*, rendering up the Chapel to the Monks there. From the Earl of *Cheſter* it paſſed to *Roger de Montalt*,

talt, who let the Manor of *Coventry* in Fee Farm to the Monks, yet reſerving to himſelf the Homage and Services of *Walter D'Eyvil*, and *Milo Gerbold*, for their Lands here; yet the King at the ſame Time had four Freeholders, who held one Cottage, two Yard Lands, and five Acres under ſeveral Rents: *Roger* alſo had one Freeholder, who held one Yard Land, the other ſix Freeholders belong'd to the Prior, with a Water-Mill. *Ralph de Whitley* was one of them. Hitherto it hath not been called a Manor, but in 3 *Rich.* 2. *Thomas Freberne* is ſaid to have died ſeized of this Hamlet by that Name, and afterward his Son or other Heirs ſold it, 6 *Rich.* 2. to one *Thomas Whitley*, who ſold it to *John Botoner*, after whom it had divers Owners ſucceſſively, as *Schipley*, *Starky*, and *Tate*, who bought it of *Starky*'s Heirs, 2 *Mar.* 1. or thereabouts. His Poſterity were in Poſſeſſion of it, 43 *Eliz.* for *William Tate* was then Lord of it. His Dwelling was then in *Northamptonſhire*, and his Poſterity probably now enjoy it.

Whitmore, a woody, mooriſh Ground, which being by divers devout People given to, or purchaſed by the Monks of *Coventry*; they obtained a Licenſe from King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 6. to make a Park of it, it containing according to the Meaſure in thoſe Days, 436 Acres of Waſte and Wood. Upon the Diſſolution of their Monaſtry, it remained awhile in the King's Hands, but was 1 *Edw.* 6. granted among other Things to Sir *Ralph Sadler*, by the Name of *Whitmore Grange* in the Pariſh of the *Holy Trinity* at *Coventry*. From him it was ſoon after conveyed to *John Hales* above-mention'd, who dying ſeized of it, 15 *Eliz.* left it to his Nephew *John*, who built a fair Houſe upon it, called *New Houſe*, and lived in it to his Death; when leaving it to his Son and Heir *John*, he ſold it to Sir *Richard Burnaby*, Kt. who paſſed it to one *Cooke*, as he did to Sir *Chriſtopher Yelverton* of *Eſton-Mauduit* in *Northamptonſhire*, Knight of the *Bath*, the Poſſeſſor of it about the Year 1640.

Wykin, *Wike*, or *Wickey*, an Hamlet involv'd in *Coventry*, which the Earl of *Cheſter* enjoy'd with the other Lands belonging to the Counteſs of *Godeva*, and *Ranulph* a Deſcendent of that Family reſtored to the Monks of *Coventry* the Chapel of it, as of their Right, being a Member of their Conventual Church. It is probable, that *Walter Briton* was enfeoffed of it by one of thoſe Earls, becauſe *Alice* his Wife, for the good of his Soul and her own, gave to the Monks of *Combe*, a Mill in this Village, and a Meſſuage ſtanding near it, which their Son *James* confirmed. But the Monks did not keep the Mill long before they granted it to *Stephen de Segrave* and his Heirs, in Conſideration of a Pound of white Incenſe to be paid yearly to their Monaſtry at *Eaſter*; but as to the Manor, we find none poſſeſſed of it 'till *Hen.* III's Reign, when *Walter de Langley* was the Lord of it. He obtained a Charter of Free-Warren of the ſame King, *Reg.* 41. and though *Roger de Montalt* paſſed over the Manor of *Coventry* to the Monks there afterwards, yet he reſerved to himſelf and his Heirs the Homage and Service of the ſaid *Walter*, which was the eighth Part of a Knight's Fee, as by ſeveral Records it appeareth. This *Walter*, 7 *Edw.* 1. held one Carucate of Land, and a Water-Mill in Demeſne, and had alſo 18 Servants, who held five Yard Lands and two Acres at Will, to perform divers ſervile Labours for the ſame, as alſo Aſſize of Bread and Beer in this Place. *Nicholas de Segrave* alſo, at the ſame Time, had one Carucate of Land and a Water-Mill in Demeſne here, with two Crops which certain Freeholders held.

But the Manor all the while was in the Family of *Langley*, and ſo continu'd as long as the Male Line laſted, which was 'till the Reign of King *Edward* III. when Sir *John Trillow*, jun. and *Joan* his Wife, Daughter and Heir to *Jeffrey de Langley*, ſold it to Sir *Baldwin Frevil* and his Heirs; who, to ſecure their Title, were obliged to get a Releaſe from Sir *Peter Careſwel*, upon whom the foremention'd *Jeffrey* had ſettled it in default

of Iſſue of his own Body, he being his half Brother by his Mother. Sir *Baldwin* left a Son of his own Name, but he dying without Iſſue, his three Siſters became his Heirs, whereupon, this Lordſhip in the Partition devolved to *Margaret* the ſecond of them. She marry'd Sir *Hugh Willoughby*, and dy'd ſeiz'd of it, 8 *Hen.* 7. leaving her Grandchild Sir *Henry Willoughby*, Son of *Robert* her Son, her next Heir. From him deſcended Sir *Francis Willoughby*, Kt. late of *Middleton* in this County, who ſold it, 38 *Eliz.* to *Richard Green*, Father of *Richard Green*, who was Owner of it in 1640.

The Chapel here was built and dedicated in *Henry* I's Time, at the earneſt Requeſt of *Ranulph* Earl of *Cheſter*, *Roger de Clinton* then Biſhop of *Coventry* conſenting thereto, for the Advantage of Poor People in Times of Troubles or Mortality, the Burial of the Inhabitants being reſerved to the Mother Church of *Coventry*, unto which, all the Tithes ariſing from it were appropriate by *Roger Molend* Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, 1260. 44 *Hen.* 3. the Monks of that Houſe appointing a Prieſt to celebrate Divine Service three Days in the Week, beſides the chief Feſtivals, for which he receiv'd anciently, all Living Mortuaries, Alterage, Tithes of Wooll and Lamb, with other ſmall Tithes for his Stipend, and held the 4th Part of a Yard Land in *Wykin*, belonging to the Chapel, at the Will of the Prior, which ſmall Tithes, 26 *Hen.* 8. were rated at 5 *l.*

The Hundred of HEMLINGFORD.

This Hundred in ancient Records is called *Humeliford*, or *Humiliford*, but at preſent *Hemlingford*. In the Conqueror's Survey it goes by the Name of *Colſhill-Hundred*, from the Town of *Colſhill*, which is ſituate in the Middle of the County; but ſo long ago as King *Hen.* II's Reign, it has had the Name of *Humileford*. *Dugdale* tells us, it takes that Name from a Ford over the *Tame*, ſomewhat more than a Bowſhot from *Kingsbury* Church, near which ſtands a Mill call'd *Hemlingford-Mill*. The Fee of this Hundred was moſt anciently in the King's Hands, but the Bailiwick was in the diſpoſal of the Sheriff, 'till King *Ed.* II. *Reg.* 11. committed it to one *William Raymond*, to hold during the King's Pleaſure, paying yearly to the Sheriff of this County for the Time being, as much as others had uſed to do, and on that Condition he ſhould hold the Bailiwick according to the Form of the Statute of *Lincoln*. Queen *Elizabeth* was the firſt who alienated it from the Crown, by granting it with all its Rights and Privileges to *Brian Cave*, Eſq; and *Edward Williams*, and their Heirs, to hold in Socage of the Manor of *Eaſt Greenwich*. Sir *Ambroſe Cave*, Heir to *Brian* enjoy'd it; and dying poſſeſſed of it, 10 *Eliz.* left it to his Daughter, then marry'd to *Henry Knolls*, Eſq; who having Iſſue two Daughters only, *Mary* and *Elizabeth*, this laſt, who was marry'd to Sir *Henry Willoughby* of *Riſley* in *Derbyſhire*, obtained it in the Partition, and her Poſterity, ſo far as we know, enjoy it. This Hundred is bounded on the Eaſt by *Leiceſterſhire* and the Hundred of *Knightlow*; which, with Part of *Barlickway* Hundred, bounds the South, as *Worceſterſhire* and *Staffordſhire* do the Weſt and North. The Market Towns of it are

Atherſton, called in the Conqueror's Survey *Adereſtone*, and in other ancient Records *Edredeſtone* and *Aldredſtone*, no doubt from ſome ancient Poſſeſſor of it, named *Edred* or *Aldred*, common Names among the *Saxons*. It was, before the Conqueſt, Part of the Lands of the Lady *Godeva*, from whom the Conqueror took it, and farmed it out to *Hugh* Earl of *Cheſter*. It was then rated at three Hides, and had Woods belonging to it two Miles in Length and as much in Breadth, by common Eſtimation. Earl *Hugh* gave it to the Monks of *Bee* in *Normandy*, who in 30 *Hen.* 3. obtained a Fair to be kept here yearly, three Days, beginning on the Eve of the Virgin *Mary*'s Nativity, *September* 7. and laſting that and the Day after, and the next Year a Market weekly on

on *Tueſday*; for which obtaining a Charter, with a Confirmation of the Fair, they paid a Fine of 5 *l.* to the King.

About the Beginning of K. *Edward* I's Reign, *Ralph de Culy* laid Claim to this Manor, and commenced a Suit againſt the Monks for it; but the Monks recover'd it; and in the ſame Reign challenged divers Liberties and Privileges, as Gallows, Pillory, Aſſize of Bread and Beer, Market, Fair, and Toll, according to their Charter granted in King *Henry* III's Time, and proved, that from that Time they had enjoy'd them without Interruption, and were allow'd them. After this, the Market encreaſing, and the Town being dirty, in Winter eſpecially, they procured a Patent of King *Edward* II. to take Toll of all vendible Goods, towards the Paving of the Streets; but Wars happening with *France*, 7 *Hen.* 4. when the Lands belonging to Foreign Monaſteries were given the King to bear the Charge of the War, this Lordſhip was ſeiz'd, and given to *John* Duke of *Bedford*, that King's Son, and after his Death to *Humphrey* Earl of *Staffford* for Life; after whom K. *Henry* VI. gave it to his Half-Brother *Edmund* Earl of *Richmond*, and his Heirs; but K. *Edward* IV. took it from him, and gave it to the *Carthuſians* of *Mont-Grace* in *Yorkſhire*, who enjoy'd it 'till their Houſe was diſſolved by King *Henry* VIII. in whoſe Hands it being, was given to *Henry* Marqueſs of *Dorſet* by that Prince, but he being attainted in Queen *Mary*'s Reign, ſhe gave it to *William Devereux*, Eſq; and his Heirs, who dy'd ſeiz'd of it, 21 *Eliz.* leaving two Daughters and Heirs, who ſold it to Sir *John Repington*, Knt. whoſe Son and Heir Sir *John Repington* of *Amington*, Knt. enjoy'd it in 1640, or thereabouts. Sir *William Devereux*, while he was in Poſſeſſion of this Lordſhip, founded a Free-School here, and obtain'd a Licenſe, 15 *Eliz.* to purchaſe Lands, and ſettle upon it, which he accordingly did in *Doſthill* near *Kingsbury*. He then reſided at *Merevale*.

Within the Precincts of this Town was anciently a Chapel, to which the Monks of *Bec* in King *Henry* II's Time gave 12 Acres of Land, agreeing then with the Parſon of *Manceter*, that he and his Succeſſors ſhould cauſe Divine Service to be celebrated therein three Days every Week, *viz. Sunday*, *Wedneſday*, and *Friday*, all Holidays to be accounted as one of them, but on St. *Peter's* Day to have Maſs celebrated; and on theſe Conditions all the Tythes and Oblations ariſing out of this Hamlet to be paid to *Manceter*; yet Burials and Baptiſms ſhall be performed here for the Inhabitants, except any particular Perſon on his Death-bed ſhall rather deſire his Sepulture at *Manceter* than in this Chapel-yard; which Agreement was ratify'd by *R. Peche*, Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*.

This Town may derive ſome Honour from *Michael Drayton*, one of our famous *Engliſh* Poets, whoſe Praiſe it deſervedly is, that he was not only Witty but Pious, never ſuffering his Fancy to entrench upon his Conſcience. He was very temperate in his Life, ſlow in Speech, and inoffenſive in Company. He was one of the Eſquires who attended Sir *Walter Aſton*, Knt. when he was made a Knight of the *Bath* at the Coronation of King *James* I. He dy'd in the Year 1631, and lies bury'd in *Weſtminſter-Abby* near the South-Door, at a little Diſtance from his Brethren Poets, *Jeffrey Chaucer* and *Edmund Spenſer*.

At the further Side of this Town Northward is a Bridge over the River *Anker*, call'd *Feldon-Bridge*, which being ruinous, 5 *Edw.* 3. a Licenſe was granted to *Edmund de Shireford* to take Toll of all vendible Goods that were carry'd over it, toward the Charge of Repairing it.

Bermincham, or *Bermingham*, the Freehold of one *Ulwine* in *Edward the Confeſſor*'s Days, but after the Conqueſt it was poſſeſs'd by *William Fitz-Auſculph* (whoſe Seat was at *Dudley-Caſtle*) with divers other Lands hereabouts. It is rated in the Conqueror's Survey at four Hides, beſides the Woods, eſteemed half a Mile in Length, and four Furlongs in Breadth, held of him by one *Richard*, at the yearly Rent of 20 *s.* *Fulk Paganel* ſucceeded *W. Fitz-Auſculph* in the Enjoyment of *Dudley-Caſtle* and all other his Lands, and his Son *Gervaſe* paſ-

ſed this and ſome other of his Lordſhips over to be held by Military Service to *Peter de Bermingham*, who is certify'd 12 *Hen.* 2. to have held nine Knights Fees *de veteri Feoffmento* of him. This *Peter* being Sewer to *Gervaſe Paganel*, had a Caſtle ſtanding near the Church here, and by the Grant of the ſame King had a weekly Market here upon *Thurſday*, with the Privileges of Thol, Theam, *&c.* to him and his Heirs. All which were confirm'd to *William* his Son, by K. *Richard* I. Out of this Family came the *Birmichams* of *Ireland*, of whom was *John de Bermicham*, who by his ſingular Valour and Conduct, when *Edward de Brus* raiſed a Rebellion there, and cauſed himſelf to be crown'd King of it, ſuppreſſed it, ſlaying the ſaid *Edward*, and routing all his Party, for which ſignal Service he was created by K. *Edward* II. Earl of *Loveth*, as his Poſterity continues.

Of this Family of *Birmichams*, who continued long Lords of this Town, we muſt not paſs over what they have done to advance its Advantage, *viz.* *William*, the Son and Heir of the laſt *William*, procured a Charter for a Fair to be annually held here, for the Space of four Days, beginning on the Eve of *Aſcenſion-Day*; he alſo, after ſome Conteſt with *Roger de Somery*, Baron of *Dudley*, came to an Agreement with him to pay him Service for eight Knights Fees and an half, and appear twice a-year at his *Michaelmas* and *Eaſter* Courts at *Dudley*; but at length ſiding with the Barons againg King *Henry* III. he was ſlain in the Battle of *Eveſham*, and this, with his other Eſtates, was thereby forfeited; but by the Statute called, *Dictum de Kenilworth*, they being liable to a Compoſition, *William de Bermicham*, his Son and Heir, made the Satisfaction requir'd, and recover'd the Poſſeſſion of them. He, 11 *Edw.* I. obtain'd a Charter of Free-Warren throughout his Demeſne Lands here. He, upon a *Quo Warranto* brought againſt him for exerciſing the former Privileges upon this Lordſhip, exhibited King *Henry* II's Charter for his Market, Fair, and Free-Warren, *&c.* and was allow'd them. This Sir *William* dy'd before 32 *Edw.* I. as appears from this, that *Iſabel* his Widow then preſented to the Church. From him deſcended another *William*, whoſe Bailiffs diſtraining certain Inhabitants of *Bromergrove* and *Norton* for Toll in his Market here, they were ſued for ſo doing, and the People of thoſe Places proving their Towns to be ancient Demeſne belonging to the Crown, they were acquitted, and the Bailiffs order'd to pay Coſts. His Son *William* had many Employments conferred upon him, but none relating to this Place; we paſs to his Son *Fulk*, who was a Knight, and ſerved as Knight of the Shire for this County in two Parliaments held at *Weſtminſter*. To him ſucceeded *John* his Son, who was alſo a Knight; he was Sheriff twice for this County and *Leiceſterſhire*, and Knight for this County in a Parliament at *Northampton*, and two at *Weſtminſter*. After his Death (of which we know not the certain Time) his Widow *Elizabeth* held this Lordſhip in Dower, tho' his Brother Sir *Thomas* had his Reſidence here, and was as often Repreſentative of this County in divers Parliaments at *Weſtminſter* and *Glouceſter* as his Anceſtors had been, and ſo were *William* and *Thomas* his Succeſſors. *Edward de Birmicham*, the laſt of the Male Line of this Family, was but three Years old at his Father's Death, and was therefore in Ward to King *Henry* VII. who granted the Care of his Perſon and Lands to *Edward* Lord *Dudley*, of whom his Mother bought it, and ſold it to Serjeant *Coningsby*. Being of Age, he happen'd unfortunately to live under the Inſpection of Sir *John Dudley* (afterwards Earl of *Warwick*, and Duke of *Northumberland*) who having got into the Inheritance of *Dudley-Caſtle*, had a great Mind to this Lordſhip, which he knew would not be ſold by the preſent Owner, becauſe it had been the Seat of his Family ſome hundreds of Years, whereupon he contriv'd with ſome of his Servants to watch when Mr. *Birmicham* rode out, and having ſent one of them before, came up with him, and riding a-while with him, 'till they overtook their Confederate, whom they pretended to rob, and ride away.

Mr.

Mr. *Bermicham* being in their Company, was taken and profecuted for the Robbery, and being in Danger of Death, was adviſed by ſome ſet on Work, to make Sir *John Dudley* his Friend to ſave his Life, which was at length agreed on and done, by giving up this Manor of *Bermicham* to him, upon Condition, that Mr. *Bermicham* and his Wife ſhould have an Annuity of 40 *l.* a Year paid them for Life, and ſo Sir *John* was put in Poſſeſſion of it, tho' he had not the Grant fully made to him 'till nine Years after, *viz.* 37 *Hen.* 8. before which Time he was made Viſcount *Liſle*; but he did not long enjoy this and his other unlawful Acqueſts, for being attainted and beheaded, 1 *Mary* 1. that Queen gave the Inheritance of this Lordſhip thereby eſcheated to her, to *Thomas Marrow*, Eſq; whoſe Poſterity were Lords of it in 1640, or thereabouts.

The preſent State of this Town is this: It is very populous, and ſwarms with Inhabitants, but moſt of them of the meaner Sort, which ſerve for carrying on the Trade of Iron-Works, for which they are ſuch ingenious Artificers, that their Performances in Iron and Steel are admir'd not only at Home, but in Foreign Parts. We hear nothing here but the Noiſe of Hammers and Anvils, which Gain makes the ſweeteſt Muſick to the People of it. The lower Part of the Town is very Watery, but the upper is ſtored with many handſome Buildings. The Market and Fair are above accounted for.

In the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. *An.* 37. here was a Gild (erected 16 *Rich.* 2. by the Inhabitants of the Town, under the Name of the Bailiffs and Commonalty of *Birmicham* to the *Holy Croſs*) conſiſting of Men and Women of that Town and the neighbouring Villages, under a Maſter and Wardens, with a Chantry of Prieſts, to celebrate Divine Service in the Church of St. *Martin*, for the Souls of the Founders and all the Fraternity, then valued at 31 *l.* 2 *s.* 10 *d. per Ann.* which being diſſolved 5 *Edw.* 6. was at the Suit of the Inhabitants aſſigned by that King to *William Simons*, Gent. and divers others of this Place, and their Succeſſors, to be choſen at the Death or Departure of any of them out of the Town, for the Maintenance of a Free Grammar School, to be call'd, *The Free Grammar School of King* Edward VI. for the Education and Inſtruction of Children in Grammar for ever, by a School-maſter and Uſher under him, to be held of the King his Heirs and Succeſſors, as of his Caſtle of *Kenilworth*, in free and common Socage, paying 20 *s.* yearly into the Court of Augmentations at *Michaelmas*.

The Church of this Place, dedicated to St. *Martin*, was a Rectory, and was all along in the Patronage of the *Birmichams*, 'till it was extorted from them by Sir *John Dudley*, as is above-related. In it was a Chantry, call'd *Clodſhale's* Chantry, founded by *Walter de Clodſhale*, 4 *Edw.* 3. (who for that End obtain'd a Licenſe from *William de Birmicham*, then chief Lord of the Fee, and the King) at the Altar of Our Lady in this Church, giving to it 4 Meſſuages, 20 Acres of Land, and 18 *d.* Rent, all lying in this Town, for the Maintenance of one Prieſt to celebrate Maſs for him the ſaid *Walter*, and *Agnes* his Wife, their Anceſtors, and all the Faithful deceas'd. And again in 21 *Edw.* 3. *Richard Clodſhale*, their Son and Heir, gave 5 Meſſuages, 10 Acres of Land, and 10 *s.* in Money yearly Rent, lying alſo in this Town, for the Support of another Prieſt, to celebrate Divine Service at the ſame Altar, for the good Eſtate of him the ſaid *Richard*, and *Alice* his Wife, in this World during their Lives, and for their Souls after their Departure from hence; as alſo for the Souls of his Father and Mother, *Fouke de Bermicham* and *Joan* his Wife, and all the Faithful, deceas'd. Upon the Diſſolution of theſe Chantries, 1 *Edw.* 6. they were divided, and the Lands of the firſt, then valued at 6 *l. per Ann.* ſold to *Kenelm* and *John Throkmorton*, Eſqrs. and the latter, valued at 5 *l.* 15 *s.* 11 ½ *d. per Ann.* granted out of the Crown to *William Morice* of *Cheping-Onger* in *Eſſex*, &c. In this Church are three large Monuments of the *Bermichams* with their Effigies upon them, one of which is Croſs-legg'd and

in

in Armour; and in the Windows are many Arms of divers Families.

This Town hath the Honour of giving the Title of Baron to

Humble, Lord *Ward*, of *Birmicham*. He was the Son of Sir *William Ward*, a wealthy Goldſmith and Jeweller to Queen *Mary*, Conſort of King *Charles* I. who ſent that King conſiderable Supplies of Money in his Troubles, and having married *Frances*, Siſter and Heir to *Edward* Lord *Dudley*, was created Lord *Ward* of this Place, *March* 23, 1643. He dy'd in 1670, and left Iſſue by his ſaid Wife *Frances*,

Edward his Son and Succeſſor, who after his Mother's Death in 1701, ſucceeded alſo to the Barony of *Dudley*, and ſo became Lord *Dudley* and *Ward*, who by his Wife *Frances*, Daughter of Sir *William Brereton*, left

William his Son and Heir, who by *Frances* the Daughter of *William Dylke* of *Maxtock* Caſtle in this County, Eſq; left,

Edward his Son and Heir, who dy'd in 1704, under Age, leaving his Wife, *Diana*, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Howard* of *Alſted* in *Surrey*, bigg with Child of the preſent

Edward Lord *Dudley* and *Ward*. She dy'd in 1709, much lamented.

Coleſhil, ſo called from its Situation upon an Hill on the South-ſide of the River *Cole*. It was one of thoſe Towns which we call *Ancient Demeſne*, becauſe *Edward* the Confeſſor, and King *William* the Conqueror held it in their own Hands at the Time that Domeſday-Book was made, wherein it is rated at three Hides, with a Church and Mill, ten Burgeſſes in *Tamworth*, and Woods three Miles in Length and two in Breadth. How it was alienated from the Crown, we find not; but that it was ſo, appears in this, That it was bought by *Jeffrey Clinton*, of ſome Perſon to whom it was given. His Son *Jeffrey* left it to *Osbert* his Kinſman, in whoſe Family it continu'd from King *Henry* II's Time to King *Edward* III's. This *Osbert*, who is ſometimes called *Osbert de Colſhill*, left it to *Osbert* his Son, who obtained a Charter of King *John*, *Reg.* 9. for a weekly Market on Sunday, and a Fair yearly for two Days, *viz.* on the Eve and Feaſt of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*, *June* 29. He was in Arms againſt King *John*, but returning to his Loyalty, 1 *Hen.* 3. had his Lands reſtor'd to him. His Heir was *Thomas de Clinton*, a Man of fair Poſſeſſions, and of great Reputation in his Country, for he was Juſtice of Aſſize and Gaol-delivery in this County, Eſcheator, *&c.* He obtained a Charter of Free-Warren in all his Demeſne Lands here, 38 *Hen.* 3. His Son *John* inherited this Lordſhip after him. He adher'd to the rebellious Barons againſt King *Henry*, and held out the Caſtle of *Kenilworth* againſt him, for which his Lands were ſeized; but ſoon recover'd by the Statute called *Dictum de Kenilworth*, and afterward was in ſuch Eſteem for his Fidelity, that he was put in Commiſſion for Gaol-delivery at *Warwick*, *&c.* 20 *Edw.* 1. He was intomb'd in an Arch of the Wall in *Colſhil* Church, of which he had the Advowſon, and there lieth croſs Legg'd, becauſe he had taken upon him the Croſs to ſerve in the *Holy Land*. His Succeſſor in this Manor, was his Son *John*, who was afterwards made a Knight, and was conſtituted one of the Conſervators of the Peace in this County, and was more than once in the *Scotch* Wars with King *Edward* I. He left *John* his Son and Heir, who was alſo knighted; but dying, left only one Daughter and Heir *Joan*, who was within Age at her Father's Death, and after marry'd to

Sir *John Montfort*, and ſo brought this Lordſhip into his Family; upon which Account he made it his Seat and Reſidence. He was the illegitimate Son of *Peter de Montfort* of *Beldeſert* in this County; but being a Perſon of Worth and Courage, was one of the Knights of Shire for this County, in the Parliament at *Weſtminſter*, 35 *Edw.* 3. and afterward being ſent a Commander into *France* with a few *Engliſh*, encounter'd *Charles de Blois*, with near thrice his Number, ſlew him, and near a Thouſand more, and took many Priſoners. His Heir and Succeſſor was Sir *Baldwin de Montfort*, but his Wi-

dow *Joan* held this Lordſhip in Dower for Life, and did what ſhe could to ſettle it upon her Iſſue by two other Husbands, Sir *Henry Griffith* and Sir *John Sutton*; but that notwithſtanding, it return'd to Sir *Baldwin*, or his Son and Heir *William*, who had two Wives, *Margaret*, by whom he had Sir *Baldwin Montfort*, and other Sons, and *Joan*, by whom he had Sir *Edmund Montfort*, on whom, ſhe, by much Importunity, prevail'd to ſettle this Lordſhip, and diſinherit Sir *Baldwin*; and to make it the more ſecure, the Duke of *Buckingham* was enfeoff'd with it for her and her Son's Uſe. Sir *Baldwin* believing it his Right, enter'd a Suit of Law for it, but was kept out of it by the Duke of *Buckingham*'s Intereſt, and made to give Bond of 1000 *l.* not to moleſt them. Sir *Baldwin*, thus depriv'd of a great Part of his Eſtate, and becoming in the mean Time a Widower, betook himſelf to a Religious Life, and made over the reſt of his Eſtate to his Son *Simon*, reſerving an Allowance for himſelf during Life. *Simon* his Son was a Servant in the Court to Queen *Katharine*, Wife of King *Henry* V. and retained in Counſel to *Richard Nevill* Earl of *Warwick*, 35 *Hen.* 6. He finding that this Manor was kept from him by a Feoffment made to the Duke of *Bucks*, made the like Feoffment to the Earl of *March*, who coming to the Throne after the Battle of *Northampton*, in which the Duke of *Bucks* was ſlain, *Simon* obtained a Releaſe from that King of this Manor, which was forfeited by the Duke's Attainder, and ſo came into Poſſeſſion of it. *Simon* was in great Eſteem all King *Edward* IV's Reign, was Sheriff of this County, and *Leiceſterſhire*, ſerved the King in *France* with five Spears and ſixty Archers, was Lieutenant of the *Iſle of Wight*, in Commiſſion for the Peace; but being executed 10 *Hen.* 7. for aſſiſting *Perkin Warbeck* with Money, his Eſtates were confiſcated, and this Manor was given by that King to

Simon Digby, Deputy to *John* Earl of *Oxford*, who then brought that unhappy Gentleman to his Trial, in which he deny'd not the Fact, being perſwaded that *Warbeck* was the real Son of King *Edward* IV. as many others were, to whoſe Family he was a firm Friend. This *Simon Digby* was the Son of Sir *Everard Digby* of *Tilton* in *Leiceſterſhire*, Kt. whoſe Family had flouriſhed there from King *Henry* II's Time; and in the Conteſt for the Crown, between the Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*, adhered to the latter, but this *Simon* ſeeing that the Houſe of *York* prevail'd, carry'd himſelf ſo loyally to King *Edward* IV. that he gave him Ten Pounds a Year out of *Retford* Mills in *Nottinghamſhire*, and the Foreſterſhip of *Thornwood* for his faithful Services; but no ſooner did the Earl of *Richmond* appear, but he with his ſix Brethren came into his Intereſts, and fought ſtoutly for him in *Boſworth Field* againſt King *Rich.* III. The Earl of *Richmond* being by this Victory raiſed to the Throne by the Name of King *Henry* VII. as all his Brethren obtained a ſuitable Reward, ſo more eſpecially did this *Simon*, who was made Steward of all the Lands in *Rutlandſhire*, lately belonging to the Duke of *Clarence*, and of *Bedale* in *Yorkſhire*; and among other Things was granted the Foreſterſhip of *Thornwood*, and Manors of *Rarysbury* in *Micham* in *Surrey*, and this of *Colſhil*. After this, he was in Commiſſion for the Peace for this County, and for Gaol-delivery in *Warwick*, and was Sheriff for this County and *Leiceſterſhire*, and dying 12 *Hen.* VIII. was bury'd in the Chancel of this Church, in a Tomb which he had made for himſelf in his Life-time. *Reginald Digby* was his Son and Heir; *Alice* his Widow ſurviv'd him, and by her Will, gave a Meſſuage in *Colſhil* of the yearly Value of 38 *s.* and 8 *d.* and a Rent of 6 *s.* and 8 *d.* iſſuing out of other Lands, as alſo one Acre of Land in *Cole Mead* (all within the Manor of *Colſhill*) to be diſtributed every Day in the Year immediately after high Maſs at the End of the Altar, where 'tis ſung, to a Child, Male or Female, that ſhall kneel down there, and ſay five *Pater Noſters*, five *Aves*, and a *Creed* for the Soul of *Simon Digby* her late Husband, her Children's, and all Chriſtian's Souls a Penny in

in Silver Sterling. The Child muſt be one of the Houſholders of the Pariſh, and under nine Years of Age, and the Houſes taken in their Order: And to the Dean for hearing them, himſelf ſaying at the ſame Time a *Pater Noſter*, *Ave*, and *Creed*, for the ſame Souls, 6 *s.* 8 *d.* yearly, *&c.* But this Bequeſt being accounted Superſtitious, was diſanull'd, and falling to the Crown, was purchaſed by the Inhabitants of the Town, and ſettled to maintain a School, and give to ſuch Children (a Penny a Piece) as ſhould repair to the Church, and ſay the Lord's Prayer to the Clerk every Morning at 10 o' Clock, *&c.*

Reginald Digby, abovemention'd, *John* his Son and Heir, and *George Digby* his Son, have nothing peculiar to them to be taken Notice of, but that being Gentlemen of a ſuperior Rank in this County, they bore the publick Employments of Sheriffs, Juſtices of Peace, and Commiſſioners upon great Occaſions. *George* began to riſe, being made a Knight by the Earl of *Leiceſter* at the Siege of *Zutphen* in *Flanders*, 28 *Elizabethæ*, as was his Son *Robert* at *Dublin*, by *Robert* Earl of *Eſſex*, 38 *Elizabethæ*. He marry'd *Lætice*, Daughter and Heir of *Gerald* Earl of *Kildare* in *Ireland*, whoſe Son and Heir *Robert*, having a great Eſtate in that Kingdom of his Mother's Inheritance, was by King *James* I. created Lord *Digby* of *Geaſhill*, where he had a Caſtle, and his Poſterity enjoy that Honour. *John* alſo, the fourth Son of the ſaid *George*, and *Lætice*, being a Perſon of extraordinary Parts, was employ'd by the ſame King in the Embaſſy into *Spain*, to promote a Marriage between Prince *Charles* and the *Infanta*; for which End, he was created Lord *Digby* of *Sherburne* in *Dorſetſhire*, and four Years after, Earl of *Briſtol*. He is ſaid to have underſtood Embaſſador-Craft better than any Man in his Time; but his Quarrel with the Duke of *Buckingham* loſt him King *Charles* I's Favour, ſo that he was forced to leave the Court, and ſeat himſelf in the Country, where he grew very popular. King *Charles* in his Diſtreſs thought fit to take his Advice, but it did neither of them any Good. *Robert* Lord *Digby* obtained 20 *Jac.* I. a new Charter for a weekly Market upon *Wedneſday*, and two Fairs yearly, one upon St. *Mark*'s Day, *April* 25, and the other on St. *Matthew*, *Sept.* 21, becauſe the Market and Fair granted by King *John* were diſcontinu'd.

Dugdale, from an ancient Writing, laying out the Bounds of a certain Wood, wherein are theſe Words, *A quercu, qui vocatur Quercus Caſtelli*, obſerves, that there had been anciently a Caſtle in this Town, which he ſuppoſeth to have ſtood in a Field on the North-ſide of the Town call'd *Grimeſhill-Field*, becauſe there have of late Times been dug up there Foundations of Buildings, among which a Piece of *Roman* Copper Coin was found, having on the one Side the Head of the Emperor *Trajan*, with a Laurel about it, and on the other Side *Piety*, with her Head vail'd, and her Right Hand ſtretch'd out, with an Altar before her, which is a Sign that there hath been ſome notable Fort or Caſtle there; and the more, becauſe of its high Situation.

The Church here, dedicated to St. *Peter*, was anciently given to the Nuns of *Mergate* in *Bedfordſhire*, and a Vicar was endowed out of it in King *Henry* III's Time; but in *Edw.* I's Reign *John de Clinton*, ſen. claimed the Advowſon, and commenced a Suit about it with the Nuns, who by giving him an hundred Marks, put an End to the Suit, and ſecur'd it to themſelves. The Vicars of this Place were uſually the Rural Deans for this Part of the County. They were made by the Archbiſhop or Biſhop, and their Buſineſs was to be Confeſſors to the Parſons and inferior Clergy, who were aſham'd to confeſs to the Deans. The Steeple of this Church was much hurt with Lightening, 4 *Ed.* 6. and though it was repair'd by the Inhabitants, who ſold a Bell to do it, yet it wanted 15 Foot of the Height and much of the Beauty of the former.

In the Church are divers remarkable Monuments. 1. For ſome of the Family of *Clintons*, *viz.* One under an Arch on the

the South-ſide of the Church, the Statue in its full Proportion, in a Coat of Mail, or other Armour, Croſs-legg'd; and another under an Arch on the North-ſide, in the like Poſture, and ſo accoutred. 2. Four fine Altar Monuments, with large Effigies upon them, of *Simon Digby*, Eſq; and *Alice* his Wife, who dy'd in 1519; *John Digby*, Eſq; and *Anne* his Wife, who dy'd in 1558; *Reginald Digby*, Eſq; and *Anne* his Wife, who dy'd in 1549; and *George Digby*, Eſq; who dy'd in 1586, all in the Chancel; and many Arms of divers Families both in the Church and Chancel Windows. 3. Several Monumental Inſcriptions upon the Walls of the Church, for *Simon Digby*, *Humfrey Grevil*, and *William Riddel*, *Grace Strelly*, and *John* her Son, *Iſabel Riddel*, and *Jane Blithe*; and in the Chancel, for *William Abel*, Vicar of the Church, who dy'd in 1500, and *John Fenton*, LL. B. Vicar of this Church, and Official of *Coventry*, who dy'd 1566.

Nun-Eaton, ſo call'd after the Erection of the Nunnery, (of which by and by) but before only *Eaton*, from *Ea*, ſignifying Water in old *Engliſh*, becauſe it is ſituate on a Rivulet, and *Ton*, or Town. It was the Lordſhip and Eſtate of one *Harding* before the *Norman* Invaſion, but after the Conqueſt it was given to Earl *Alberic*, (the Progenitor of the *Veres* Earls of *Oxford*.) He dy'd before the General Survey was made by that King, and therefore being ſeiz'd with his other Eſtates into the King's Hands, was committed to the keeping of *Jeffrey de Wine*. It is ſaid in that Record, that it contain'd 26 Carucates of Land, one Mill, a Meadow of 20 Acres, and Woods two Miles in Length, and a Mile and half in Breadth. At the ſame Time *R. de Olgi* held three Hides of Land in this Place, and Woods a Mile in Length, and as much in Breadth, which were the Inheritance of one *Alwine* in King *Edward the Confeſſor's* Time; when this Lordſhip was beſtow'd upon *Robert* Earl of *Mallent* and *Leiceſter*, we know not particularly, but need not doubt, but it was one of the 64 given him by the Conqueror; but however that be, it is certain, that he was in Poſſeſſion of it before the Death of King *Henry* I. and left it to his Son *Robert*, ſurnam'd *Boſſu*, with the Earldom of *Leiceſter*. This *Robert*, in King *Stephen's* Time, founded a goodly Monaſtery here, for Nuns of the *Benedictine* Order, as thoſe at St. *Ebraud* in *Normandy* were. His Counteſs *Amice* became a Nun in it, and was there bury'd. He endow'd it plentifully, and beſides many other Lands, gave them this whole Lordſhip of *Eaton*, except ſome ſmall Parcels in the Hamlets before given to the Canons of *Leiceſter*, and the Nuns of *Caſa Dei* in *France*.

The Nuns of this Place having the Juriſdiction of it ſettled upon them, obtain'd a Grant of a weekly Market on *Tueſday*, 10 *Hen.* 3. to endure 'till the King ſhould be of Age, and then it was alter'd upon ſome Reaſons to *Saturday*, as it now continues. With the Market, the Town encreas'd with Inhabitants, which made it neceſſary to rebuild and enlarge their Church, which the King encourag'd by giving them towards the Fabrick ten Oaks out of *Kenilworth* Woods, and the next Year fifteen out of *Cank-Foreſt*. Some Years after this, *viz.* 23 *Hen.* 3. they procur'd a Grant of a Charter for a yearly Fair for four Days, beginning on the Invention of the *Holy Croſs*, *May* 3. The Rectory of the Pariſh Church of this Place, which had been appropriated to the Monaſtery of *Lyra* in *Normandy*, but upon the Diſſolution of the Priories alien, 3 *Hen.* 5. had been ſettled by that King on the *Carthuſian* Monks of *Shena*, when he founded that Monaſtery, was given theſe Nuns by the Prior and Convent there, 38 *Hen.* 6. and was held by them 'till the Diſſolution of their Houſe, which being one of the greater Monaſteries was not done 'till 31 *H.* 8. Being ſo in the King's Hands, the Site of it, with all the Lands in this County, was given to Sir *Marmaduke Conſtable*, Knt. who was then his Servant, and ſoon after ſold Part of them, but kept this Manor, and the Site of it, with other Lands, which he left to his Son *Robert*, 2 *Eliz.* He having purchaſed the Reverſion

ſion of that Prince, and ſettled them on his Heirs General, *Reg.* 6. ſold them to Sir *Ambroſe Cave*, Knt. who left them, *Reg.* 10. to *Margaret* his Daughter and Heir, then the Wife of *Henry Knolls*, who leaving only two Daughters and Heirs, marry'd to the Lord *Paget* and Sir *Henry Willoughby*, they were divided between them.

Here is a Free-School, founded 6 *Ed.* 6. by the Inhabitants of the Town, to whom that King gave for that purpoſe three Cloſes of Ground lying within the Liberties of *Coventry*, which had before belong'd to *Trinity-Gild* in that City, and were then valued at 10 *l.* 15 *s.* 8 *d. per Annum*, to be held of the Crown as belonging to the Manor of *Eaſt-Greenwich* in Socage.

The Church is a Vicarage, dedicated to St. *Nicholas*, and before the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries, the Patronage was in the Monks and Nuns, to whom the appropriated Tythes belong'd; but ſince the Diſſolution hath been in the Crown, which hath preſented to it ever ſince the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign. In this Church was a Chantry, founded by one *John Leek*, 23 *Hen.* 7. for one Prieſt, to celebrate Divine Service for his good Eſtate during his Life in this World, and after his Death for the Health of his Soul, as alſo of his Parents, Benefactors, and all the Faithful deceas'd. When it was diſſolv'd we find not. It was founded in a Chapel of his Building. The only remarkable Monument in the Church is for Sir *Marmaduke Conſtable* above-mention'd, who dy'd in 1560.

Horeſton-Grange is a Part of the Lordſhip of *Nun-Eaton*, and did anciently belong to the Nuns of that Place. It contain'd ſix Carucates of Land, and was paſt with the Monaſtery to Sir *Marmaduke Conſtable*, Knt. 32 *Hen.* 8. who ſold the Grange itſelf and ſome of the Lands to one *John Fiſher*, Eſq; who dying ſeiz'd of them, 21 *Eliz.* left them to his two Coſins and Heirs *Katharine Norwood*, Widow, and *Anne* the Wife of *Richard Wolriche*; but the Lands call'd *Horeſton-Fields* with *Horeſton-Wood*, were ſold by *Robert* Sir *Marmaduke*'s Heir, to *Stephen Hales*, Eſq; 4 *Eliz.* in whoſe Family they may yet be.

Mr. *John Inett*, Vicar of this Pariſh, is the only Perſon of Note belonging to it: He was a worthy Divine, and having lived ſome Years in good Repute in this Place, was at length inſtall'd Chantor of the Cathedral Church of *Lincoln* in 1681, and after ſome Time became Reſidentiary thereof. He hath publiſh'd an Aſſize Sermon, and *A Guide to the Devout Chriſtian*, in three Parts; printed at *London*, the firſt in 1681, and the other in 1688.

Sutton Cofield, or *Colfield*, call'd *Sutton*, i. e. *South-Town*, from its Situation Southerly of the City of *Lichfield*. In *Edward the Confeſſor*'s Days, *Edwin* Earl of *Mercia*, was Owner of it; but after the *Norman* Invaſion, the Conqueror held it in his own Hands, as appears by the General Survey, wherein it is rated at eight Hides of Land, the Woods extending two Miles in Length and one in Breadth included. But it continued in the Crown no longer than King *Henry* I's Reign, for we find, that that Prince paſſed it away in Exchange for the Manors of *Hocham per Langham* in *Rutlandſhire*, to *Roger de Newburgh* Earl of *Warwick*, *Habendum & tenendum dicto Comiti, & Hæredibus ſuis cum omni Libertate & Regalitate, cum Libero Chaceo inter Tame & Bourne, &c.* which ſhews, that the Chace belonging to the Manor extended itſelf beyond the Bounds of the County, as well as into other Lordſhips within it. The Earls of *Warwick* after this, were ſo jealous of any Encroachments upon their Juriſdiction in it, that the Lord *Baſſet* of *Drayton* having erected a Park within the Precincts of the Chace, was oblig'd to give *Walran* Earl of *Warwick*, and his Succeſſors, two Deer yearly for the quiet Enjoyment of it, and the Lords of the Manors within the Bounds of it were forced to procure Licenſes to hunt in their own Lands and Demeſne, *&c.* yet not excluſive of himſelf there, and becauſe his Deer being hunted, ſometimes fled into *Kanc-Wood*, which was the King's Foreſt, the Earl obtain'd a Licenſe of the King to purſue

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them thither, and there to kill them, and bring them away without any Diſturbance from the King's Verderers, or other Officers of that Foreſt.

After *Waleran* Earl of *Warwick*, his Son *Henry*, and Grandſon *Thomas*, were Lords of this Manor; after whoſe Death *Ela* his Counteſs had it aſſigned for her Dower, ſhe obtain'd a ſpecial Charter of Free-Warren in all her Demeſne Lands here for Life, and after her Deceaſe, as the Earldom, ſo this, and all other the Eſtates of Earl *Thomas* paſſed to *Margery* his Siſter, for want of Iſſue-Male. She marry'd *John Marſhall*, Brother of *William* Earl of *Pembroke*; but he dying ſo ſoon after *Thomas* Earl of *Warwick*, that his Wife was not gotten into Poſſeſſion of her Brother's Eſtate, was not Earl of *Warwick*, ſhe after marry'd *John de Pleſſets*, who was in her Right Earl of *Warwick*, but having no Iſſue by her, her Aunt *Alice*, the Wife of *William Mauduit*, was her Heir, and brought the Title of Earl to him. Her Son *William* ſucceeded in her Right, but leaving no Iſſue, *William de Beauchamp*, who had marry'd *Iſabel* his Siſter, became Earl of *Warwick*, and being Lord of this Manor, claim'd by Preſcription Court-Leet, Aſſize of Bread, *&c.* and was allow'd them. To this *William* ſucceeded *Guy de Beauchamp* in the Earldom of *Warwick* and this Manor, who 28 *Edw.* 1. procured a Charter for a weekly Market on *Tueſday*, and a Fair yearly on the Eve of the *Holy Trinity* and three Days following; but it ſeems as if the Market did not turn to Account, or rather were diſcontinued, becauſe *Thomas de Beauchamp*, 27 *Edw.* 3. obtain'd another Charter for it to be kept on the ſame Day, with the Addition of another Fair on the Eve and Day of St. *Martin*. This Lordſhip continu'd thus in the Family of the *Beauchamps* 'till the Reign of King *Henry* VI. when with the Earldom it came to *Richard Nevill* Earl of *Salisbury* in Right of *Anne* his Wife, but he deſerting the Family of *York* after he had ſet *Edward* on the Throne, and being ſlain in fighting for the *Lancaſtrians*, his Eſtate was taken from his Wife, 14 *Ed.* 4. and ſettled on her Daughters *Iſabel* and *Anne*, as it continu'd, 'till K. *Henry* VII. reſtor'd it to her for Life. In theſe turbulent Times the Market here was utterly forſaken, and the Town almoſt quite ruin'd, the Manor-Houſe being pull'd down almoſt by an Officer of the King's, as it continu'd 'till *John Herman* alias *Veiſy*, Biſhop of *Exeter*, a Native of it, bearing a ſingular Affection to it as ſuch, and having obtain'd of King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 19. certain Parcels of Incloſure, called *More-crofts* and *Heath-yards*, and above forty Acres of Waſte, with a Licenſe to incloſe it, proceeded further to advance the Good of the Town, for he procured the next Year Letters Patent for the making it a Corporation, by the Name of a Warden and 24 Aſſiſtants, with a Steward, Serjeant at Mace, Clerk of the Market, *&c.* as alſo a weekly Market on *Mondays*, and another Fair on St. *Simon* and St. *Jude*'s Day yearly, providing them alſo a Common-Hall for their Aſſemblies, and granting to them the whole Manor, Chace and Park to hold to them and their Succeſſors for ever in Fee-farm, at the Rent of 50 *l. per Annum.* And to render theſe his Benefactions more compleat, he built them a Priſon under the Hall, and a Market-houſe, paved their whole Town, ſtock'd their Park with Mares, Colts and Horſes, built two Iſles to their Church, and erected an Organ, deſtroy'd the Chace for the Benefit of the Poor, and gave a Meadow to the poor Widows. He built 51 Stone-Houſes, and began to ſet up the Cloathing-Trade in the Town, but it came to nothing. In his latter Days he built himſelf a fair Houſe in *More-crofts*, which he nam'd *More-Hall*, and lived there very hoſpitably to his Death, which happening here, he was bury'd in the Chancel under a fair Monument, having his Portraiture Mitred and Veſted on it, as it now remains. He was at his Death 103 Years old.

The ſame Biſhop *Veiſy*, out of a pious Regard to the publick Good and Benefit of this his native Place, made a Feoffment of divers Lands within the Precincts of this Pariſh, unto the Warden and Aſ-

ſiſtants, 35 *Hen.* 8. that with the Profits from thence ariſing, they ſhould find a learned Layman fit and skilful to teach Grammar and Rhetorick within the ſaid Pariſh, and if ſuch an One could not be found, then to provide Artificers to teach their Trades, paying Taxes for poor People, and portion Maidens. A Succeſſion of School-maſters was for a-while provided, probably in the Biſhop's Time, but afterwards they contriv'd to leaſe out the Lands at ſmall Rents to their Children, or Friends, that the School-maſter might not enjoy his Due, or if he did, not have ſufficient Grounds to queſtion the ſame; but at length one *John Michael* being choſen School-maſter, he diſcover'd the Fraud, and by a Decree of Chancery, when the Lord *Coventry* was Chancellor, obtain'd a Redreſs, and brought the Revenue to that Paſs, as to anſwer the Intent of the pious Founder.

The Church here dedicated to the *Holy Trinity* had in it a Chantry, founded by one *Thomas Broadmeadow*, for one Prieſt, to ſing Maſs and pray for the Soul of the ſaid *Thomas* and his Parents, valued 26 *H.* 8. at 5 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. per Ann.* and at the Diſſolution, *Reg.* 37. at 5 *l.* The Monuments found in it, *Anno* 1640, or thereabouts, (perhaps ſince defaced) are for *Hugh Herman* alias *Veiſy*, Brother and Heir of the Biſhop; *William Herman* alias *Veiſy*, and *Joan* his Wife, in the North Ile of the Church; Biſhop *Veiſy* himſelf, on the North-ſide of the Chancel, and in the adjoyning Window, beſides two Monumental Inſcriptions for *Agnes* the Daughter of *William Herman*, and *John Leveſon* and *Amicia* his Wife.

Hill, or *Hull*, and *Little Sutton*, are two ſmall Hamlets belonging to this Manor. They were anciently given to the Little Priory of *Canwell* ſituate on the Borders of this County, but within *Staffordſhire*, by one of the Earls of *Warwick*, but which of them we know not, yet antecedent to *Walteran* Earl of *Warwick*, for he confirm'd them to that Houſe, and *Hull* in his Grant is ſaid to contain three Yard-Lands, given, as he there ſays, by Earl *Roger* his Father. The Monks of that Houſe held them 'till the Diſſolution, 17 *Hen.* 8. when they were granted by the Name of the Manors of *Hull* and *Little Sutton*, together with the Houſe itſelf and the Lands thereunto belonging, to Cardinal *Wolſey*, who conferr'd them preſently upon his College, then call'd *Cardinal* College, but ſince *Chriſt-Church*, *Oxford*. There are alſo two other Hamlets belonging to this Lordſhip, *viz.* *Maney* and *Warmley*, of which we find no more.

Solihull, or *Solyhill*, which we add to the Market-Towns, not that it is at preſent ſuch, but that it is ſo letter'd in our Maps, and hath formerly been ſo, as the Hiſtory will ſhew. In *Domeſday-Book*, 'tis call'd *Ulverley*, and was before the Conqueſt poſſeſs'd by *Edwine* Earl of *Mercia*, and after it by one *Chriſtina*. It was then certify'd to contain eight Hides, and to have Woods four Miles in Length, and half a Mile in Breadth belonging to it, with a Church. From *Chriſtina* this Manor came to the Family of *Limeſie*, who had the Seat of their Barony here, and a Caſtle, of which there now remain no Proofs, but about an Acre of Ground moated round, and a Lane leading to it, call'd *Caſtle-Lane*. *Ralph de Limeſy* was the firſt Lord of this Place of his Family. He gave two Parts of the Tythes to the Church of *Piriſon* in *Hartfordſhire* when he founded it. From the *Limeſies*, after four Deſcents, it came by the Marriage of the Heireſs to *Hugh de Odingſells*, who gave it his younger Son *William de Odingſells*. *Solihull*, in his Time, was riſen out of *Ulverley*, and became ſo conſiderable a Place, that he procured a Charter of King *Henry* III. for a Market at it on *Wedneſday* every Week, and a Fair yearly on the Feaſt of St. *Alphage*, and for three Days after, that being the Saint to whom their Church was dedicated. He alſo, in the ſame King's Reign, *Anno* 34, obtain'd a Charter of Free-Warren for all his Demeſne Lands here; and being a devout Man, as well as Warlike, gave certain Lands in this Town, call'd *Hundeſhale*, to the Friers of *Thelesford* in this County. He left this Lordſhip (*inter alia*) to his Son *William*, who being made a Knight

for his Service in *Wales*, claim'd a Court Leet, Aſſize of Bread and Beer, Market, and Fair, *&c.* by Preſcription, and was allow'd them in this Place. He founded a Chantry in the Chapel of St. *Alphage*, and dy'd 23 *Edw.* 1. leaving *Edmund* his Son and Heir; but he alſo dying within a few Months after, his four Siſters became his Heirs. Upon the Diviſion among them, this Lordſhip was allotted to *Ela* the third Siſter, who being marry'd to Sir *Peter de Bermingham*, Knt. left it to her Son by him *John de Bermingham*, who being advanc'd to the Earldom of *Loveth* in *Ireland*, ſold it with the Advowſon of the Church to *John Hotham*, Biſhop of *Ely*, and his Heirs. The Biſhop finding the Market and Fair diſcontinued, obtain'd a new Charter, 13 *Edw.* 2. for a Market weekly on *Wedneſday*, and a Fair yearly for three Days on the Eve, Day and Morrow of St. *Peter ad Vincula*, *Auguſt* 1. as alſo for Free-Warren in all his Demeſne Lands here. Sir *John de Hothum*, Knt. inherited the Biſhop's Eſtates, but leaving no Iſſue-Male, this Lordſhip paſſed to *Anne* his Daughter, then marry'd to Sir *Hugh Deſpenſer*, by whoſe Heir-General it came to *Richard Beauchamp* of *Bergavenny*, Knt. and *Iſabel* his Wife, Siſter and Heir to the Lord *Deſpenſer*; but they held it not long, before King *Henry* IV. order'd his Eſcheator to ſeize it, whereby coming into the King's Hands, it was leaſed out for Years and Life to divers Perſons in that King's and his Succeſſors Reigns, 'till King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 5. for the ſignal Service done by *Thomas Howard* Earl of *Surrey* againſt the *Scots* in *Flodden-field*, gave him the Inheritance of it, with the Advowſon of the Church, and many other Lands, at the ſame Time that he made him Duke of *Norfolk*. His Son and Heir *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk* ſold it to *Edmund Knightley*, Eſq; and *Euſtace Kiteley*, Gent. for the Uſe of Sir *George Throgmorton*, Knt. from whom it is now come by divers intermediate Purchaſers to Sir *Simon Archer* of *Tamworth*, Knt. in whoſe Poſterity we ſuppoſe it to be.

The Church of this Town is dedicated to St. *Alphage*, and though *Hugh Deſpenſer* above-mention'd was bury'd in the Church of the Friers at *Stamford*, yet *Thomas Cullum*, Parſon of this Church, gave a fair Miſſale to it, that the Pariſhioners ſhould provide a Prieſt to celebrate Divine Service for one Year, for the Souls of Sir *Hugh* and *Iſabel* his Wife, as he by his Will ordain'd a Prieſt to do the ſame for two Years. In the Church are divers Monuments, and Monumental Inſcriptions, *viz.* for *Richard Greſwold* and *Alice* his Wife, who dy'd *Sept.* 17, 1537; *Thomas Greſwold*, and *Anne* his Wife, who dy'd *July* 8, 1577; *Thomas Dabridgcourt*, Eſq; and *Alice* his Wife, who dy'd *May* 12, 1601; *John Botiler*, a Lawyer, who dy'd in 1512; *Henry Hugford*, Gent. who dy'd *November* 13, 1592; *William Hawes* and *Urſula* his Wife, who dy'd in 1610; *William Hill*, Gent. and *Iſabel* his Wife, who dy'd *December* 6, 1549; and *William Plaſted* and *Elizabeth* his Siſter, with two Children, who dying of the ſame Diſeaſe, were bury'd together, *Sept.* 7, 1591.

William Stow, Prieſt and Parſon of this Pariſh, gave twelve Acres of Land and ſix Acres of Meadow to this Church, and the Rectors thereof for the Time being, for the finding of two Wax-Candles burning therein every Day at the Celebration of Maſs, and two Torches always at the Elevation of the Hoſt.

The Chantry founded by Sir *William de Odingſe's*, Knt. was ordain'd for one Prieſt to pray for the Souls of his Progenitors, himſelf, Children, and all the Faithful for ever, for the Maintenance of which he gave certain Houſes and Lands near St. *Alphage's* Well in this Lordſhip, and 3 *l. per Ann.* a Rent payable out of his other Lands. From this Gift it was called the Chantry of *Haliwell*. The Prieſt of this Chantry was to be preſented by Sir *William* and his Heirs, but inſtituted into it by the Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*. *Ralph Limeſi* and *Joan* his Wife, gave to it 5 Marks yearly Rent, and *William Hawes*, and ſome others, gave a Meſſuage and 40 Acres of Land; but this laſt being granted without the King's Licence, was ſeized by King *Henry* IV. and given to one *John Birkyn*, one of the Yeo-

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men of his Larder, which reduc'd the Revenue to ſo little, that no Prieſt would ſerve therein; whereupon *Thomas Greſwold* added a Rent of 60 *l. per Annum*, 16 *Hen.* 6. that there might be a Prieſt continually officiating there, to ſing Maſs for the good Eſtate of that King and himſelf, and for their Souls after their Departure hence, as alſo for the Souls of his Father and Mother, and all their Benefactors. The Chantry-Prieſt, in King *Henry* VIII's Reign, aſſiſted the Parſon in adminiſtring the Sacrament, becauſe the Pariſh was then ſo populous, that it yeilded 700 Communicants. Having thus finiſh'd the Market-Towns, we ſhall proceed to the Villages and Hamlets, *viz.*

Aleſley, or *Alleſley*, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of Sir *Baldwin Frevil*, Knt. whoſe Son and Heir *Baldwin* dying in his Minority, left his Eſtate to his three Siſters, to the eldeſt of whom *Elizabeth*, then marry'd to *Thomas Ferrers*, ſecond Son to *William* Lord *Ferrers* of *Groby*, this Lordſhip, upon the Partition, came in King *Henry* V's Reign.

Amington, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *Hugh Fitz-Richard*, who held it of the Earls of *Warwick* for half a Knight's Fee. His Poſterity enjoy'd it, 'till upon failure of Iſſue-Male, *Margaret* the Siſter and Heir of *Hugh*, Grandſon to the firſt *Hugh*, by her Marriage with *Osbert de Clinton*, carry'd it into his Family, which enjoy'd it many Succeſſions. *John de Clinton*, his Deſcendant, 13 *Edw.* 1. claimed by Preſcription divers Liberties and Privileges here, as Court-Leet, Aſſize of Bread and Beer, *&c.* which were allow'd, and his Son *John* obtain'd a Charter of Free-Warren for all his Demeſne Lands here, but in the Reign of King *Henry* VI. Sir *William Clinton* ſold a large Part of it to *William Repington*, whoſe Heirs at length became Lords of it, by the Grant of *Edward* Lord *Clinton* to *Francis Repington*, whoſe Poſterity enjoy'd it in 1640, or thereabouts.

Anſley, the Lordſhip of the Counteſs *Godeva* in *Edward the Confeſſor's* Reign; but being in the Hands of the Conqueror upon his Settlement, was farmed out to one *Nicholas*; and in the General Survey, where it is written *Hanſlei*, is join'd with *Hartſhill*, (there call'd *Ardreſhill*) and both valued at 5 *l.* was poſſeſſed by a Family, who having their Seat there, took their Sirname from it. From them, by the Female Heir, it came to *Culpeper*, of whoſe Family Sir *Alexander Culpeper* paſſed it to *John Luxford*, Gent. and after him *John de Gulpeper* his younger Son (on whom Sir *Alexander* had ſettled it) ſold it to *Robert* and *Edmund Wyethe* of *Loughborow* in *Leiceſterſhire*, who ſold it to *John Rampton* for 48 *l.* he ſold it to *George Wightman*, who mortgaged it to *William Glover*, who got a Releaſe of the whole from *Thomas Wightman* his Heir, 43 *Eliz.* From *William Glover*, afterwards Knighted, it paſſed to his Son Sir *Thomas*, who ſold it to *James Wightman* of *Brackman* in *Leiceſterſhire*, who paſſed it to *George Ludford* of this Place, Gent. whoſe Son enjoy'd it about the Middle of the laſt Century, and Poſterity may ſtill be Owners of it.

The Church dedicated to St. *Laurence*, was given to the Nuns of *Poleſworth* in King *John's* Time by *William de Hardreſhull*, and being appropriated, ſoon after there was a perpetual Vicarage aſſigned for ſerving the Cure, which being found too little, upon Complaint made to the Biſhop there was an Augmentation made of the fifth Sheaf of the Corn-Tythe throughout the whole Pariſh, to be deliver'd out of the Nun's Barn without Charge after they were gather'd in. In the Church is only one Grave-Stone, for *Joanna* the Wife of *Thomas Palmer* of *Stony-Stanton*, Gent. the Siſter of *William Bret* of this Place, Gent. who dy'd *Oct.* 31, 1380; and in the Window the Arms of *Hardreſhull*, *Manceter*, and *Botetourt*.

Brets-Hall is a Manor in this Pariſh, ſo called from the *Brets*, anciently Owners of it. *William Bret*, to whom *William de Hardreſhull*, Lord of *Anſley*, in King *Henry* III's Time, gave certain Lands, was the firſt that ſeated himſelf here, and his Son *William* grew ſo conſiderable that, 34 *Edw.* 3. he obtain'd of the Biſhop of the Dioceſe a Licence to have a private Oratory

Oratory to celebrate Divine Service for two Years. These *Brets* poſſeſſed this Seat above 200 Years, 'till the Beginning of King *Henry* IV's Reign, when by Daughters and Coheirs it paſſed to *George Harecourt* and *William Pouchin*, which laſt ſold his Part to *John Purefey*, whoſe Son *Michael* paſſed over his Intereſt to *John White* of *Busby* in *Leiceſterſhire*.

Monwode was anciently a Manor in this Pariſh, as it is call'd by Sir *John de Hardreſhull* in a Settlement he made 39 *Ed.* 3. and in the Records of later Times; but now there is nothing remaining of it, but a Piece of Waſte-Ground in the Skirts of the Pariſh, call'd *Monwode-Lee*, which only ſerves to point out to us where it was.

Aſton juxta Birmingham, ſo call'd to diſtinguiſh it it from another *Aſton* in this County, to which for the ſame Reaſon is added, *Cantlow*. This Village before the Conqueſt belonged to *Edwine* Earl of *Mercia*, but the victorious *Norman* in rewarding his Captains, beſtow'd this Manor *(inter alia multa)* upon *William Fitz-Auſculph*, whoſe Seat was at *Dudley-Caſtle* in *Staffordſhire*. It was certify'd, when the General Survey was taken, to contain eight Hides, with a Church and a Mill, as alſo Woods extending three Miles in Length, and half a Mile in Breadth, then held by one *Godmund*. *Gervaſe Paganel* was his Heir, who having no Iſſue, *Hawſe* his Siſter by Marriage, carry'd it to *R. Someri*, whoſe Son *Ralph* gave it *Thomas de Erdingtone*, and his Heirs, to be held of him the ſaid *Ralph* and his Heirs by the Service of a Pair of Gilt Spurs. *Henry de Erdingtone* his Grandſon, in the Reign of King *Edward* I. enfeoffed *Thomas de Maidenbach*, that King's Valet or Squire, with this Manor, and he being poſſeſſed of it, claim'd by Preſcription Aſſize of Bread, Court-Leet, *&c.* as alſo that all his Tenants within the Limits of *Taine* and *Bourne* ſhould be free from all Suits in the County and Hundred-Courts, and obtain'd a Charter of Free-Warren for himſelf and his Heirs in all his Demeſnes here. He was a Benefactor to the Apoſtle St. *Thomas*'s Hoſpital at *Birmicham*, by giving to it ten Acres of Heath lying within this Lordſhip, and dy'd without any Iſſue Male, ſo that his Eſtates were divided between his three Daughters and Heirs, of whom *Sibil* the ſecond, the Wife of *Adam de Grimeſarve*, had this Lordſhip for Part of her Share. She gave it her younger Son *John*, who dying Childleſs, *Maud* his Couſin became his Heir, and ſold it to *John atte Holt* of *Bermingham*, 40 *Edw.* 3.

This *John Holt* dy'd Childleſs, and *Walter* his Uncle became his Heir to this Eſtate. He underwent the Office of the King's Eſcheator for this County and *Leiceſterſhire*, (a Place of great Truſt in thoſe Days) 49 *Edw.* 3. and 1 *Rich.* 2. and was a Commiſſioner for levying and collecting a 15th and 10th granted to the King by Parliament. *Margery* his Wife ſurvived him, and though he had before his Death ſettled this Manor on her for Life, yet the better to ſecure it and other Eſtates to herſelf, ſhe enfeoffed *John of Gaunt* and others with it, by Reaſon of which King *Henry* IV. challenged a legal Title to it, which *William*, the younger Son of *Walter*, (a Perſon in great Favour with his Prince, for the good Services he had done and was likely to do) obſerving, obtain'd a Grant of it from the King for Life. This *William* dying without Iſſue, left *John* his Nephew his Heir, who finding that *Walter* had his Life only in this Lordſhip, obtain'd a Patent for it, 19 *Hen.* 6. with all the Liberties and Privileges thereto belonging, for himſelf and his Heirs, to be held of the Chief Lord of the Fee, and not of the King *in Capite*. This *John* was conſtituted Eſcheator for this County and *Leiceſterſhire* in 16 *Hen.* 6. and became afterwards a menial Servant to the ſaid King, who found him ſo faithful and diligent in his Place, that he for his ſo doing, made him Ranger of *Sutton-Chace*. To him ſucceeded two *Williams* and *Thomas*, which laſt was a learned Lawyer and Juſtice of *North-Wales*, and in Commiſſion for the Peace almoſt all King *Henry* VIII's Reign. He left *Edward* his Son and Heir, who was alſo a Juſtice of Peace and Sheriff in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign,

Reign. He dy'd 35 *Eliz.* and was ſucceeded by *Thomas* his Son and Heir, who was made Sheriff of this County, 42 *Eliz.* knighted by King *James* I. at that King's firſt coming into *England*, and afterward, *Reg.* 10. created a Baronet. He enclos'd a fair Park, and erected an Houſe in it far exceeding any in theſe Parts, for Beauty and State. In his Laſt Will and Teſtament he aſſign'd 300 *l.* for the Building of an Hoſpital in this Town, for five Men and five Women, appointing a Rent-Charge of 88 *l. per Annum* out of his Manor of *Erdington* for their Support. He dy'd in 1654, *Æt.* 83.

The Church of this Place, dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*, was given to the Monaſtery of *Newport-Paganel* (commonly call'd *Tikford* Priory) in *Buckinghamſhire*, by *Gervaſe Paganel* Baron of *Dudley*, and Lord of this Manor, and appropriated to the Monks there by *Richard Peche* Biſhop of the Dioceſe, which *Hubert* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* confirm'd, and *Giles de Erdington* ratify'd, 15 *Edw.* 3. for which he and his Heirs were to be partakers of their Prayers for ever. After this, in 38 *Hen.* 3. a Vicarage was ordain'd by *Roger de Weſeham* Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, with the Conſent of the Monks of *Newport-Paganel*, and *William de Kelkenny*, who was the Rector. By this Ordination it appears, that the Dean and Chapter of *Lichfield* was to receive 20 Marks out of the Rectory. The Nuns of *Catesby* in *Northamptonſhire* pretended a Title to the third Part of the Tythes belonging to this Church, but the Monks of *Tikford* recover'd them by a Writ of Right, and got a Confirmation from the King, 5 *Edw.* 3. Upon the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries, this Manor was, with the Priory of *Tikford*, given to Cardinal *Wolſey*, for the Endowment of his Colleges at *Oxford* and *Ipſwich*, which he had begun to erect, as he accordingly did, by ſettling this Lordſhip on the Dean and Canons of the firſt, and though King *Henry* VIII. took upon him the Honour of that Foundation, yet he took it not from the Foundation, but granted it to the Biſhop of *Lincoln* for their Uſe. In the Church are remakable, 1. The Chantry. 2. The Monuments. And 3. The Multitude of Arms and Inſcriptions. 1. The Chantry is call'd *Erdington*'s Chantry, becauſe it was founded by Sir *Thomas Erdington*, Knt. for one Prieſt, to celebrate Divine Service perpetually at the Altar of the Virgin *Mary*, for the good Eſtate of King *Henry* VI. the ſaid *Thomas* and his Wife during their Lives, and for their Souls after their Death, *&c.* After the Suppreſſion of the Chantries, 2 *Edw.* 6. this, with the Lands thereunto belonging, was given to *Richard Pallady*, Gent. and *Francis Foxall*, and their Heirs. 2. The Monuments, thoſe in *Erdington*'s Chancel are for ſeveral Knights of that Family; and in the Church, one a noble one, for one of the Family of *Bermicham* and his Wife; *William Holt*, Eſq; who dy'd in 1323; *Thomas Holt*, Eſq; Juſtice of *North-Wales*, who dy'd in 1443; *Walter Ardern*, Eſq; and *Eleanor* his Wife, who dy'd in 1502; and *Edward Holt*, and *Dorothy* his Wife, who dy'd in 1592. In the Chancel, *William Booth* of *Witton* in this County, who dy'd in 1610; and *William* his Son and Heir, who dy'd in 1637. 3. The Arms in the Windows are for the *Erdingtons*, *Somers's*, *Botetourts*, *Mohuns*, *Harcourts*, *&c.* The Inſcriptions are for the Friers of *Bromwich*, who built the Weſt Window; *Robert Maſſey*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, who erected a Window on the South-Side; *Walter Arden*, and *Eleanor* his Wife; *Henry Williams*, Vicar, who dy'd in 1603; *Olliph Boys*, deſcended of the *Kentiſh* Family of that Name; Sir *Edward Devereux*, and *Catharine* his Wife.

Attilborough, Part of the Lordſhip of *Nun-Eaton*, was at length totally poſſeſſed by the Nuns, as is evident from the Survey taken 26 *Hen.* 8. but the Inhabitants had a Chapel for Divine Service, to which there was allow'd anciently the Sum of 5 *l.* for the Maintenance of the Prieſt ſerving there. After the Diſſolution it was paſſed out of the Crown, 32 *H.* 8. to Sir *Marmaduke Conſtable*, but now 'tis united with the Lordſhip.

Ardbury,

Ardbury, hath no particular Account of it.

Auſley, an ancient Caſtle of the *Haſtings* Lords *Bergavenny*.

Auſtrey, a Lordſhip, of which *Wulfrich Spott*, the Founder of *Burton-Abby* in *Staffordſhire* in the Time of King *Ethelred*, 60 Years before the Conqueſt, was Owner. He gave it to the Wife of one *Marcar*, from whom it came afterward to *Leofrike* Earl of *Mercia*, who gave two Hides of it to the Monks of *Burton* above-mention'd. Of the other Parts of it, after the *Norman* Invaſion, *Henry de Ferrers* held two Hides, and *Nigell de Albingi* five Hides and an half, which laſt were in the Hands of eight *Theſnes* in *Edward the Confeſſor*'s Days, the Church ſtanding in the Compaſs of them. In the Conqueror's Survey it is rated at 5 *l.* 10 *s.* and written *Aldulveſtreu*, the laſt Sillable being *Britiſh*, and ſo diſcovering its Antiquity, and that it was ſo call'd from one *Aldulwus*, the ancient Poſſeſſor of it. The Monks of *Burton* held their Part 'till the Diſſolution; but the other Parts poſſeſſed by *Ferrers* and *Albingi* continu'd not long in their Families, for in K. *Henry* I's Time, *Hugh Fitz-Richard* had them both, and in his Male-Line they continu'd 'till *Hugh Fitz-William*, Grandchild of *Hugh*, leaving *Margery* and *Maud*, his Siſters, his Coheirs, his Lands devolved to other Families, *viz.* by *Maud* to *Stephen de Narbonne*, and his Heirs, and by *Margery* to *Thomas de Clinton* her Heir, upon the Partition. *Maud* had only one Daughter and Heir *Margery de Narbonne*. She gave all her Purport to the Monks of *Burton* in pure Alms. *Thomas de Clinton* gave his Part to *Osbert* his youngeſt Son, who confirm'd *Margery*'s Grant to the Monks; but dying without Iſſue, his Part return'd to the Poſterity of *Thomas* his elder Brother, whoſe Deſcendant *Edward* Lord *Clinton* ſold his Part to *James Leveſon* of *Wolverhampton* in *Staffordſhire*, Eſq; who gave it in Marriage with *Elizabeth* his Daughter, to *Walter*, Son of Sir *Edward Aſton*, Knt. from whom it deſcended to Sir *Walter Aſton*, Knight of the *Bath*, who, in the Reign of King *Charles* I. or thereabouts, ſold it to the Tenants.

The Monks of *Burton*'s Part, came, by the Diſſolution of their Houſe, to the Crown, and King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 33. ſettled them upon the Collegiate Church of *Burton*, wherein, in the Monks Room, he had placed a Dean and Secular Canons. But this Collegiate Church being diſſolved by the ſame King four Years after, *viz.* *Reg.* 37. he granted their Parts of this Manor to Sir *William Paget*, Knt. and his Heirs, to be held *in capite* by the 20th Part of a Knights Fee. He was, 1 *Phil. & Mar.* 1. created Lord *Paget* of *Beau-deſert*, and ſold them to the Lady *Eleanor Brereton*, Widow, ſometime Wife of Sir *William Brereton*, Knt. and *Richard Brereton*, Eſq; her Son and Heir, to the Uſe of them the ſaid *Eleanor* and *Richard*, and the Heirs of the ſaid *Richard*. From him they deſcended to his Son and Heir *George*, late of *Aſhley* in *Cheſhire*, who dy'd ſeiz'd of them, 30 *Eliz.* leaving *William* his Son and Heir, in whoſe Poſterity 'tis probable they may remain.

The Church, dedicated to St. *Nicholas*, was given 55 *Hen.* 3. by *Osbert de Clinton* to the Monks of *Burton*, to whom it was appropriated by Pope *Urban* VI. 2 *Rich.* 2. and a Vicarage appointed, which was valued, 26 *Hen.* 8. at 8 *l.* a Year clear of all Repriſes. In the Windows of it are great Variety of Arms, as of King *Atheſtan*, *Wilfric Spot*, the *Clintons*, *John of Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaſter*, *Burton-Abby*, *Beauchamps*, *Haſtings*, Prince of *Wales*, *&c.*

Badſley-Clinton, a Lordſhip involv'd in *Hampton*. When the Conqueror's Survey was made, and held then by *Nigel Albani*, who, or his Son, enfeoffed *Walter de Biſeg*, or his Father, with it, in King *Henry* I's Time. His Grandſon *James* ſucceeded to this his Patrimony; but leaving only a Daughter for his Heir, *viz.* *Mazera*, who marry'd Sir *Thomas Clinton* of *Colſhill*, Knt. She had by him divers Sons, the fourth of whom, nam'd *James*, had this Manor aſſign'd to him by her, paying a Penny to his Father's Heirs. From him it took the Name of *Badſley-Clinton*, to diſtinguiſh it from another Place of that Name in this Hundred. His

Son *Thomas* left only two Daughters, *Joan* marry'd to *John Coningsby*, and *Petronill* wedded to *John Wodard* of *Solihull*, who ſold their Intereſt to *John Coningsby*. It doth not appear that *Coningsby* had any Heirs of his Body, and therefore we find it in divers Hands, as thoſe of *Nicholas Dudley* Mayor of *Coventry*, 1 *Hen.* 4. *Richard Buſhell* of *Dry-Merſton* in *Glocesterſhire*, *Nicholas Metley*, a Lawyer, who order'd it to be ſold, to provide certain Prieſts to ſay Maſs for his Soul here, and in the *Temple* Church, *London*; which was accordingly done, and bought by *Robert Catesby*, who enjoy'd it about twenty Years; but being then diſſeiz'd by *John Hugford*, he was kept out of it to his Death; yet his Son *Nicholas* recover'd it, and finding the Title diſputable, he ſold it to *John Brome* a Lawyer.

This *John Brome*'s Anceſtors were Tanners of *Warwick*, where is their Houſe called *Brome*'s-*Place* to this Day. *Robert* his Grandfather was a Lawyer, and Steward to *Thomas Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, for his Lands in this County. His Father was one of the Burgeſſes for the Town of *Warwick*, in the Parliament of 8 *Hen.* 4. He, before he purchaſed this Lordſhip of *Catesby*, had ſome Lands here in Right of his Mother; and being Under-Treaſurer in the Exchequer, bore a great Sway in theſe Parts, and was in Commiſſion for the Peace, Array, and aſſeſſing Subſidies in King *Henry* VI's Time, but was quite laid aſide in King *Edward* IV's Reign. He was ſlain by *John Herthil*, Steward of *Richard Nevil*, the great Earl of *Warwick*, in the Porch of *Whitefryers* Church, becauſe he would not let him redeem the Manor of *Woodlow*, which he had mortgaged to him. He left divers Children, of whom *Nicholas*, his Son and Heir, Lord of this Manor, Juſtice of the Peace, *&c.* reſenting the Death of his Father very much, about three Years after, way-laid *Herthill*, and after a ſhort Encounter, kill'd him. *Elizabeth*, *Herthill*'s Widow, brought an Appeal againſt *Nicholas* for killing her Husband, but by the Mediation of Friends, it was agreed, That ſhe ſhould releaſe *Nicholas* of all Actions and Appeals, upon Condition that he ſhould maintain a Prieſt at *Warwick* for one Year, and at this Place for two Years, to pray for the Souls of *John Brome* and *John Herthill*.

This *Nicholas*, being a paſſionate Man (as 'tis ſaid of him) coming one Day into his Parlour at this Place, found the Pariſh Prieſt chucking his Wife under the Chin, which ſo enrag'd him, that he preſently kill'd him. For this Offence he obtained the King's and Pope's Pardon; but to expiate it, he was enjoined to build the Steeple here, and put three Bells into it at his own Charge, and raiſe the Body of the Church ten Foot higher, which he did. He alſo built a Steeple at *Packwood*, and incloſed this Lordſhip; and departing this Life in 1517, left his two Daughters, *Iſabel* Wife to *Thomas Marrow*, and *Conſtance*, marry'd to Sir *Edward Ferrers*, his Heirs. Sir *Edward* had this Lordſhip in Right of his Wife, upon the Diviſion, and his Heirs were in Poſſeſſion of it in the midſt of the laſt Century.

The Church here, is dedicated to St. *James*, and though it was appropriated to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, yet it continu'd a Rectory. In the Eaſt Window of the Chancel here, are the Portraitures of Sir *Edward Ferrers*, Knight, and *Conſtance* his Wife, with three Sons and ſix Daughters, all kneeling before St. *George*, with theſe Words in a Scroul coming from his Mouth, *viz.*

Sancte Georgi, *Ora pro nobis.*

And a little lower, in the ſame Window, the ſame Sir *Edward*, his Lady, and her Father *Nicholas Brome*, Eſq; kneeling before a Crucifix, with a Scroul from Sir *Edward*'s Mouth, containing theſe Words,

Amor meus eſt Crucifixus.

There is alſo a Monument for this ſame Sir *Edward*, his Lady, and *Henry* their eldeſt Son, thus ſubſcrib'd. *Ecce hic in pulvere Dominus. Hic noſtræ reſidet gloria Carnis diſce mori Mundo, Vivere diſce Deo, Hodie*

Hodie nobis. There are alſo divers Monumental Inſcriptions for *Henry Ferrers*, Eſq; who died in 1633; *Edward Ferrers*, Eſq; who died in 1650; *Ann* the Wife of *Edward Ferrers*, Eſq; who died in Childbed in 1618; *Edward Ferrers*, Eſq; who new built the Chancel in 1634; *Beatrix* the Widow of *John Brome*, Eſq; who died in 1483; *Philip Purefey*, Eſq; who died in 1466; *Dorothy*, Daughter and Heir of *Thomas Marrow*, Serjeant at Law, her Grave-ſtone hath a Croſs upon it; *Nicholas Brome*, Eſq; *Nicholas* his Son, and *Elizabeth* his Daughter, Wife of *Thomas Hawe* of *Solihull* in this County, *Eſq*; *Nicholas* the Son died *Anno* 1531.

Edward Ferrers, of the Family of the *Ferrers* Lords of this Place, a Perſon very ingenious and witty, can't but be ſome Honour to this Town. He was in much eſteem for his Poetick Genius, having compos'd, while he was at the Univerſity, divers Tragedies and Comedies, which were written with ſo much Skill and Magnificence, that they gave the King ſo much Recreation, that he conferr'd on him ſeveral good Rewards. He wrote theſe two Poems, *The Fall of Judge* Triſilean, and *The unlawful Murder of* Thomas *of* Woodſtock, *Duke of* Glouceſter; *The Mirrour of Magiſtrates*; and ſeveral other Things. He flouriſh'd in 1654, but when he dy'd we find not. Sir *William Dugdale* mentions another of the ſame Family, *viz. Henry Ferrers*, a Perſon eminent for his Knowledge in Antiquities, and a great Ornament to his Family of this Place; for which, he was had in great Eſteem when Sir *William* wrote his Hiſtory of this County. He liv'd in Q. *Elizabeth's* Reign and K. *James* I.

Badſley Enſor, written in the Conqueror's Survey *Bedeſlei*, and therein certified to contain two Hides, with Woods of a Mile and half in Length, and half a Mile in Breadth. In King *Edward* the Confeſſor's Days, one *Brichic* had it, but at the Time when the ſaid Survey was made, one *Turchil de Warwick* was Poſſeſſor of it, and his Tenants held it. From *Turchil* it ſoon paſſed to *Henry de Newburgh*, firſt Earl of *Warwick* of the *Norman* Line, whoſe Son and Succeſſor *Roger*, gave it to the Monks of *Geroudon* in *Leiceſterſhire*; but his Son *William* purchaſed all the Monks Right in it for Ten Marks, and the Releaſe of the Service of half a Knight's Fee due to him for a Part of the Manor of *Ibſtoke*, which the Monks had. This Earl *William* having it thus in his own Power, paſſed it ſoon after to *Elias Savage*, to be held of him by the Service of a Knight's Fee; and *Elias* dying without Iſſue, the Earl confirmed it to *Jeffrey* his Brother, under the ſame Tenure. From the Family of *Savage*, by a Daughter's Marriage, it came to *Edneſoure*, or *Enſor*, from whom it had its Name of Diſtinction, *Enſor*, and paſſed by *Herthull* and *Cokain* to *Francis Leving*, Gent. who bought it of *Edward Cokain*, Eſq; in the Beginning of King *James* II's Reign. His Son and Heir *Thomas*, enjoy'd the Manor about 1640, but the other Lands in it had divers Owners. Here was anciently a Chapel, dedicated to St. *Nicholas*, which had a Meſſuage and half a Yard Land appurtaining thereto.

Balſhall, a Place included in the Manor of *Hampton in Arden*, and ſo not mention'd in the Conqueror's Survey, but with it came to *Nigel de Albani*. To this *Nigel*, ſucceeded *Roger* his Son and Heir, who took upon him the Sirname of *Mowbrey*. He being a very devout Man, among other his pious Works, gave all this his Lordſhip of *Balſhall*, to the Knights *Templars*; and to render it a fit Habitation for them, he built a Church for God's Service, and an Houſe; whereupon the *Templars*, whoſe chief Seat was in the *Temple* at *London*, made a Preceptory or Cell to their Houſe, and ſent divers of their Fraternity to dwell here (but of this we muſt ſpeak more in our Hiſtory of Monaſteries.)

While this Lordſhip remain'd in the Poſſeſſion of the *Templers*, they obtain'd, 32 *Hen.* 3. a Charter of Free-Warren for all the Demeſne Lands here, and afterward in the ſame Reign, *Anno* 52, procured a weekly Market on *Thurſday*, and two Fairs every Year, the one on the Eve, Day, and Morrow of the Feaſt of St.

Gregory the Martyr, and the other on the Eve, Day and Morrow of the Feaſt of S. *Matthias* the Apoſtle; and for a ſurer Enjoyment of their Intereſt here, they procured a full Confirmation from *Roger*, the Son and Heir of the firſt Donor. The Order of the *Templers* for Hereſy, Idolatry, and Blaſphemy (charged on them but not proved) being aboliſhed, and their great Eſtate ſeized into the King's Hands, 4 *Edw.* 2. this Lordſhip and many others returned to the Heirs of the firſt Donors, 'till by a Decree of the Council of *Vienna*, under Pope *Clement* V. they (and this among others) were annex'd to the Knights Hoſpitallers of St. *John of Jeruſalem*, ſo called from their firſt Seat at *Jeruſalem*, and dedicated to St. *John Baptiſt*. While the Hoſpitallers had this Lordſhip they had no Preceptory here, as the *Templers* had, but one *John de Beauſik*, Eſq; farm'd the Houſe call'd the Preceptory, in which he liv'd, and the Lands thereunto belonging, the Tenants, to ſecure their Privileges, ſetting Croſſes upon their Doors. After the Monaſtries were diſſolved, this Lordſhip (*inter alia*) was aſſign'd for the Dowry of Queen *Katharine*, the laſt Wife of King *Henry* VIII. and after her, it was granted, 1 *Edw.* 6. to *Edward* Duke of *Somerſet*, and his Heirs, to hold of the Crown by the ſortieth Part of a Knight's Fee; but after his Attainder, 5 *Edw.* 6. it was given to *John Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*, who was alſo attainted 1 *Mar.* 1. and the next Year diſpoſed of by that Queen, to *Edward* Lord *Dudley*, and his Heirs Male; but it ſeems, that he was prevailed upon to render it back to the Queen, who purpoſed to reſtore the religious Houſe of the Knights Hoſpitalers near *Smithfield*, and ſettle this Manor on them; but dying before ſhe had effected her Deſign, Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* 8. paſſed it to *Robert Dudley* Earl of *Leiceſter*, whoſe Counteſs *Alice*, after made in the Reign of King *Charles* I. Dutcheſs *Dudley* being a Lady of an extremely charitable Diſpoſition, did give many Inſtances of her ſignal Piety, which her Daughter the Lady *Katharine Leveſon* imitating, did rebuild at her own Charge the Church of this Place, and beautify'd it very much for the Uſe of the Inhabitants there, and thoſe of the Neighbouring Hamlets, which lye at a diſtance from their Pariſh Church, aſſigning 50 *l.* a Year for the Support of a perpetual Incumbent therein, and in Augmentation of the Vicarage of *Long Itchington*, gave 50 *l.* a Year out of this Manor of *Balſhall*. She alſo, by her Will, appointed, That out of the Revenues of this her Manor of *Balſhall*, an Hoſpital ſhould be erected for twenty poor Widows, to be choſen out of the poor Inhabitants of this Place, or if ſo many could not be found there, then out of *Long Itchington*, *&c.* each of them to have 8 *l. per Annum*, and a Gown of Grey Cloth; and 20 *l.* a Year to a Miniſter to read Prayers every Day in the Hoſpital, and teach 20 Children. She alſo gave to the Poor of *Balſhall*, 50 *l.* for a Dole, to be paid out of the firſt Rents of her Eſtate due, after her Deceaſe. In the Church are the Arms of the King, *Peache*, *Revel*, and *Weſton* the Prior, and divers others in a Chamber of the Houſe.

Barſton, an Hamlet in the Pariſh of *Berkſwell*, anciently of far greater Note than now it is; for by the Conqueror's Survey, it is rated at ten Hides, with a Mill, and Woods half a Mile in Length and three Furlongs in Breadth. It was the Eſtate then of *Tunhil* of *Warwick*, but being by him mortgaged to *Robert Deſpenſer*, it is there recorded as the Lands of them both, in two Places. It came to *Turchil* by Deſcent, from *Alwine* his Father, who purchaſed it of one *Ailmarus*, by the Conſent of *William* the Conqueror. But beſides the ten Hides above ſpecify'd, one *Robert* held here of the King half an Hide and a Mill. In the Survey it is written variouſly, *viz.* *Bertaneſtone*, *Berſtaneſtone*, and *Berceſtone*, from ſome ancient Owner of it. It was anciently given, partly to the Templers and partly to the Hoſpitalers; the former is ſaid to be *De Fedo Roberti Marmionis*, and the latter the Gift of *Alan de Faleis*, as appears from King *John*'s Confirmation to them. At the general Diſſolution, the whole was granted out of the Crown 4 *Eliz.* to *John Fiſher* and others. It was

a Cuſtom

a Cuſtom here, that the Tenants ſhould not marry their Daughters without the Licence of the Lord of the Manor, nor ſell any Horſe-Colts foaled upon the Lands in the Manor, without the like Licence. The Chapel of this Place, dedicated to St. *Swithin*, hath long ſince been annex'd to the Church of *Berkwell*, the Parſon whereof is to provide for the Cure.

Baxterley, an Hamlet involv'd in *Grendon*, and ſo not mention'd in Domeſday-Book; but with it became the Eſtate of *Henry de Ferrers*, from whom it came to the Earl of *Warwick*, of whom *Richard de Harecourt* held it at the ſixth Part of a Knight's Fee. From *Harecourt* it paſſed to *Luvel*, whoſe Son *John*, in the Beginning of the Reign of King *Edw.* I. ſold it to Sir *John Chetwynd*, his Kinſman. He had certain cuſtomary Tenants here, which paid him 5 *l. per Ann.* Rents, and ſix Yard Lands, 16 Meſſuages, 6 Acres of Paſture, and two Acres of Wood. His Deſcendent ſold *William de Henovere*, one Moiety of it, whoſe Feoffees paſſed it to the Abby of *Merevale* in this County, to find certain Prieſts to celebrate Divine Service in the Chapel of Our Lady, near the Gate of the Monaſtry, for his Soul. This Part, after the Diſſolution of that Houſe, was purchaſed from the Crown by Sir *Walter De Vereux*, Lord *Ferrers* of *Chartley*, and ſo was poſſeſſed by *Robert* Earl of *Eſſex* in 1640. Within this Moiety is a fair Manſion, call'd *Baxterley-Hall*, built and inhabited by *John Glover*, a Retainer to the Lord *Ferrers*. *Hugh Latimer*, after he was depriv'd of his Biſhoprick of *Worceſter*, often reſorted to his Houſe, and by his Inſtructions, ſo fixed *Robert Glover* his Brother, in the Proteſtant Doctrines, that he ſealed it with his Blood at *Coventry*.

The other Moiety, was, 12 *Edw.* 4. poſſeſſed by *Thomas Littleton*, one of the Juſtices of the Common Pleas, who gave it to *Roger Wall*, one of the Canons of *Litchfield*, and other Feoffees, for the Performance of his Will. From him deſcended Sir *Edward Littleton* of *Pillaton-Hall* in *Staffordſhire*, who ſold it to certain Truſtees for the Freeholders in whom it now reſteth.

The Church, which was anciently but a Chapel belonging to *Orton on the Hill* (anciently written *Overton ſubter Arden*) was given to the Monks of *Merevale*, by *Robert* Earl *Ferrers*, Pope *Lucius* III. confirming the Grant, *Anno* 1185; yet the Patronage of it, together with the Advowſon, after the Grant of the Moiety to the Monks of *Merevale*, was in the Heirs of *Harecourt* as well as them, by Turns, as appears from the Inſtitutions of the Incumbents, from the Year 1302, to the Year 1627, as they are found in the Regiſters of the Church of *Litchfield*.

Bentley, an Hamlet of the Pariſh of *Shuſtoke*, though lying two Miles diſtant from it, being united to it by the Founder of the Church, for the better Support of the Incumbent. When the Conqueror's Survey was taken, *Geffrey de Wirce* was poſſeſſed of it, and it was then rated for one Hide, having Woods a Mile in Length and three Furlongs Broad. It was then recorded by the Name of *Benechelie*, and held of the ſaid *Jeffrey*, by one *Anſgot* a Prieſt, in pure Alms; but afterwards, with *Wirce*'s Lands it came to *Nigel de Albani*, who enfeoffed the Anceſtors of *Walter de Camvile* therewith. They had large Woods here, and having given Part of them to the Monks of *Merevale*, in *Henry* II's Days, it hath born ſince the Name of *Monks Park*, and been reputed a Member of *Merevale*.

The *Camvils* being Lords of the Manor, had a Park here, which they held, 'till for want of Heirs Male it came to be divided between the Heirs general, *Petronill* and *Maud*, which laſt having in the Diviſion moſt of the Lordſhip, and a Moiety of the Park, carry'd them by her Marriage to Sir *Thomas Aſtley*, who granted her Part of the Lordſhip to *John de Wilnechote*, and his Heirs, to be held of him and his Heirs, by the Rent of five Marks of Silver. Sir *Andrew Aſtley*, his Son and Heir, reduc'd that Rent to 40 *s. per Ann.* and his Heir, Sir *William*, gave it to the Sacriſt of the Collegiate Church of *Aſtley*, and his Succeſſors for ever. *Petronill*, the other Siſter, marry'd *Richard de Curſon*, who being ſeiz'd of a

Moiety

Moiety of the Park, left it to his Deſcendent *Henry Curſon*, who being with Sir *Thomas Aſtley* in the Battle of *Eveſham*, fighting againſt King *Henry* III. their Lands were ſeized by the Crown, and the whole Park became the King's. The Lordſhip was ſtill poſſeſſed by the ſaid *John de Wilnechote*, who in the Beginning of King *Edward* II's Reign granted it to *Henry de Liſle* and his Heirs, in whom it continu'd to 1640.

Here was anciently a Chapel Preſentative, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, in the Patronage of the Lords of *Shuſtoke*, ſucceſſively, and granted by *William de Clinton* Earl of *Huntington*, with the Manor and Advowſon of the Church, to the Canons of *Maxtoke*, and appropriated to them together. It was then endow'd with an Annuity of four Marks *per Annum*, which being ſwallow'd up by the Appropriation, there doth not appear to have been more than one Preſentation, and that to a Chantry, for a long Time, 'till Sir *William Clinton*, and *John de Boteler*, gave a Tenement and half a Yard Land in *Bentley*, for the Maintenance of a Prieſt, celebrating Divine Service every Day in the ſaid Chapel for ever; whereupon the Canons of *Maxtoke* took Care to provide a Prieſt to perform Divine Service, from 2 *Rich.* 3. to the Diſſolution, after which it was of little or no Uſe, and is now only a Shell of a Chapel. In the Eaſt Window of the Chapel were the Arms of the *Aſtleys* and *Liſles*.

Berkeswell, *Barkwell*, or as it is written in Domeſday-Book *Berchewell*, which Name ſeems to be taken from the large Well that boileth up on the South-ſide of the Church Yard. Before the *Norman* Invaſion, one *Lavenet* was Owner of it; but after the Conqueſt it was given to *Robert* Earl of *Mallent*, in whoſe Poſſeſſion it was when the general Survey was taken, and was then certified to contain one Hide only, but it was becauſe it was included in *Barſton*. From the Earl of *Mallent*, it deſcended to *Henry de Newburgh* Earl of *Warwick*, his Brother, who gave it to *Ranulph de Mundevile*, in King *Hen.* I's Time. To *Ranulf* ſucceeded *Nigel de Mundeville*, who, 12 *Hen.* 2. was certified to have held one Knight's Fee of the Earl of *Warwick*, *de Veteri Feoffmento*, in this Place. This *Nigel* had his Seat here, with a Park to it belonging, which, after his Death, *Oliva* his Widow had in Dower with the whole Lordſhip. The dead Wood of his Woods here he gave to the Canons of *Kenilworth*. To this *Nigel*, ſucceeded *Richard de Mundevill*, who bore many eminent and publick Employments, as Juſtice of Aſſize and Gaol-delivery, a Commiſſioner for aſſeſſing of Goods, Arms, *&c.* He procur'd a Charter of Free Warren for all his Demeſne Lands here, and dying full of Years, left his Son *Richard* his Heir, 41 *Hen.* 3. This *Richard* was a Perſon every way equal to his Father in the publick Account, and bore the ſame Offices; but having no Child, paſſed over this Lordſhip to *William de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, reſerving only an Eſtate for Life in it for himſelf and his Wife *Maud*; in Conſideration whereof, the Earl granted them 100 *l. per Ann.* out of his own Eſtate during Life. Being come to the Earls of *Warwick*, after their Deaths, it was aſſign'd 9 *Edw.* 2. to *Alice* the Widow of *Guy de Beauchamp*, for Part of her Dowry; but after her Death, it came to *Thomas* Earl of *Warwick*, who being attainted 22 *Rich.* 2. it was given to *Thomas Holland*, Duke of *Surrey*; but after King *Richard's* Depoſal, he recover'd it, and it came with the reſt of the *Warwick* Lands, to *Richard de Nevill* Earl of *Warwick*, from whom they all came to the Crown, and remained therein, 'till in 7 *Edw.* 6. it was given by that King to *John Dudley* Duke of *Northumberland*, upon whoſe Attainder 1 *Mariæ* 1. returning to the Crown, it was given to *Thomas Marrow*, Eſq; and *Alice* his Wife, for their Lives, Remainder to *Samuel Marrow*, one of their Sons, and *Alice* his Wife, and their Heirs, to hold of the Crown *in Capite*, by the 10th Part of a Knight's Fee, in whoſe Line it was *Anno* 1640.

The Church here, dedicated to St. *John Baptiſt*, is a Rectory, valued, 26 *Henry* 8. at 14 *l.* 12 *s.* 4 *d. per Ann.* over and above

above all Repriſes, and the yearly Penſion paid out of it to the Colligiate Church of *Tamworth*. In it is a Marble Monument, with the Portraiture of a Man and Woman in their Winding-ſheets, the Man having under him five, and the Woman two Children. It is for *George Matthew* and *Alice* his Wife, ſet up in 1538.

Berwood, an Hamlet in *Curdworth*, given by *Hugh de Arden*, in King *Henry* II's Time to the Canons of *Leiceſter*, which Grant was confirmed to them by *William de Waleran* Earl of *Warwick*, when the *Ardens* Lands came to them, and *Thomas Arden*, the Heir of the ſaid *Hugh*.

Here was anciently a Chapel, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, belonging to the Canons of *Leiceſter*, to whoſe Abbot, Sir *William de Arden*, Kt. gave one Meſſuage, one Mill, and a large Proportion of Land lying in *Curdworth*, to find two Canons to celebrate Divine Service therein, for the Health of his Soul, and the Souls of his Predeceſſors and Heirs. It is probable, the Chapel was in Uſe 'till the Diſſolution, when it was ſold with the Manor to *Thomas Arden* of *Park-Hall*, and *Simon* his younger Son, to be held of the King, his Heirs and Succeſſors, by the 20th Part of a Knight's Fee, paying the yearly Rent of 30*s.* 4*d.* into the Exchequer. *Thomas* and *Simon*, being thus veſted in them, enfeoffed *William*, the eldeſt Son, and his Heirs, in the Inheritance of them.

Blithe, originally a Member of *Shuſtoke*, came with that Manor to *Nigel de Albani*, who diſpoſed of it to the Anceſtor of a Family, whoſe Seat being at *Th'eſterwaver* (now abridg'd to *Ceſter-Over*) aſſum'd the Name of *Waver*, from that Place. *William de Waver*, who inherited it from his Anceſtors, gave it to *William* his younger Son, who making it his Seat in King *John*'s Time, took upon him the Name of *Blithe*, as ſeems evident from this, That *Waver* and *Blithe* have the ſame Arms. To the laſt *William de Blithe* ſucceeded *Roger* his Son, who 50 *Henry* 3. was one of the Jury appointed to ſet out the Lands of ſuch of this Hundred, as had ſided with the rebellious Barons at the Battle of *Eveſham*. His Poſterity enjoyed this Lordſhip divers Succeſſions; but Iſſue Male failing in *Thomas de Blithe*, in *Henry* VI's Time, his Coheirs *Margaret* and *Alice*, by their Marriage tranſferr'd it to *Biſhbury* and *Ringley*, who making no Diviſion of it, held it in Common, as did their Poſterity for a Time; but at Length, *Barbara*, the Heireſs of *Ringley*, and Wife of *Richard Lawley*, ſold her Moiety to *Reginald Bellers*, who ſome Years after purchaſed *Biſhbury*'s Moiety, and ſo became Owner of the whole. He gave it, 21 *Eliz.* to his ſecond Son *William*, who reſerving an Eſtate in it for Life to himſelf and Wife, ſold the Reverſion to Sir *Edward Aſton* of *Tixhall*, in *Staffordſhire*, whoſe Son, Sir *Walter Aſton* (afterwards Lord *Aſton* of *Forfare* in *Scotland*) convey'd it by Deed to Sir *William Dugdale*, who reſided here, when he wrote the Hiſtory of this Shire.

Bole-Hall, originally a Member of *Amington*, but now an Hamlet in the Pariſh of *Tamworth*. In 13 *Rich.* 2. it was the Eſtate of Sir *John de Clinton* of *Maxtoke*, Knt. from whom, it deſcended to *John* Lord *Clinton*, who about the Beginning of King *Henry* VII's Reign, ſuffer'd the Capital Meſſuage to run into great Decays. His Son, *Edward* Lord *Clinton* and *Say*, conveyed it, 29 *Hen.* 8. to *James Leveſon*, Merchant of the Staple, who paſſed it among other Eſtates, with *Elizabeth* his Daughter, in Marriage to *Walter Aſton*, Son and Heir of Sir *Edward Aſton* of *Tixhall*, Knt. whoſe Grandſon Sir *Walter Aſton*, Knight of the *Bath*, and Bart. ſold it to *William Anſon* of *Lincoln's Inn* in *Middleſex*, Eſq; of whom *William Cumberland* of *Tamworth*, Eſq; purchaſed it, and left it to his Son *William*, who was in Poſſeſſion of it in 1640.

Bordeſley, originally a Member of *Aſton*, and the Eſtate of the ancient Family of *Paganetts*, from whom, by a Female Branch, it deſcended to the *Someries*, Barons of *Dudley*. *William Purcival*, *de Someri's* Son, is found to be the firſt Owner of it, and next to him, *Roger Someri*, whoſe Widow *Anabil* had it for Part of her

her Jointure. These Barons had a Court-Leet here, to which, the adjoining Hamlets paid Rents and Service. This *Roger* had a Son and Heir *Roger*, and dying 19 *Ed.* 1. his Estate here was certified to be a Grange, with an Ox-House, sixty one Acres of Land in Demesne, a Meadow, a Portion of Pasture-Ground, sixteen customary Tenants, who held six Yard Lands in Villenage, and ten Acres; four Freeholders, who held in Socage four Messuages, and as many half Yard Lands, doing Suit of Court, and giving Heriots and Relief, *&c.* At length, this Lordship being long possessed by the Barons of *Dudley*, became reputed a Member of that Barony, and was therefore after the Death of *John de Someri*, 16 *Edward* 2. certified to be held of the King *in Capite*, as Part of that Barony, and so came to *Joan*, one of his Sisters and Coheirs, then Wife of *Thomas de Botetourt*, and was inherited by his Son and Heir *John*, a great Baron in those Days, who made it his principal Seat. *Joyce*, the the Grandchild of this *John*, was his Heir; and by her Marriage with Sir *Hugh Burnell*, Knt. brought it into his Family; but leaving no Issue, it fell among divers collateral Heirs, who sold it to *Joan Beauchamp* Lady *Bergavenny*. She had to her last Husband, *James* Earl of *Ormond*, and had by him a Son nam'd *James*, to whom, she in her Will gave this Lordship; but he being attainted 1 *Edw.* 4. it escheated to that King, who gave it to Sir *Thomas Erdington*, and *Joyce* his Wife, for their Lives, and the Reversion to *John* Lord *Dudley*; but we do not find it ever came to him, because Sir *Thomas Ormond*, by Fine recovered the Inheritance of it, and left it to his Heir *Ann*, marry'd to Sir *James S. Legar*, Knt. whose Grandson Sir *John* sold it to *Edward Arden* of *Park-Hall*, Esq; in the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, whose Posterity enjoy'd it in 1640.

Bramcote, a Village belonging to *Greendon*, possessed originally by *Henry de Ferrers*, who enfeoffed *Roger*, the Ancestor of that *Walkeline*, who being seated here, assumed his Sirname from it. His Son *William* was a Benefactor to the Nuns of *Polesworth*, by giving them one Yard Land and four Acres, lying in this Village, and to the Monks of *Aucote*, by bestowing on them a Meadow call'd *Bramcote Mead*, but upon this Condition, That he and his Heirs should grind all their Corn at *Aucote-Mill* Toll-free, which *Robert* his Son confirmed. The Manor they held of the Heirs of *Ferrers*, by half a Knight's Fee. To *Robert* succeeded *William*, Sirnam'd *de Grendon*, in the Possession of this Manor, and left it to his Posterity, of which was Sir *Thomas de Grendon*, Knt. whose Daughter and Heir *Margaret*, marry'd one *Charnels*, whom she surviving, settled this Manor upon *John Charnels* of *Snarkston*, Esq; her Son and Heir, and his Heirs in her Widowhood, 7 *Hen.* 6. From him descended *William Charnels*, who 6 *Edw.* 4. sold it to *Thomas Burdet*, Esq; the Ancestor of Sir *Francis Burdet*, who was the Owner of it in 1640, and had his Suit here, as his Family had before him for some Ages.

Bromwich magna, *Bromwich parva*, and *Castle Bromwich*, all of them Members of *Aston*, of which we have no fuller Account than this, *viz.* That *Bromwich magna* belong'd to the Court-Leet of the *Someries* Barons of *Dudley*, held at *Bordesley*, and that *Bromwich parva* was the Estate of *John de Bradewell*, 19 *Edw.* 1. when it was certified to contain three Yard Lands, held of *Roger Someri* Baron of *Dudley*, by the tenth Part of a Knight's Fee. After this, to the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. we find nothing of this Manor, when *John Bond*, a wealthy Clothier in *Coventry* possessed it, and bearing a good Affection to it, did, with the Consent of *Jeffrey Blythe*, Bishop of the Diocese, the Prior, and Convent of *Tikford*, and *Richard Stick*, then Vicar, build a Chapel here, to the Honour of the Virgin *Mary* and St. *Margaret*, for the Benefit of the Inhabitants of this Hamlet, who liv'd a great Distance from their Parish Church, and for the Maintenance of a Priest to perform Divine Service therein, obtained of them a Grant of all

all the Oblations of the ſaid Villagers, and Tithes of his own Lands and Park, paying to the Vicar of *Aſton* and his Succeſſors, 6 *s.* 8 *d.* a Year for ever. From the Poſterity of *Bond*, this Lordſhip, by the Female Heir, paſſed to the *Kynardeſleys*, who had it in 1640.

Caſtle Bromwich, ſo called from its producing Broom, and lying upon the Crook of the River *Tame*, and a little Caſtle there built. It was alſo the Lordſhip of the Barons of *Dudley*, and by them given to one, who making it the Place of his Reſidence, took his Sirname from it. The firſt of this Family, *Wido de Bromewich*, whoſe Deſcendents were *Alan* and *Thomas*, whoſe Son *Henry* is ſometimes written *Henricus del Chaſtel de Bromwiz*, becauſe his Seat was in the Caſtle here, of which there remain ſome Footſteps. Of this *Henry* deſcended *Robert de Bromwiz*, who was one of the Collectors of the Revenues of the forfeited Lands of ſuch as adhered to the Barons after the Battle of *Eveſham*. He left *Anſelm de Bromwich* his Heir, whoſe Grandchild *Iſabell* inherited this Village, and his other Eſtates. She marry'd *William de Peto*, but had no Child by him, and after his Death, marry'd again to Sir *John de la Roche*, Knt. by whom ſhe had ſeveral Sons, on whom ſhe ſettled this her Paternal Inheritance after her own and Husband's Lives ſucceſſively. *Thomas* her third Son happen'd to inherit her Lands, but left only two Daughters for his Heirs; of whom *Helena*, being marry'd to Sir *Edmund Ferrers* of *Chartley*, Knt. her Son *William* Lord *Ferrers* of *Chartley* inherited it, as his Mother's Part upon the Diviſion. His Daughter and Heir *Anne* marry'd *Walter Devereux*, who was ſummon'd to Parliament by the Name and Title of Lord *Ferrers*; in whoſe Family it was in 1640. *Edward Devereux*, Bart. Son of *Walter* Viſcount *Hereford*, built a Brick Houſe here, and reſided in it.

Caldecote, a Lordſhip, poſſeſſed before the Conqueſt by one *Tonna*, but after it by the Biſhop of *Cheſter*, who held it when the General Survey was made, at which Time it was rated at two Hides of Land, which had on them a Church and a Mill, and Woods three Furlongs in Length, and as much in Breadth. How it came out of the Biſhop's Hands we know not, but find *William de Archer* Poſſeſſor of it, 12 *Hen.* 3. who paſſed it over to *William Rouſe* the next Year; *Margery* his only Daughter was his Heir, and being marry'd to one *Paynell*, ſhe, with the Conſent of *John* her Son and Heir, ſold it to *Robert Herle* with the Advowſon of the Church. *William de Herle* his Son inherited it, as did alſo *Robert* his Son, who was knighted, but this *Robert* leaving only a Daughter *Margaret* his Heir, marry'd to one —— *Haſtings*, her Son Sir *Ralph Haſtings* became Heir of it, but within five Years alien'd it all, beſides the Advowſon, to the Prieſts of the Collegiate Church of *Nouſeley* in *Leiceſterſhire* for 400 *l.* and in them it remained 'till the Diſſolution by the Statute of the 37 *Hen.* 8. Being thus come to the Crown it was by Letters Patents given to *Michael Purefey* of *Whellesborough* in *Leiceſterſhire*, Gent. and his Heirs, to be held of the Manor of *Hether* in Socage, without any Rent to be paid for the ſame. He ſettled here, and left it to *William* his Son and Heir, whoſe Son *Francis* was the Father of *William*, who was the Owner of it in 1640. He rebuilt the Manor-Houſe with Brick and Stone, and in them had the Arms of the Family, with their Matches, fairly engraven and drawn.

The Church is dedicated to St. *Theobald* and St. *Chad*, and in it are ſeveral fair Monuments for divers of the Family of *Purefoy*, as *Michael*, who dy'd in 1570, *Jocoſa*, who dy'd in 1585; another without Name; *Francis*, who dy'd in 1613; *William*, who dy'd in 1615; and another *William*, who dy'd in 1617; *Michael*, who dy'd in 1627; and *George Abbot*, Eſq; who dy'd in the Year 1648.

Chadleſwic, an Hamlet in the Pariſh of *Hampton*, the Eſtate of *Roger de Mowbray*, but granted by him to *Peter de Arden*, to hold of him by the Tenth Part of a Knight's Fee. From *Peter* it deſcended to *Roger* his Brother, whom he made his Heir, and by him it paſſed to *William de*

Arden, who granted it in Dower (*inter alia*) to *Amicia* his Wife, by the Name of *Tota Villa de Chadeleiwiz*. In the 20 & 26 *Hen.* 3. *Peter de Montfort* is certify'd to hold it by the eighth Part of a Knight's Fee, but how it came ſo to paſs we can't diſcover, for it is clear, that 29 *Edw.* 1. *John Peche*, deſcended of the Female Branch of *Arden*, enjoy'd it, which is all we know of it.

Chilverſcoton, written in *Domeſday-Book*, *Celverdeſtoche*, ſo called from one *Ceolfredus*, then the Owner of it. It was then rated at eight Hides, and Woods being a Mile and half in Length, and a Mile in Breadth, held by *Haroldus Fitz-Ralph*, which *Ralph* was Earl of *Hereford*, and Owner thereof in the Confeſſor's Days. *Haroldus* was Lord of *Sudley* alſo, and from it his Poſterity took their Name; for *Bartholomew de Sudeley* obtain'd, 51 *H.* 3. a Charter of Free-Warren in all his Demeſne Lands here. In this Pariſh the Templars had certain Lands given to them by *Ralph de Sudley*, which being afterwards reputed for a Manor, they procured a Grant for Free-Warren to them and their Succeſſors. It came to the Crown 30 *Hen.* 8. with the other Poſſeſſions of the Religious, and was by Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* 4. ſold to *Thomas Dabridgcourt*, who gave it with to his Daughter *Chriſtian* to *William Belcher* of *Gilleſborough* in *Northamptonſhire*, who ſold it to *Walter Giffard* of *Chillington* in *Staffordſhire*, who himſelf or his Son ſold it to *Richard Chamberlain*, Eſq; Regiſter of the Court of Wards.

The Church was given to the Canons of *Erbury* in this County, together with two Yard-Lands, by *Ralph Sudeley* Founder of that Monaſtery. It was in 19 *Ed.* 1. appropriated to that Religious Houſe, and a Vicarage appointed, valued 26 *H.* 8. at 7 *l.* 4 *s. per Ann.*

Church-Bikenhill, *Hill-Bikenhill*, and *Middle-Bikenhill*, are all in one Pariſh, the firſt being the Chief. They were all, in the Conqueror's Time, poſſeſſed by *Turchile de Warwick*, but then reputed, with ſome other Hamlets, but two Villages, each of them containing two Hides, and the Woods of the one being four Furlongs in Length, and as much in Breadth, and the other twelve Furlongs in Length, and ſix in Breadth, which laſt was the Eſtate of *Aluric* in King *Edward the Confeſſor's* Days. In *Domeſday-Book* it is written *Bichehelle*, and in after Times *Bychenhulle*, and *Bigenhull*. From *Turchil* it deſcended to *Henry de Arden* his Grandſon, who ſettled it on his Wife *Lætitia* for her Dowry. His Son *Euſtace* aſſumed the Name of *Bikenhull*, and from him deſcended *Thomas* and *Alexander de Bykenhull*, who bound himſelf to Sir *Hugh de Arden* of *Hampton*, Knt. neither to ſell nor pawn any Part of his Lands without his Conſent. He was one of the Juſtices of Aſſize for this County; and after his Death, *Alice* his Widow had this Lordſhip in Dower, and after her, her Son *Thomas* about King *Edward* II's Time, at the latter End of whoſe Reign, it was alienated to *Walter Parles*, whoſe Son *William* paſſed it away to Sir *John Peache* of *Hampton* in *Arden*, Knt. whoſe Grandchild Sir *John Peache*, 28 *Edw.* 3. obtain'd a Charter of Free-Warren in all his Demeſne Lands here. Whether it remains in his Family we know not.

The Church, dedicated to St. *Peter*, was at its firſt Foundation given to the Nunnery of *Henwood* in this County, but was ſoon after tranſmitted to the Nuns of the *Holy Trinity* at *Mergate* in *Bedfordſhire*, to which being appropriated, a Vicarage was ſet out, which was valu'd, 26 *H.* 8. at 7 *l.* 17 *s.* 2 *d. per Ann.*

Hill-Bykenhill, and *Middle-Bykenhill*, was anciently reputed but one Hamlet, call'd *Little Bykenhill*, which in King *John's* Time was poſſeſſed by *Richard de Kaines*, who gave them to his three Siſters, *Rahace*, *Ala*, and *Margaret*; *William de Kaines*, their other Brother, confirming the Grant, and *Henry de Bykenhull* releaſing to them all his Right and Title therein. It was divided by theſe Siſters, but a good Part came afterwards to the Nuns of *Henwood*, who held it 'till the Diſſolution, when it was paſſed out of the Crown, among other Things, to *Edward Aglionby* of *Balſhall*, Eſq; and *Henry*

ry *Hugford* of *Solihull*, Gent. and their Heirs, by the Name of a Manor with certain Lands and Rents in *Hil Bickenhill*; all which were purchaſed a little Time after by *John Fiſher* of *Pakyngton*, Eſq; who dy'd ſeiz'd of them; and from him they deſcended to Sir *Clement Fiſher*, Bart. who enjoy'd them in 1640.

Corley, or, as it is written in *Domeſday-Book*, *Cornelie*, in which it is rated at one Hide, having Woods of a Quarter of a Mile in Length, and half as much in Breadth belonging to it, all which were in the Hands then of the ſame *Godvine*, who was the Owner of them before the *Norman* Invaſion, from whom they paſſed (but how or when we find not) to the Family of *Haſtings*, who enfeoffed *Hugh de Ringedon*, or his Anceſtor therewith, and from him they deſcended to *Ralph de Rynge ſdon*, who in 53 *Hen.* 3. was certify'd to hold them of *Henry de Haſtings*, by the Service of half a Knight's Fee. This *Ralph* left only a Daughter for his Heir, who marrying to one of the Family of *Manceſter*, Lords of *Manceſter* in this County, brought them into that Family, yet holding them of the Heirs of *Haſtings* by the ſame Tenure. How long they continued in that Family we can't diſcover, but believe for ſome conſiderable Time, becauſe we do not find them in any other Hands, 'till 15 *Edw.* 4. when we obſerve, that *John de Champernoon* dy'd ſeiz'd of them, leaving them to his two Daughters and Heirs, one of which, *Blanche*, marrying to Sir *Robert Willoughby*, Knt. who was afterwards ſummon'd to Parliament among the Barons in 7 *Hen.* 7. by the Name of *Robert Willoughby* Lord *Brooke*, the Place of his Reſidence in *Wiltſhire*. His Son and Heir *Robert Willoughby* Lord *Brooke* left only a Daughter and Heir, who marry'd Sir *Fulk Grevil*, and by that Means this Lordſhip with the reſt of the *Willoughby*'s Lands, came with the Honour of Lord *Brooke* to the Family of *Grevills*.

The Church of this Place was anciently given to the Monks of *Coventry*, but when and by whom we are not inform'd; yet 'tis certain, they were in Poſſeſſion of it in 44 *Hen.* 3. tho' they had not the Patronage of the Vicarage. In the North Window of the Church are the Arms of the *Champernoons*.

Curdworth, or, as it is written in *Domeſday-Book*, *Credeworde*, from *Crida*, the moſt ancient Owner. Before the Conqueſt, in the Confeſſor's Time, *Turchiluvinus* was the Owner of it; but after the *Norman* Settlement, *Turchil de Warwick*, who in *William Rufus*'s Days wrote himſelf *Turchil de Eardene*. He left Iſſue *Siward* his eldeſt Son, but he was not permitted to enjoy much of his Father's Lands, the Earl of *Warwick*, *Roger de Newburgh*, having the greateſt Part aſſign'd him by that King, and what he retain'd, he and his Poſterity held of that Earl and his Heirs by Military Service. He gave to the Monks of *Thorney* in *Cambridgeſhire* his Mill at *Riton*, and certain Lands in *Flekenhoe* in this County, and left Iſſue *Hugh* and *Henry*. *Hugh* was a very pious Man, and gave a large Proportion of Lands to ſeveral Monaſteries, and among others, one Meſſuage, one Mill, and two Carucates of Land, 60 Acres of Meadow and as many of Paſture, 300 Acres of Wood, and 10*s.* Rent in this Town, with the Advowſon of the Church, to the Canons of *Leiceſter*, and confirmed to the Monks of *Canwell* in this County the Grant made by his Siſter *Cicely* of one Yard-Land and a Meadow in this Lordſhip. His Brother *Henry* (who was his Heir) was certify'd 12 *Hen.* 2. to hold five Knights Fees of *William* then Earl of *Warwick*, as his Brother *Hugh* had. He was alſo piouſly diſpoſed to the Monks, to whom he gave ſome Lands, and confirmed others of his Anceſtors Giſt, as *Riton*, *&c.* His Heir *Thomas* was one of thoſe that met at the Tournament at *Blithe* in *Nottinghamſhire*, contrary to the King's Prohibition, and for that his Lands were ſeiz'd, but in 7 *Hen.* 3. they were reſtor'd to him. He left Iſſue *Thomas*, who ſiding with the rebellious Barons, was taken Priſoner at the Battle of *Eveſham*, and tho' by the Statute call'd *Dictum de Kenilworth*, he might have redeem'd his Eſtates for a tolerable Fine, he choſe ra-

ther to paſs them to others, among whom *Thomas de Arden* of *Hanwell*, and *Roſe* his Wife, obtain'd the Inheritance of all his Lands in this Place, and ſome other Towns in this County, needleſs to mention at this Time.

This *Thomas* had his Seat at *Hanwell*, which came to him by *Roſe* his Wife, the Daughter of *Ralph de Vernon*, and left only a Daughter *Joan*, who, by Reaſon of an Entail upon the Heir Male, (as we ſuppoſe) did not inherit this Lordſhip and other Eſtates of her Father's, but they deſcended to his Brother *Robert*, who living at *Wykam* near *Banbury*, was Governor of *Banbury*-Caſtle, 15 *Edw.* 2. He obtain'd a Licence of K. *Edward* III. *Reg.* 3. being then a Knight, to embattel his Manor-Houſe at *Wykam*, and dy'd 5 *Edw.* 3. leaving a great Eſtate to his Grandſon *Giles*, who leaving only a Daughter, this Lordſhip paſſed by a Deſcent to *Ralph*, Grandſon of Sir *Thomas Arden* by his younger Son *Ralph*. He was certify'd, 17 *Edw.* 2. to be one of the principal Eſquires of this County. He left Iſſue *John* and *Henry*, of whom *John* was a Knight, and a powerful Man in his County. His Seat was at *Pedimore* in this County, where he obtain'd by Licence to have Divine Service celebrated in his Oratory. He endeavour'd to recover the Advowſon of this Place from the Canons of *Leiceſter*, but could not. He left none but Female Heirs, and ſo his Brother *Henry* ſucceeded him in this Lordſhip, *&c.* His Seat was at *Parkhall* in this Hundred, which he bought of Sir *John Botetourt* of *Weoleigh*-Caſtle in *Worceſterſhire*. He was a Conſervator of the Peace in this County, and being a Knight, ſerved in Parliament as a Repreſentative of this Shire, 1 & 3 *Rich.* 2. *Roſe*, his Brother *John*'s Heir, about this Time releaſed all her Intereſt in this Manor to him, as he left it to his Son and Heir *Ralph*, who was one of the Earl of *Warwick*'s Retinue, and ſerved that Earl as one of his Eſquires at the Siege of *Calais*, where he behaved himſelf ſo well, that he was knighted. He dy'd 8 *Hen.* 5. and left a Son and Heir *Robert*, then a Minor, but being of full Age, was eſteem'd one of the chief Gentlemen of the County, which he ſerved as Sheriff, and Knight of it in Parliament 29 *Hen.* 3. In his Time, the great Controverſy about the Crown between the Houſes of *Lancaſter* and *York* happen'd, and he unhappily joyning with the latter, was taken in *Shropſhire* as he was raiſing Forces for them, and put to Death for that Offence, 30 *Hen.* 6.

Walter his Son and Heir ſucceeded him, and obtain'd by the King's Precept to his Eſcheator a ſurrender of his Eſtate here and in other Parts of this County. By his Will he order'd his Body to be bury'd in the Church of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul* at *Aſton* near *Birmingham*, and to be given the Vicar for his Mortuary and Tythes forgotten, his beſt Ox, and at his Burial ſix poor Men ſhould carry ſix Torches of twelve Pound weight in Wax, and each of them to have a black Gown for that Service; and alſo that a Trental of Maſſes ſhould be ſaid for his, and Parents Souls. His Son and Heir *John Arden* was one of the Eſquires of the Body to King *Henry* VII. and being taken away by *Richard Bracebrigge* of *Kingsbury*, Eſq; to marry his Daughter, his Father *Walter* was at great Odds with the ſaid *Richard* for ſo doing, and when the Difference was made up, he was oblig'd to give the ſaid *Walter* the beſt Horſe in his Park at *Kingsbury*. He alſo bequeath'd his Body to be bury'd in *Aſton* Church, before the Image of the Lady of Pity, and gave his black ambling Gelding for a Mortuary, that God may the rather take his Soul to Mercy; 3 *s.* 4 *d.* to the High Altar for Tythes and Offerings forgotten; his white Harneſs to the Church there for a *George* to wear; to twelve poor Women, his Tenants, each a black Gown, a Hood, a Pair of Beads, 4 *d.* and a Dinner, *&c.* To this *John* ſucceeded *Thomas*, 17 *Hen.* 8. and to him *Edward* his Grandſon, his Father *William* dying in his Father's Life-time, who by the Earl of *Leiceſter*'s Means, whom he had galled by ſome ſharp Expreſſions, was condemn'd for High Treaſon againſt the Queen, and executed in *Smithfield*, *London*. Upon his Attainder, his

his Lands were given away to *Edward Darcy*, Eſq; and his Heirs; and though his Son *Robert*, by virtue of an Entail made upon his Marriage in his Father's Life-time, recover'd much of his Father's Eſtate, he did not obtain this of *Curdworth*, and ſo it remain'd in *Darcy*'s Family.

The Abbot of *Leiceſter* having a large Proportion of Land in this Pariſh, (as is above ſhewed) claim'd, in 13 *Edw.* 1. a Court-Leet, Aſſize of Bread and Beer, and Infangthef, which he juſtify'd by the Charters of *Henry* II. and *Richard* I. as alſo Gallows, and was allow'd them all in this Place by the Verdict of a Jury.

The Church here, which is dedicated to St. *Peter ad Vincula*, was given by *Hugh de Arden*, with the Lands above mention'd, to the Canons of *Leiceſter*, in King *Henry* II's Time, and was ſoon after appropriated to them by *Richard Peache*, Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, and confirmed to them by his Succeſſors *Hugh Novant*, and *Jeffrey Muſchamp*. In 1291 (19 *Edw.* 1.) it was valued at 7 Marks and a half, and a Vicarage was then endow'd, with a certain Proportion of Glebe and Tythes for the Maintenance of the Incumbents ſucceſſively, which were valued, 26 *Hen.* 8. at 5 *l. per Annum* above all Reprizes. In the North Window of this Church are the old Earl of *Leiceſter*'s Arms.

Deretend, (or as it was anciently written, Dury-yate-hend) is within the Pariſh of *Aſton*, but is a Parcel of the Lordſhip of *Birmingham*. There is nothing at this Time more memorable in it, than a certain Chapel erected about the Beginning of King *Richard*'s Time, wherein, by the Agreement of the Monks of *Tykford* in Right of the Rectory of *Aſton*, Sir *John Botetourt* their Patron, and the Vicar of *Aſton*, the Inhabitants of this Hamlet, and *Dudſton* adjoining, ſhould have a Font for the Baptiſm of their Children, and have a Liberty to find at their own proper Coſts, a fitting Prieſt to celebrate Divine Service therein, as alſo for Churching of Women. Provided, that the ſaid Inhabitants ſhould repair to the Mother-Church of *Aſton* on *Eaſter-Day*, and the other uſual Times, then and there to render, and pay to God, and the ſaid Pariſh-Church, all their Tythes great and ſmall, with their Oblations, in ſuch Sort as they are of Right bound to do to the Mother-Church. Which Prieſt ſo ſerving in this Chapel, was by the ſaid Agreement, in Caſe the Vicar of *Aſton* for the Time being, or his Parochial Prieſt, could not attend it, to viſit the Sick of theſe two Hamlets, as alſo to adminiſter to them, and confeſs and abſolve them, ſo that once a Year they ſhould ſhrive themſelves to the Vicar of *Aſton*, or his Parochial Prieſt, as of Right they ought. After this Agreement ſeveral pious Perſons, by Licence, obtain'd 6 *R.* 2. did give certain Lands, of the yearly Value of Ten Marks, lying within the Pariſh of *Aſton*, for the finding a Prieſt to celebrate Divine Service daily in this Chapel; but in 37 *Hen.* 8. all the Poſſeſſions thereunto belonging were ſeiz'd upon, as Chantry-Lands, being then valued at 13 *l.* 19 *s. per Annum*. In the Window of this Chapel was the Image of *Walter Ardern* kneeling, and over his Head a Label with theſe Words on it, *Salvator Mundi miſerere mei*; and the Arms of the Lord *Dudley* in one Coat, and empaled with *Berkley* in another.

Didington, an Hamlet in *Hampton*, of which we ſhall give the beſt Account we can find in *Kinwaldſey*, with which it did anciently go.

Dodenhale, a depopulated Place, which anciently did wholly belong to the Nuns of *Poleſworth*, Part thereof being given to them about *Henry* III's Time, by *William Savage*, then Lord of *Pooley*, and the reſt by *Richard Dodenhale*, Merchant of *Coventry*, 21 *Rich.* 2. In Conſideration of which Gifts the ſaid Nuns granted, 1 *Hen.* 4. that there ſhould be every Day and Night a ſpecial Collect ſaid for the ſame *Richard* in their Chapter-Houſe, in ſuch Sort as they uſed to do for their other Benefactors, and at his Death his Name ſhould be regiſter'd in their Martirology, as alſo his Anniverſary ſhould be kept with *Placebo*, and *Dirige*, and ſolemn

lemn Mass celebrated for the Soul of *Henry Dodenhale*, and the said *Richard*, with *Beatrice* and *Alice* his Wives, their Parents, Benefactors, and all the Faithful deceas'd; over and besides the Night of St. *Thomas the Martyr*; and likewise one Collect once a Year for the said *Henry*, *Richard*, *Beatrice*, and *Alice*, their Parents and Benefactors for ever. And lastly, at the Celebration of their Anniversary on the Feast-Day of St. *Thomas the Martyr*, all the Nuns present thereat shall have 12 Eggs, in the Name of a Corrody, for their Performance of that Office.

Dordon, originally a Member of *Polesworth*, and therewith possessed by the *Marmions* of *Tamworth* Castle, was granted, together with Part of *Waverton*, unto *Roger de Grendon* by *Robert Marmion* in King *Henry* I's Time, to hold by the Service of one Knights Fee. But in King *Edward* I's Time, it was in the Hands of *William Bagot* of *Hide* in *Staffordshire*, who sold the Inheritance of it to *Roger Meulend* Bishop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, reserving the yearly Rent of a Penny to be paid at *Easter* to Sir *Ralph Grendon*, and his Heirs, who not long after came into the Possession of it; for 22 *Edw.* 1. *Ralph de Grendon*, Son of Sir *Ralph*, had it, and from him the greatest Part of it devolv'd with *Grendon* to the Family of *Chetwin*, and was enjoy'd by them in 1640, but the Inhabitants are in the Leet of *Polesworth*.

Dosthill, if mention'd in the Conqueror's Survey, bears the Name of *Dercelaithere*, and was the Possession of *Turchil de Warwick*, but mortgaged or pawned to *R. de Oilgi*. It is then said to contain two Hides, a Mill, and Woods two Furlongs in Length, and as much in Breadth; but however that be, 'tis certain, that in 12 *Hen.* 2. *Hugh Fitz-Richard* was possessed of it, having been enfeoffed of it, with other Lands, by the Earl of *Warwick* in King *Henry* I's Time, by the Name of *Derteulla*. By *Hugh Fitz-Richard* it was granted to *Thomas* Son of *Thurstan*, whose Son *Robert de la Launde*, gave the Mill here to *Richard Fitz-Ralph* in Marriage with his Daughter. It was then written *Derchethull*. From *Robert de la Launde* it passed to *James* his Son, who was certify'd to hold it of the Earl of *Warwick*, yet not immediately, because *Albreda Marmion* granted his Service to her Son *William de Camvile*, which she could not have done had not he held it of the *Marmions*, who had it of the Earls of *Warwick*. *James de la Launde* passed all the Interest he had here, amounting to half a Knights Fee, to *Robert de Grendon*, who granted the same, 40 *Hen.* 3. to *Robert de Wycheford*, and his Heirs, for the Rent of a Pair of Gilt Spurs, and performing the Service of half a Knights Fee. This *Robert*, at the Request of *Robert de Grendon*, made it over to *Walter de Manceter*, and *Erneburga* his Wife, among whose Coheirs being divided, it was broken into such small Parts, that it would be endless almost to pursue the Succession longer.

Drakenedge, originally an Hamlet in *Nether-Whitacre*, and so the Possession of the *Marmions* of *Tamworth* Castle, and from one of that Family granted with it to *Nicholas Fitz-Ralph*, or his Father; for 'tis evident, that the Family of *Mancetre's*, who had it for a Time, held it of the Heirs of *Nicholas Fitz-Ralph* Lords of *Nether-Whitacre*, by the Service of a Pair of Gilt Spurs, as they did of the *Marmions*. *Hugh de Mancetre*, in 36 *H.* 3. procured a Charter of Free-Warren for all his Demesne Lands here, and left it to his Grandchild *Guy de Mancetre*, who passed it to *Robert de Herle*, and his Heirs, by the Name of a Manor; but he dying without Issue of his Body, it descended to Sir *Ralph de Hastings*, Knt. the Son of his Sister *Margaret*, as his next Heir; in whose Family having continued some Successions, it came at length to *William* Lord *Hastings*, Chamberlain to King *Edward* IV. who left it to Sir *Edward Hastings*, Knt. his Son and Heir, whose Descendant *Richard* had it, 9 *Hen.* 8. and was presented for depopulating the Manor-House, and 200 Acres of Land.

Dudston, a Village of great Antiquity, though there remains now no more of it than the Manor-House, for takes its Name from *Dodo*, or *Dud*, (as *Dudley* did) whose Town it was. It was involv'd in *Aston*, when

when *Domeſday-Book* was compiled, and ſo is not found there, but came with it to Sir *Thomas de Erdington*, as a Member of *Aſton*, yet was held of the Caſtle of *Dudley*; for 'tis evident, that *Henry de Ernington*, his Great Grandchild, 17 *Edw.* 2. did Fealty to *Joan de Botetort* Lady of *Weoley*, as Coheir of the *Somers*'s Barons of *Dudley*, for this Place with *Aſton*. This *Henry* being then a Knight, granted it by the Name of *Maneria de Dudeſton*, to *Thomas Maidenhache*, and his Heirs, who obtain'd a Charter of Free-Warren for all his Demeſne Lands here, and at *Aſton*, 14 *Edw.* 1. His Lands were divided among his ſeveral Daughters and Heirs, and this Manor was allotted to *Sibill* the Wife of *Adam de Grymeſarwe*, who left it to his Son and Heir *John*, who ſold it to *John atte Holt* for 40 Marks, 38 *Edw.* 3. His Deſcendant Sir *Thomas Holt*, Knt. and Bart. of *Aſton*, was Lord of it in 1640.

But notwithſtanding the *Holts* were eſteem'd Lords of this Place, the Family of *Aylesburys* poſſeſſed ſo conſiderable a Part of it anciently, that *Roger de Ayleſbury*, 5 *Edw.* 2. ſtiled himſelf, *Dominus de Dodeſton*, as did his Deſcendant *Philip*, 10 *Rich.* 2. How or when it paſſed from the *Aylesburys* we can't diſcover; but find that in 2 *Hen.* 5. Sir *William de Biſhopſden*, Knt. granted to *Richard de Clodſhale* all his Lands and Tenements lying here, which had formerly belonged to *Philip de Aylesbury*; after which we obſerve nothing material of this Place.

Dunton, ſo called from its Situation on an Hill, the *Saxon* Word *Dun* ſignifying an Hill, and *Ton*, Town. Of it we find no mention in any Record 'till King *Henry* III's Reign, when *Philip de Luvell* was the Lord of it. He was one of the King's Clerks, *Reg.* 34. and became his Treaſurer by the Interceſſion of *Alexander* King of *Scotland*, that King's Son-in-Law, but being found Guilty of waſting the King's Deer in his Foreſts, and other Miſdemeanors, he was outed his Place, and retiring to his Benefice of *Hameſtable*, dy'd of Grief. He obtain'd a Grant of Free-Warren for his Demeſne Lands here, which *Hugh de Mancetre* did alſo for his Lands here, which were conſiderable, tho' not a Lordſhip. To *Philip Luvel* ſucceeded *Henry* his Brother, a Clerk alſo, and Lord of this Manor: He required Suit of Court from the Abbot of *Leiceſter* for a Yard-Land in this his Manor, call'd, *Monks-field*, which to avoid, the Canons made it over to *William de Bracebrigg*, of whom *Henry* required the like Service, and by Agreement obtain'd, that the ſaid *William* and his Heirs ſhould pay 20 *d.* a Year to the Lords of *Dunton* for it. This *Henry* dy'd without Iſſue, and *Ralph de Gorges*, who marry'd his Siſter *Joan*, (as we conjecture) became Lord of this Manor. He was ſucceeded by *Hugh* his Son, who obtain'd Licence from *Guy de Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, to incloſe a Wood in this Manor, call'd *Clapſhaw*, for a Park, and make ſuch a Fence about it as to keep out Deer, Goats, *&c.* yet with this Exception, that if any of the Earl's Deer in Hunting ſhould break in, the Earl, or his Servants might purſue them, take, and carry them away, without doing any wilful Hurt to the ſaid *Ralph*'s Deer, *&c.* This *Ralph* ſhortly after this, paſſed away all his Right here to *John Lovel* of *Tichmerſh* his Uncle, who in 3 *Edw.* 2. ſold it to *Hugh de Quilly* or *Cuilly*, for 300 *l.* Sterling.

This *Hugh de Cuilly* was Conſtable of *Kenilworth* Caſtle, under *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter*, and one of thoſe that murder'd *Piers de Gaveſton*, for which, with the Earl and others, he had a Pardon, 7 *Ed.* 2. He reſided here, and was Knight of the Shire in ſeveral Parliaments, but being taken Priſoner in the Battle of *Burroughbrigg*, 16 *Edw.* 2. he dy'd in *Pomfret* Caſtle. *Roger* his Son ſucceeded him in his Eſtates, and was Priſoner at the ſame Time in the ſaid Caſtle, but upon paying 100 Marks Fine, and giving Sureties for his future good Behaviour, he was releas'd. *Roger* his Grandſon inherited this Lordſhip, and other Eſtates after him. He was much employ'd in ſeveral Commiſſions for raiſing the Taxes given the King *Edward* III. by Parliament, and departing this Life, *Reg.* 33. without Iſſue, left his Eſtates to *Thomas de Cuilly*

his

his Uncle, who obtain'd a Licence of *Thomas* Earl of *Warwick*, to cut and fell Timber in his Wood call'd *Clapſhaw*, provided he ſecur'd it 'till it was grown up. He left only one Daughter nam'd *Elizabeth*, then the Wife of *John Stanhope* of *Rampton* in *Nottinghamſhire*, whoſe Son Sir *Richard Stanhope*, Knt. paſſed away the Inheritance of it, 10 *Henry* 5. to *Nicholas Rugley* of *Hawkſherd* in *Staffordſhire*, Eſq; whoſe Poſterity enjoy'd it in 1640.

This *Nicholas Rugley*, was the firſt of his Family that had any Thing to do in this Shire, for his Anceſtors were of *Staffordſhire*, and Men of good Note there; for *William de Rugley*, tho' forc'd to abjure the Realm for Murther, yet was was pardoned for his good Services in *Flanders*, 26 *Edw.* 1. and *Simon de Ruggeley* being Sheriff of *Shrop* and *Staffordſhires*, had the Caſtle of *Salop* committed to his Cuſtody. He is ſtiled *Valettus Regis*, i. e. *A Servant of the King's in an honourable Poſt*. This *Nicholas* ('tis probable) out of the great Affection he had to Hunting, bought *Dunton* to make his Seat, for he had the Rangerſhip of *Sutton-Chaſe* twenty Years before he purchaſed this Lordſhip, and continued in that Place 10 Years after, 'till being grown old, he became unfit for that Employment; yet afterwards, he is put in and recorded among the Knights and Eſqrs. of this County, who themſelves made Oath, and were Commiſſioned to take the Oaths of all others in their ſeveral Counties, for promoting the Peace of the Nation, and (as it was thought) diſcovering all ſuch as were diſaffected to the *Lancaſtrian*, and favour'd the *York* Claim to the Crown. His Poſterity, in a continu'd Succeſſion, were Owners of this Lordſhip in 1640.

Edgbaſton, a Village ſituate on the Rivulet *Rhea*, from *Rhe* or *Rhedge*, which ſignifies to run or flow, and may ſeem to have its Original from the *Greek* Word Ῥέω, *fluo*. It ſtands on the very Edge of the County next *Worceſterſhire*, and in Domeſday-Book is certified to contain two Hides, and to have Woods three Furlongs in Length and half a Mile in Breadth, but there it is written *Celboldeſtone*, which ſhews that its Name was taken from ſome ancient Poſſeſſor of it. *William Fitz-Auſculf* was then Lord of it, but one *Drew* then held it under him. His Son *Henry* aſſum'd the Name of *de Egbaldeſtone*, who liv'd in King *Henry* II's Reign. His Son *Henry* was a Knight, and is ſaid to have held this Manor by Military Service of the *Berminghams*, who held it over of the Barons of *Dudley*. To him ſucceded *Richard* his Son and Heir, wha was entruſted with ſundry great Employments in King *Edward* II's Reign, and left his Son *Richard* his Heir, who was alſo employ'd in publick Affairs in King *Richard* II's Reign. He left one Daughter for his Heir, who marry'd

Thomas de Middlemore, to whom he transferr'd thereby this Manor and other her Eſtates. His Family, before that Time, had their Seat at *Mapleborough* in the Pariſh of *Studeley*, and this *Thomas* founded a Chantry at *Studeley*, 7 *Hen.* 4. His Arms are in the Church-Windows of *Studeley*. His Son *John* ſucceeded him, and in 12 *Hen.* 6. was among thoſe Perſons of Note in this County, who made Oath for the Obſervance of certain Articles agreed on by Parliament, and who were appointed to take the Oaths of all others. He dy'd 25 *Hen.* 6. and was buried in the Church here, and left *Richard* his Son and Heir, then within Age, and Ward to Sir *William Birmingham*, Knt. He bequeath'd his Body to be bury'd in the Church Yard of this Place, and left *Margery* his Wife Executrix. She built the fair Steeple of this Church in her Widowhood, and having vowed Chaſtity in the remaining Part of her Life, appointed her Sepulchre in this Church, and 20 *l.* to be beſtowed at her Funeral among Prieſts, Clerks, and poor People. To this, *Richard* ſucceeded *Robert Middlemore*, her Grandſon, to whom ſhe gave, over and above the Inheritance of his Anceſtors, certain Lands by her purchaſed in *Hales-Owen*, that he and his Heirs ſhould find a Prieſt to be Reſident at *Studeley*, to ſing for her and her Husband's Souls with

with all their Conſanguinity and Affinity for ever, giving the Prieſt for the Time being, for his Salary, yearly ſeven Marks of lawful Money. This *Robert*, was a Juſtice of Peace and Sheriff of this County in Queen *Mary* and Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reigns, and left his Son and Heir *Richard*, whoſe Poſterity were Lords of this Place in 1640.

The Advowſon of the Church, which is dedicated to St. *Bartholomew*, hath long appertained to the Dean and Chapter of *Litchfield*, but when it was firſt given them is not known. In 12 *Ed.* 1. *Henry de Eggebaſton*, brought an Aſſize againſt them for the Right of Preſentation, but they ſoon came to an Agreement about it; for the ſame Year the Dean and Chapter giving him 20 *l.* he quitted to them all his Right therein, and from that Time they have put in a Curate to officiate here. In the Church were Tombs for *John*, *Richard*, and *Robert Middlemore*, before it was demoliſhed by the Parliament Armies in the late Wars, and in the Windows the Arms of the *Eggebaſtons* and *Middlemores*, ſingle and quartered.

Elmdon, ſo called from the hilly Part of the Town, where the Manor-Houſe ſtands. It was the Poſſeſſion of one *Tochi* before the *Norman* Conqueſt; but after it *Turchil de Warwick* had a Grant thereof, being then rated at half an Hide, having Woods thereto belonging, one Furlong in Length and as much in Breadth, held by one *Roger* his Under-Tenant. By ſome of *Turchil*'s Deſcendents, it was granted to the Anceſtor of *Simon de Barcheſtone*, who by levying a Fine 8 *Hen.* 3. enfeoffed *Simon de Whitacre* and his Heirs with it, to hold this Place of him and his Heirs by the Service of half a Knight's Fee; but it continued not long ſo, for 20 *Henry* 3. this half Knight's Fee was certified to be held immediately of the Earl of *Warwick*; and in the 36th of the ſame King, of *Thomas Arden*, (Heir to *Turchil*) and by him of that Earl. However, *Simon de Whitacre* having the Poſſeſſion, obtained a Charter of Free-Warren in all his Demeſne Lands here, and left it ſo Privileged to his Son *Richard*, who leaving a Daughter and Heir, *Joan*, ſhe by marrying *Alan Waldeiſe* carried it into his Family. *Margaret* was his ſole Heir, and marrying to *Thomas Hore*, whoſe Anceſtors had had their Habitation here long before, brought the Manor into their Poſſeſſion. He was Eſcheator for this County and *Leiceſterſhire*, and left *Alan Hore* his Son and Heir, who leaving only one Daughter for his Heir, named *Katharine*, then marry'd to *John Boteler* of *Solihull*, made him Lord of this Manor. This *John* was a Lawyer and Under-Sheriff to *Robert Arten*, Eſq; 16 *Hen.* 6. but by his Marriage with the Heir of *Hore*, was put into higher Places, as Juſtice of Gaol-delivery, and Clerk of the Peace. He departed this Life 4 *Hen.* 8. and was buried in the Chapel of St. *Catharine* on the North-ſide of *Solihull* Church, near his Anceſtors. To him ſucceeded *John*, his Son and Heir, who ſold this Manor 34 *Hen.* 8. to *Thomas Marrow*, Gent. whoſe Son *Samuel* ſold it to *Henry Mayne* of *Bevington* in *Hertfordſhire*, whoſe Grandchild *John* enjoy'd it 1640. The Hall here was built by *John Boteler*, and on the great Beam of it are engraven the Arms of *Waldeyffe*, *Whitacre*, *Hore*, and *Boteler*.

The Church here is a Rectory, and in the Windows of it are the Arms of the *Clintons* of *Maxtoke*, and Earls of *Huntington*, and the *Hores*.

Erdington, was before the *Normans* Settlement, the Eſtate of *Edwine* Earl of *Mercia*, but after it, through the Conqueror's Favour, the Lordſhip of *William Fitz-Auſculf*. When the General Survey was taken, it was valued at three Hides, and had a Mill, and Woods a Mile in Length and half a Mile in Breadth, belonging to it. It probably took its Name from one *Harding*, the ancient Owner of it, becauſe in *Domeſday-Book* it is written *Hardington*. It continu'd in the Poſterity of *W. Fitz-Auſculph*, Barons of *Dudley*, 'till near King *Henry* II's Reign, when it was granted to *Henry*, who took his Name *de Erdington*, from it, by *Jervaſe Paganel*, one of theſe Barons, to hold of him by the Service

of a Knight's Fee. He had his Reſidence here; and his Deſcendants, who held it 'till *Edward* IV's Time, and made it their Seat, ſtrongly fortify'd it with a double Moat on all Sides but the South, where it is defended by the River. To this *Henry*, ſucceeded *William*, and to *William*, *Thomas*, who in 6 *John*, was Sheriff of *Shropſhire* and *Staffordſhire*. He had a Chapel in his Houſe, but was ſuffer'd to enjoy it by the Parſon of *Aſton* upon theſe Conditions only, That the Mother-Church of *Aſton* ſhould ſuffer no Detriment from it in Tythes and Oblations, and that he and his Family ſhould repair to it upon the principal Feſtivals, and eſpecially upon that of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*. He was afterwards Chamberlain to that Prince, and received many Favours from him, and particularly, when he was ſo greatly diſtreſs'd by his Barons that he knew not what to do to ſecure his Crown. This *Thomas* was one of the Embaſſadors ſent by him to *Murmelius* Emperor of *Morocco*, to offer him his Kingdom, and become a Mahometan, if he would aſſiſt him to ſubdue his rebellious Subjects. He dy'd 2 *Hen.* 3. and this Lordſhip, with other Lands, were aſſigned to *Roeſe* his Widow, for her Maintenance, 'till her Dowry could be ſet forth.

His Son *Giles* was his Heir and Succeſſor in his Eſtate here, 14 *Hen.* 3. and became a Perſon of ſo great Honour and Reputation, that he was Juſtice of Aſſize for this County, from the 34th to the 51ſt Year of that King's Reign. He was a very religious Perſon after the Mode of thoſe Times, for he was ſo great a Benefactor to the Canons of St. *Thomas* near *Stafford*, that by a ſpecial Inſtrument under the Seal of the Covent, they granted him and his Heirs the Power to put in a Canon into their Monaſtery, and obliged themſelves not only to pray for his, and his Anceſtors Souls, but celebrate his Anniverſary in as ſolemn a Manner as their Patrons; nor did the Monks of *Tikford* promiſe much leſs, ſo great a Friend was he to their Houſe. His Son and Heir was *Henry*, who attending *William de Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick* in the Wars of *Wales*, 5 *Edw.* 1. was knighted by him there. He, for the Health of his own, and *Maud* his Wife's Souls, gave to the Nuns of *Catesby* in *Northamptonſhire*, the perpetual Patronage of the Church of *Yerdley* in *Worceſterſhire*, that the Fruits of it ſhould be wholly appropriated to their Uſe: In Conſideration of which, the Nuns obliged themſelves, as ſoon as they had the Appropriation, to appoint one of their Canons to pray for his and his Wife's Souls, and his Anceſtors, ſolemnly keep their Anniverſaries, and bury him in the Chapel of St. *Edmund* before the Altar there. He dy'd 10 *Edw.* 1. and left *Henry* his Son and Heir in his Minority; but this Manor was aſſign'd, among other Lands, for his Widow *Maud*'s Dowry.

This *Henry* had Livery of his Lands, 23 *Edw.* 1. and being a pious Perſon, procured *Walter Langton* Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, to ordain one *John de Hull Lemynton*, a Subdeacon, to celebrate Divine Service within his Chapel at *Erdington*, undertaking to ſettle the Sum of 3 *l. per Annum* for his Maintenance, and indemnify the Biſhop for ſo doing. In publick Employments he was very active, being in Commiſſion for the Peace and Gaol-Delivery for *Warwick*, an Aſſeſſor of the Tax, and Collector of the Scutage, and ſeveral other Offices in K. *Edward* I. and II's Reigns. He built the South-Ile of his Pariſh-Church of *Aſton*, commonly call'd *Erdington*'s Chancel, and gave a Rent-ſeck of 6 *d.* a Year to maintain a Gutter between the Church and it, in which Grant he calls it, *Nova Capella B. Mariæ de Aſton.* His Son and Succeſſor *Giles*, was a Knight, and having been in the Wars of *France* with K. *Edward* III. *Reg.* 20. was afterward often in publick Truſts. To him ſucceeded *Thomas* his Son and Heir, who being a Knight, was the Repreſentative of this County in Parliament, 9 *Rich.* 2. as was his Son and Heir *Thomas*, 18 *Hen.* 6. who was alſo Sheriff of the County twice in the ſame Reign, and in divers other Employments; but notwithſtanding theſe Truſts put into his

his Hands in King *Henry* VI's Reign, his Heart was with the *York* Family, and he declar'd himſelf for King *Edward* IV. in his greateſt Streights, for which Service he obtain'd of that King the Manor of *Bordeſley*, eſcheated to the Crown by the Attainder of *James* Earl of *Wiltſhire*, for his own and Wife's Life. He founded a Chantry in *Aſton* Church; but what became of him after 7 *Edw.* 4. we can't diſcover.

In 11 *Edw.* 4. we find it in the Poſſeſſion of *George* Duke of *Clarence*, that King's Brother; and in 11 *Hen.* 7. of one *Robert Wright*, but by what Title or Means we can't tell. He ſoon after paſſed it, together with the Advowſon of the Chantry of St. *Mary Magdalen* at *Aſton*, to Sir *Reginald Bray*, Knt. a great Favourite of that King's. Sir *Reginald* having no Iſſue, gave it, with his other Eſtates, to his Nephew *Edmund*, the Son of his Brother *John*, who ſold it, 21 *H.* 8. together with the Advowſon of the ſaid Chantry at *Aſton*, to *Francis Engleſield*, Eſq; (afterwards a Knight) from whom it was purchaſed, 4 *Edw.* 6. by *Humphry Dimock*, Eſq; who left two Sons *Francis* and *Henry*, both of whom were ſucceſſively Owners of this Lordſhip, and reſided upon it, but leaving no Iſſue Male, Sir *Walter Earl* of *Charborrow* in *Dorſetſhire*, Knt. poſſeſſed himſelf of it in Right of his Wife *Anne*, ſole Daughter and Heir of *Francis*, and ſold it, 1 *Car.* 1. to Sir *Walter Devereux*, Knight and Bart. of whom Sir *Thomas Holt* of *Aſton* bought it.

Fillongley, or as it is written in *Domeſday-Book*, *Filungelei*, *Filingelei*, *Felingelei*, and *Filunger*, was, when that Survey was taken, rated at two Hides, which were then poſſeſſed by four Parts, or Quarters, *viz.* One half Hide by the Biſhop of *Conſtance*, and then held by one *Leuvinus*, with Woods two Furlongs in Length, and one in Breadth; another half Hide by the Monks of *Coventry*, with Woods alſo of a Quarter of a Mile in Extent; a third half Hide one *Alſi* enjoy'd, as he had done before the Conqueſt, with Woods worth 10 *s. per Annum*; and the fourth half Hide did *Robert Diſpenſator* hold. This had the Church on it, and Woods belonging to it two Miles in Length, and one in Breadth. The half Hide belonging to the Monks of *Coventry* came afterwards to *Gerard de Alſpath*, who held it of them in King *Henry* III's Time, it being then call'd *Old Fillengley*, (of which more by and by) by the fourth Part of a Knights Fee. *Robert Diſpenſator*'s Part devolved ſoon to *Marmion* Lord of *Tamworth* Caſtle, and the Reſidue paſſed to one of the old Earls of *Leiceſter*, by whom *Hugh de Haſtings*, or *Walter* his Father rather, were enfeoffed, yet holding them of the *Marmions*, as well as of that Earl and his Poſterity. 'Tis probable, that the *Haſtings* had their Seat here, becauſe here are the Ruins of two Caſtles, the one on the North, and the other on the South-ſide of the Church.

Walter Haſtings was an eſpecial Benefactor to the Nuns of *Poleſworth*, to whom he gave *Oldbury*, which they made a Cell to their Monaſtery. His Son and Succeſſor *Hugh* marry'd *Erneburga*, Neice and Heir to *Robert de Flamvile*. She gave the Church of *Barwell* to the Nuns of *Poleſworth*. Of his Son and Grandſon *Williams* we find nothing memorable; but *Henry*, the Son and Heir of the laſt, marrying *Ada*, the fourth Daughter of *David* Earl of *Huntington*, by *Maud*, one of the Siſters of *Ranulph* Earl of *Cheſter*, came to have a Share of that Earl's great Inheritance: He is thought to have been of the Retinue of *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, in his pompous Paſſage through *France*, and there dy'd. His Son and Heir *Henry* was a Minor at his Death, and his Wardſhip being granted to *Guy de Luſignan*, the King's half Brother, was by him paſſed over to *William de Cantilupe*, who marry'd his Daughter *Joan* to him. He was ſummon'd ſeveral Times to be in Arms for the Defence of the Nation by King *Henry* III. but not with a truly loyal Heart, for he join'd the rebellious Barons againſt the King, and that with ſuch a remarkable Activity, that he was excepted in that favourable Decree call'd, *Dictum de Kenilworth*, and oblig'd to ſubmit to the King's Mercy, or undergo ſeven

Years Impriſonment; but the King dealt very favourably with his Lady, in allowing her a large Maintenance out of his Lands. Where or when he dy'd we find not, but to him

John de Haſtings his Son and Heir ſucceeded. He was one of the Coheirs to *George de Cantilupe*, his Uncle by the Mother's Side, and was allotted for his Part the Caſtle and Honour of *Bergavenny*, the Caſtle of *Kilgaran* in *Wales*, and Manor of *Aſton-Cantilupe* in this County, but being in his Minority, he had not Livery of them 'till 11 *Edw.* 1. after which he was much employ'd in the Wars againſt the *Scots* and beyond Sea. He had Summons with the Barons to Parliament from 23 *Edw.* 1. to the 6 *Edw.* 2. in which Time he obtain'd a Charter for a Market weekly on *Monday* at this his Manor, and a Fair yearly for five Days, beginning on the Eve of St. *John Baptiſt*'s Nativity. He dy'd 6 *Edw.* 2. and left Iſſue by *Iſabel* his Wife, Daughter to *William de Valence* Earl of *Pembroke*, *John de Haſtings* his Son and Heir. He was made Governor of *Kenilworth* Caſtle 16 *Edw.* 2. and dy'd two Years after, leaving by *Julian* the Daughter and Heir of Sir *Thomas Leybourne*, a Son and Heir *Lawrence*, then but five Years old: He was the King's Ward, and being educated at Court, was by King *Edward* III's Letters Patent, *Reg.* 13. made Earl of *Pembroke*, as being deſcended of *Iſabel* the eldeſt Siſter and Coheir of *Aymere de Valence* Earl of *Pembroke*. He, by *Agnes*, one of the Daughters of *Roger de Mortimer* firſt Earl of *March*, had Iſſue *John* Earl of *Pembroke*, a little more than a Year old at his Father's Death. This *John* being then about 25 Years old, was ſent, 46 *Edw.* 3. to raiſe the Siege of *Rochel*, then beleaguer'd by the *French*, and being arriv'd at the Port there with his Army, was ſet upon by the *Spaniſh* Fleet by Surprize, and many of his Men being ſlain, was himſelf taken Priſoner; he continu'd four Years in *Spain*, a Priſoner, under hard Uſage, and at length was redeem'd, but dy'd (of Poiſon, as was thought) before he could reach *England*. His Son *John* ſucceeded him, and at the Coronation of King *Richard* II. claimed to carry the great Gold Spurs, but being under Age, the King aſſign'd that Office to *Edmund Mortimer* Earl of *March*, whoſe Daughter *Philippa* he marry'd, but had no Child by her, being ſlain at a Tilting at *Woodſtock* by Sir *John St. John*, and ſo his Line was extinct.

Reginald Lord *Grey* of *Ruthin* was found his next Heir, being deſcended from *Elizabeth*, Siſter to *John* Great Grandfather of the laſt Earl; but *John* his Father having entailed his Lands upon *William Beauchamp* his Mother's Siſter's Son, he, upon the Death of the laſt *John*, poſſeſſed himſelf of this Manor, and left it to *Richard* his Son and Heir, who was afterward created Earl of *Warwick*: He was ſlain in *France*, 10 *Hen.* 5. leaving only one Daughter, who being marry'd to *Richard Nevill*, Knt. a younger Son of the Earl of *Weſtmoreland*, brought this Manor into that Family, from whom *John Nevill* Lord *Bergavenny*, the Lord of this Manor in 1640, is deſcended.

The Church here, which is dedicated to *Our Lady* and *All Saints*, was valued in 19 *Edw.* 1. 1291, at 16 Marks; but being afterwards purchaſed of *Lawrence Haſtings* Earl of *Pembroke* by *William de Clinton* Earl of *Huntington*, was given by him to the Canons of *Maxſtoke*, and ſoon after appropriated to them, and a Vicarage appointed, which in 26 *Hen.* 8. was valued at 8 *l.* 9 *s.* 9 *d.* a Year. *Nicholas Burbache*, Clerk, by the Order of Sir *Thomas de Haſtings*, gave 8 *s. per Annum* to this Church, for the Maintenance of a Lamp to burn in the Body thereof, to the Honour of the Bleſſed Virgin, and for the Souls of his Anceſtors, to be paid out of certain Lands in this Pariſh, given for the ſame End, by the ſaid Sir *Thomas de Haſtings*.

In *Old Fillingley*, which was the Part of the Monks of *Coventry*, the Prior claimed a Court Leet, 13 *Edw.* 1. and divers other Privileges, by virtue of King *Henry* III's Charter, and they were allow'd; but in 20 *Edw.* 3. they were certify'd to hold it of the Lord *Haſtings*, as the Superior Lord, by the eighth Part of a Knight's

Knight's Fee. We meet with nothing more of this Place 'till King *Henry* VII's Reign, when *Thomas Froxmere*, Eſq; was found to die ſeiz'd of it, being brought into Poſſeſſion of it by his Marriage with a Daughter and Heir of *Follingley*, of whoſe Family there were ſome anciently reſiding in this Place, as *William Tillingley*, 51 *Edw.* 3. and *Henry Tillingley*, who was one of the Knights for this Shire in Parliament, 31 *Hen.* 6. and Sheriff the 37th.

Foſhaw, anciently a Member of *Solihull*, but being ſeparated from it about the Beginning of King *Edward* I's Reign, was given by *William de Odingſells* to *Nicholas* his younger Son and his Heirs; reſerving to the ſaid *William* a Penny yearly Rent for all Services, and for the Court-Leet a Pound of Cummin-Seed, both to be paid at *Michaelmas*. *Nicholas* his Son ſucceeded him in this Lordſhip, but having no Iſſue Male, *Margaret* his Daughter, and Wife of *John Waldelffe*, Eſq; was his Heir. She had by her Husband two Daughters and Heirs, of which the youngeſt *Anne*, marrying Sir *Thomas Burdet*, carry'd it into his Family; for *Richard Burdet* dy'd ſeiz'd of it in K. *Henry* VII's Reign, and *Joyce* his Widow had it for her Jointure; after whoſe Death it deſcended to *Anne* his Daughter, then the Wife of *Edward Conway*, Eſq; who dy'd ſeiz'd of it 38 *Hen.* 8. leaving Iſſue *John*, who was afterwards knighted. Here was anciently a Park and Warren, which was eſteem'd a Chace in *Richard Burdet's* Time, but now they are deſtroy'd, and the Manor-Houſe hath no Signs of it, but a double Moat which encompaſſed it, for there is now a Coppice-Wood where the Houſe ſtood.

Freſley, a Member of *Poleſworth*, and with it belonging anciently to the *Marmions*; by one of whom, *Robert de Kaily*, or his Anceſtor, was enfeoffed with it, to hold of him by military Service; hence it was that *Robert de Marmion* call'd him his Knight; and when *R. de Kaily* had granted the Mill here to the Nuns of *Poleſworth*, he confirmed his Gift to them. This *R. de Kaily* gave and ſold to the Canons of *Lilſhull* in *Shropſhire* full two Parts of this Village, and order'd his Body to be bury'd in their Monaſtery, leaving his two Siſters his Heirs, of whom one marry'd *Simon Whitacres* of *Upper Whitacre*, and the other one *Richard Packington*. This latter ratify'd her Brother's Grant to the Canons; but the *Whitacres* had many Suits with them for their Part, which began 25 *Hen.* 3. and were not finally accorded 'till 21 *Edw.* 1. when the Canons got a general Releaſe of *Richard Whitacre* of all his Right to them, and ſo they enjoy'd them quietly 'till the general Diſſolution by King *Henry* VIII. when coming to the Crown, this Manor was granted to *James Leveſon*, Merchant of the Staple, to be held *in Capite* by the twentieth Part of a Knights Fee. He ſold them to one *John Beck*. But the *Whitacres*, beſides what they releas'd to the Canons of *Lilſhull*, had ſome other Lands here, for which *Simon de Whitacre* procured a Grant of Free-Warren, 41 *Hen.* 3. Theſe, by the Female Heir, came to *Alan Waldeiffe*, and from him to one *Poultney*, but who hath them now we know not.

Gilſdon, or as it was anciently written, *Gudleſdon*, ſo called from the Hill on the North-ſide of the Village of that Name. The Lordſhip was, 10 *Edw.* 3. the Eſtate of *William de Wrounge* of *Colſhell*, who about that Time paſſed away his Right to it to Sir *Richard de Peſhale*, Knt. for an hundred Marks of Silver; but it ſeems that the Money was the Earl of *Hartington's*, who, upon another Agreement with Sir *Richard*, obtain'd it for his own, and paſſed it upon an Exchange to *John de Colleſley*, and his Heirs. From *Colleſley* it paſſed to his Daughter *Margaret*, the Wife of *Thomas Holt*; but after his Death to *Philip de Budeford*, who joining together ſold it to *William Maſey* of *Swinley* in *Cheſhire*; from whom, by divers Sales, it is come to *Richard Wiſe*, who enjoy'd it in 1640.

Glaſcote, which in the *Britiſh* Tongue ſignifies a *Green Wood*. In this Manor *William le Franceis* gave certain Lands to the Nuns of *Poleſworth*, whoſe Daughter and

and Heir *Maud* being marry'd to *William de Hatton*, Son of *Hugh*, in K. *Henry* II's Reign, he confirmed the ſaid Lands to the ſaid Nuns. From him, or his Son, this Manor paſſed (but how is not known) to *Ralph Fitz-Ralph*, Lord of *Nether-Whitacre*, where his Seat was. He purchaſed ſome Lands here of *Hugh de Culi*, and left the whole to *Giles Fitz-Ralph*, by whoſe Daughter and Heir *Iſabel*, it paſſed to *Robert Marmion* in Marriage, and ſo was united with *Nether-Whitacre* 'till King *Edward* III's Time. In King *Henry* VI's Reign it belong'd to Sir *John Clinton* of *Maxtoke*, in whoſe Poſterity it continu'd 'till 29 *Hen.* 8. *Edward* Lord *Clinton* ſold it, together with *Bole-hall*, by the Name of a Manor, to *James Leveſon*, Merchant of the Staple, by whoſe Daughter *Elizabeth*, it came to Sir *Walter Aſton*, Knt, who marry'd her, and with her Conſent ſold it, with *Bole-hall*, to *William Anſon* of *Lincoln's-Inn*; of whom *William Cumberland* bought it, and left it as *Bole-hall* above.

Grendon, a great Lordſhip, held in the Conqueror's Time by *Henry de Ferrers*, under whom one *Thurſtane* held it. In the General Survey it is rated at five Hides and an half, having a Mill, and Woods of one Mile in Length, and half a one in Breadth belonging to it. One *Siward Barn* was Owner of it before the Conqueſt. *Henry de Ferrers* enfeoffed *Camvile* with it, and *Camvile*, *Roger*, who took his Name from this Place in King *Stephen's* Time, to hold of him by the Service of one Knights Fee. His Son *Richard* was a conſiderable Benefactor to the Nuns of *Poleſworth*, as well in confirming his Father's Grants to them, as adding half a Yard-Land more. To him ſucceeded Sir *Robert de Grendon*, who by his Mother became Heir to *William de Bray*. He was a Juſtice of Aſſize, *&c.* in King *Henry* III's Reign, and bought a Charter of Free-Warren for this his Lordſhip of the ſame King for 5 *l.* His Son Sir *Ralph de Grendon* ſucceeded him in this Manor, and had ſome Difference with *Jeffrey de Camvile* about the Services to be perform'd for this Lordſhip to the ſaid *Jeffrey*; but at length Sir *Ralph* agreed, that he ſhould anſwer 40 *s.* Scutage to the King, and perform Suit of Court to the ſaid *Jeffrey* at *Clifton-Camvile*. Sir *Ralph* dy'd 5 *Ed.* 3. leaving *Robert* his Son and Heir, and *Joan* a Daughter, then marry'd to *John Rochford*, Eſq; *Robert* was a Man of a weak Underſtanding, and was diſinherited of this and his other Eſtates by his Aunts Husbands, 'till putting himſelf under the Protection of *Henry* Duke of *Lancaſter* by giving him the Reverſion of ſome Part of his Eſtate, he obtained the Reſtitution of the reſt for Life; but dying without Iſſue, the Inheritance of his Lands paſſed to *Joan* his Siſter, then the Wife of *John de Rocheford*, whoſe Son Sir *Ralph* became afterward Lord of it, and in his Deſcendents it continu'd divers Years, but at length by ſome Accord with his Widow it came to

Sir *William Chetwin*, Knt. who ſeated himſelf here, and in the 16 *Rich.* 2. obtain'd a Licence from the Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield* to have Divine Service for his Houſe in his private Chapel. This Sir *William* built a great Part of the Church here, as appears by the Pictures of many of this Family in the Glaſs Windows. To this Sir *William* ſucceeded *Richard* his Son, whoſe Brother *John* was one of the chief Perſons that ſubſcrib'd to the Articles agreed on in Parliament, 12 *Hen.* 6. and in the ſame King's Reign, *Anno* 15. ſerv'd in Parliament as one of the Knights of this Shire. To this *Richard* ſucceeded *Philip*, a Perſon of great Eminency in his Time, and well preferr'd, who was ſucceeded by *William* his Grandchild, afterwards one of the Gentlemen-Uſhers to K. *Henry* VII. in which Poſt he became envy'd ſo much by Sir *Humphrey Stanley*, one of the Knights of the Body to the ſame King, that having been allur'd out of his Houſe at *Ingeſtrie*, he was way-laid upon *Tixhall-Heath* by ſome of Sir *Humphrey's* Servants, and others that join'd with them, and barbarouſly ſlain, Sir *Humphrey* at the ſame Time paſſing by as if he were Hunting. His Widow petition'd the King to oblige Sir *Humphrey* to anſwer for the Murder, but what was done in it don't appear.

Walter Chetwynd, deſcended lineally from the ſaid *William*, was the Owner of

this Lordſhip in K. *Charles* II's Reign, and 'tis probable his Heirs are now Lords of it.

The Church here is dedicated to *All-Saints*, and was originally a Chapel belonging to *Overton under Arden* (now call'd *Orton on the Hill.*) It was confirmed to the Monks of *Merevale* in King *Henry* II's Time, by Pope *Lucius* III. but never appropriated, or if it were, they were not Patrons of it long, for the Advowſon was for many Ages in the Lords of the Manor, who preſented in 1253, and downwards; but the Monks, ſo far as we can find, not at all. It was valued 26 *Hen.* 8. at 20 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d. per Annum.*

Griff, a Member of *Chilverſcoton*, when the Conqueror's Survey was made, and then poſſeſſed by *Harold*, the Son of *Ralph* Earl of *Hereford*. To him ſucceeded his Son *John de Sudley*, ſo called from his Reſidence at *Sudley* in *Glouceſterſhire*. *Ralph* his Son and Heir, founded the Priory of *Erdbury*, adjoining to this his Lordſhip. He left Iſſue *Otwell* and *Ralph*, which laſt, by the Death of his Brother, inherited this, and his Father's other Eſtate. He reſided at *Griffe*, and had a peculiar Chapel in his Manor-Houſe, in which, by a ſpecial Licence from the Canons of *Erdbury*; he had Divine Service celebrated at ſuch Times as he himſelf, and Heirs, were preſent, and not otherwiſe, yet without Prejudice to the Mother-Church, and on Condition, that they ſhould keep the great Feaſts there. The Succeſſors of this Sir *Ralph* were, *Ralph* his Son, and Sir *Bartholomew* his Grandſon, who marry'd *Joan* the Daughter of *William de Beauchamp* of *Elmley*, and by her left Iſſue Sir *John de Sudley*. *Joan* the Mother, was bury'd in the Conventual Church of *Erdbury*. Sir *John*, 13 *Edw.* 1. claimed Court-Leet, Aſſize of Bread and Beer, Free Warren, *&c.* in this his Lordſhip, and was allow'd them. He was ſummon'd to Parliament among the Barons, from 28 *Edw.* 1. to 13 *Edw.* 2. and was a liberal Benefactor to the Canons of *Erdbury*. His Son *Bartholomew*, and Grandſon *John*, have nothing memorable ſaid of them. This laſt, left *John* his Son and Heir, who leaving no Iſſue, by Inquiſition it was

Thomas Butler, Son of Sir *William Butler*, by *Joan*, the eldeſt Daughter of the laſt *Bartholomew*, was one of his Heirs, and to her, this Manor upon the Partition fell. Sir *Ralph Boteler* was their Heir, and inherited this Manor in his Mother's Right. He was a Man eminently employ'd, and highly advanc'd; for having ſerved King *Henry* VI. in the Wars of *France*, he was created Baron *Sudley*, by that Prince, and ſoon after made Lord Treaſurer of *England*, *&c.* He was in ſo great Eſteem with the Canons of *Erdbury*, for his Bounty to them, that by their publick Inſtrument they obliged themſelves to appoint two of their Convent to celebrate Divine Service every Day in their Monaſtry for the Health of this Soul, and obſerve his Anniverſary with *Placebo*, *Dirige*, and Maſs of *Requiem*. He dy'd 13 *Edw.* 4. without Iſſue, and Sir *John Norbury* and *William Belknap* were his next Heirs; to the former of which, upon the Partition, this Manor, with other Eſtates of his, came, 11 *Hen.* 7. *Jane* his Grandchild, Wife of Sir *Edmund Bray*, was his Heir, and dy'd ſeiz'd of it in the laſt Year of Queen *Mary*'s Reign, leaving ſeveral Daughters and Heirs, of which *Frances*, the eldeſt of them, who was marry'd to *Thomas Liſield*, Eſq; inherited this Lordſhip, and with his Concurrence ſold it to *John Gifford* of *Chillington* in *Staffordſhire*, whoſe Grandchild *Peter*, about the Beginning of the laſt Century, paſſed the Manor, and certain chief Rents to Sir *John Newdigate*, Knt. and the Demeſnes to *Thomas* Lord *Coventry*, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, which are accordingly enjoy'd by their Poſterity, or late were. *Hallaton*, a Member of *Colſhil*, as it was reputed 17 *Hen.* 3. and then ſettled upon *Eliſant*, the Widow of *Oſbert de Clinton*, as Part of her Dowry; but after this, it came into the Poſſeſſion of *Robert Marmion*, Lord of *Nether-Whitacre*, with which Manor it ſeemeth to have gone, 'till Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time, as is evidently ſhewed in that Place, for *Walter Devereux*, Viſcount *Hereford*, ſold it with that Manor to *Edmond Sherning* of *Erdbury*, Eſq;

Hall-

Hall-End, the Lordſhip of the Family of *Sturmy*, from whom it paſſed by a Daughter in King *Richard* III's Time to the Family of *Corbin*, whoſe ancient Seat was at *Corbinſhall*, within *Swinford* Pariſh in *Staffordſhire*, where moſt of them have had their Reſidence. *Thomas Corbin* is the laſt we find, who was born in 1624.

Hampton in Arden, a large Pariſh, with divers Hamlets, of which we ſhall treat in their proper Places. It was the Inheritance of *Luevinus*, before the *Norman* Settlement; but was given by the Conqueror to *Jeffrey de Wirce*, and by the general Survey rated at ten Hides, on which was a Church, a Mill, and Woods three Miles in Length and as much in Breadth. In ancient Records 'tis written *Hantona*, and takes its Name from its high Situation. All *Wirce*'s Lands were afterwards given to *Nigel de Albani*, who had Iſſue *Roger*, Sirnam'd *Moubray*, who ſold certain Lands in this Pariſh, called *Chadleſnore*, to one *Ralph*, who aſſum'd his Name from this Town, and was called *Radulphus de Hamptona*, and ſometimes *Radulphus de Ardena*. The Manor-Houſe and Advowſon of the Church, were given in Exchange by *Roger de Moubray*, to *Ralph de Haca*, who ſold them to *Robert de Arden*, Son of the abovemention'd *Ralph*. This *Robert* being a Clergyman and Archdeacon of *Lijeaux* in *Normandy*, gave all his Eſtate to *Peter* and *Roger*, his Brothers. *Peter* being a Clerk, had *Chadleſwick* of his Fathers Giſt; which, with all the reſt of this Manor, he gave to *Roger* his Brother, who, to ſtrengthen his Title, obtained Charters of Confirmation from *Roger Moubray*, and *Nigel* his Son and Heir, and the Biſhop, Dean, and Chapter of *Liſeaux*.

To *Roger* ſucceeded *William*, and to *William*, *Hugh de Arden*, who underwent many eminent Employments in his County; as Juſtice of Aſſize, Eſcheator, *&c.* He obtained a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demeſne Lands here, and had a Grant of a Market to be kept weekly on *Tueſday*, on this his Manor, with a yearly Fair on the Eve, Day and Morrow of St. *Luke* the Evangeliſt; but the Market, if not the Fair, hath been long diſuſed. He left Iſſue, Sir *William Arden*, Knt. who having adhered to the rebellious Barons, fled when they were vanquiſh'd, with young *Simon Montfort*, into the Iſle of *Axholme*, and there remain'd 'till he had made his Peace with the King, according to the Statute call'd, *Dictum de Kenilworth*, and then appearing publickly, was ſlain (as 'twas ſuſpected) by one *Richard Liſle*, who took his Trial at *Warwick*, but was not found guilty. By the Inquiſition taken after his Death, it appears that he had here a Manor-Houſe, two Gardens, 460 Acres of Land, according to the large Hundred, a Meadow, two Parks, one Pool, two Water-Mills, a Fiſhing in the River *Blithe*, thirty one Yard Lands held in Villanage, the Advowſon of the Vicarage, and in the Parks ſtood the Manor-Houſe and a Caſtle, of which, the Intrenchments do yet appear, and are called the *Caſtle-Hills*. This *William* dy'd without Iſſue, and left this and his other Eſtates to *Richard* his Brother, but he being an Ideot, the Inheritance reſorted to *Harviſia* and *Oliva* his Aunts, of which laſt

Sir *John Peche*, Knt. being her Son and Heir, after ſome Conteſts at Law, gain'd the Inheritance of it, and made it his principal Seat. He was much employ'd in Places of publick Truſt, as a Juſtice of Gaol-delivery, a Conſervator of the Peace, a Knight, Governor of *Warwick* Caſtle, and Conſtable of *Dover* Caſtle, *&c.* He being an aged Man, dy'd 12 *Edw.* 3. and left *John* his Grandſon his Heir. He was alſo a Knight, and as ſuch ſerved in Parliament 28 and 32 *Edw.* 3. for this Shire, and was Sheriff for this County and *Leiceſterſhire*, 43 *Edw.* 3. He departed this Life 50 *Edw.* 3. and left *John* his Son and Heir, who being alſo a Knight, attended *John* Duke of *Lancaſter*, then called King of *Caſtile* into *Spain*, and either dy'd there, or ſoon after, leaving *Joan* and *Margaret* his Daughters and Heirs. *Joan* dy'd either ſingle, or without Iſſue, and the whole Eſtate of the Family, came to *Margaret*, who

marrying Sir *William Montfort*, Knight, brought this, and all the *Peaches* Lands into his Family, in which it continu'd many Deſcents, 'till the Attainder of *Simon Montford*, 10 *Hen.* 7. for aſſiſting *Perkin Warbeck*, when it was forfeited to the Crown, and diſpoſed of to other Families. *Simon Montfort*, Eſq; Grandſon of the abovemention'd *Simon*, endeavour'd to have recover'd it, and by Means of Sir *Edmund Dudley*, (a Perſon of great Power in that King's Time) had a Promiſe of it; but the King's Death happening before the Agreement was perfected, it remain'd in the Crown. King *Henry* VIII. Queen *Mary*, and Queen *Elizabeth*, made ſeveral Grants of it to divers Families, but being in Tail upon the Heirs Male, it return'd to the Crown, and there remains to this Day.

The Church here was dedicated to Our Lady and St. *Bartholomew*, and out of it was given by *Jeffrey de Wirce*, a third Part of the Tithes to the Monaſtry of St. *Nicholas*, at *Angiers*, to which, *Kirby-Monackorum* in this County, was a Cell; but when *Roger de Moubray* became poſſeſſed of *Wirce*'s Lands, he gave the whole Glebe and Tithe, with all the Chapelries to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, which *Roger de Arden*, and *Richard Peache*, Biſhop of *Coventry*, confirm'd, and *G. Muſchamp* his Succeſſor appropriated. The Monks of *Kirby*, after this, put in their Claim for their third Part, and obtain'd an Allowance for it from the Canons of *Kenilworth*, who thereupon preſs'd hard for an Appropriation of all the Tithes, and obtained it of *William de Cornhull*, Biſhop of *Coventry*, 2 *Hen.* 3. This was no ſooner done, but *William de Arden*, Lord of the Manor, call'd in Queſtion their Right to the Advowſon, and brought them to this Agreement, That upon the Election of a new Vicar he ſhould nominate a fit Perſon, and the Canons preſent him to the Biſhop for Inſtitution, which being ſettled, a Revenue for the Vicar was ſet out, *viz.* That he ſhould have the Alterage with all the ſmall Tithes and Obventions, and the Tithes of Corn and Peaſe of the Chapelries of *Badſley* and *Nuthurſt*, and all the Glebe belonging to the Church of *Hampton*; upon Condition nevertheleſs, that the Vicar of *Hampton* ſhould pay all Dues to the Biſhop and Archdeacon, and *William Arden* and his Heirs, with their Family, ſhould have Liberty to hear Divine Service in his Chapel at *Knoll*, without any Detriment to the Mother-Church at *Hampton*. This Vicarage, 26 *Hen.* 8. with the Chapel of *Nuthurſt* thereunto annex'd, was valued at 15 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. per Annum*. In 1643, the Spire of the Church was beat down, and the Steeple and Body of it much torn and cleft by Thunder and Lightening. In the Windows are the Arms of *Delabere*, *Peache*, *Allain*, *Bradſton*, and *Say*.

Hartſhill, which in the Conqueror's Survey is join'd with *Anſley*, and reckon'd at 2 Hides, was then the Earl of *Cheſter*'s, and held of him by one *Hugh*, who ſeated himſelf here in a fair Manor-Houſe, and took his Name from it. Tradition calls it a Caſtle, and 'tis probable 'twas embatteled, as the Walls yet ſtanding ſhew. To *Hugh* ſucceeded *Robert* his Son, and after him *William* his Grandſon, who wrote his Name *de Hardreſhull*. He was Sheriff of this County and *Leiceſterſhire*, and gave the Church of *Anſley* to the Nuns of *Poleſworth*. *Robert* his Son and Heir ſucceeded him here. He was one of the Juſtices of Aſſize in this County, 5 and 6 *Hen.* 3. and left *William* his Son and Heir. He was in Commiſſion for taking Aſſize of *Novel diſſeiſin*, 10 *Hen.* 3. and dy'd in the 46th Year of the ſame King's Reign, leaving *Robert* his Son and Heir. He ſiding with the rebellious Barons of thoſe Times, was ſlain at the Battle of *Eveſham*, and his Lands being ſeized (and this with the reſt) were given to *Warine de Baſſingbourne*; but being redeemable by *Dictum de Kenilworth*, Sir *John Hardreſhul* his Brother, got the Poſſeſſion of this Lordſhip, and left it to *William* his Son. He obtain'd a Charter of Free-Warren for all his Demeſne Lands here, and dy'd 32 *Edw.* 1. leaving *John* his Son and Heir. He attended the King, 6 *Ed.* 2. in his Expedition into *Scotland*, and was

taken Priſoner in the Battle of *Bannockſborn*. He obtained a Licence from *Roger Northburgh*, Biſhop of the Dioceſe, to have a Prieſt to celebrate Divine Service within his Manor-houſe here. He left three Daughters and Heirs by *Margaret* his Wife, *Elizabeth*, *Joan*, and *Margaret*; of which, the Eldeſt marrying *John Culpeper*, had this Lordſhip for Part of her Share, and it became the Inheritance of Sir *Alexander Culpeper*, whoſe Son *Thomas* of *Bedgbury* in *Kent* ſold it to Sir *Anthony Cooke* of *Giddy-Hall* in *Eſſex*, who dy'd ſeiz'd of it, and left it to *Richard* his Son and Heir.

Hawkſwell, a Member of *Colſhill*, and being involv'd in it, hath been all along, and is ſtill enjoy'd by the Owners of that Lordſhip.

Henwood, a Part of *Langdon*, and by *Siward de Arden*, Son to *Turchil de Warwick*, granted to one *Chetilburn*, who gave it, in King *Henry* II's Reign, to the Nuns of *Fſtwell*, for ſo the Monaſtry here, upon the firſt Foundation of it was called, becauſe it was built on the Side of a Spring lying Eaſtward of *Langdon*. This *Ketelburn*, by his Charter, granted the Nuns a Free Court, with all the Cuſtoms and Liberties which he had from *Hugh de Arden*, his Superior Lord, with Paſturage for all their Cattle in every Place where his own uſed to feed, and gave them Power to take Timber out of *Langdon-Wood*, for the building of a Church or any other Structure, as a Mill, *&c.* It came afterward to be called *Hean-Wood*, from the tall Oaks growing about it. It was one of the ſmall Monaſtries deſtroy'd by the Statute of 27 *Henry* 8. and in Conſideration of 207 *l.* 5 *s.* the Site, and ſome Lands belonging to it, were granted to *John Higford* and his Heirs, 31 *Henry* 8. to be held of the Crown *in Capite*, by the 20th Part of a Knight's Fee, and 23 *s. per Annum* to be paid by the Name of a Tenth. He pulled down the Church, alter'd the Houſe, and made himſelf a Seat of it. His Grandſon *John* ſold all they had here to Mr. *William Spooner*, who was the Owner in 1640.

Heybarns, a Member of *Bordeſley*, and by an Inquiſition taken at the Death of Sir *John Botetourt*, Knt. certified to contain one Meſſuage and three Carucates of Land, all which have all along been, and ſtill are poſſeſſed by the Owners of *Bordeſley*.

Holt juxta Kingsbury. See *Kingsbury*.

Horeſton-Grange. See *Solihull*.

Hulverley. See *Olton*.

Hurley, or as it was anciently written *Hurnlei*; ſo called from its Situation in a Nook or Corner of the Lordſhip of *Kingsbury*; for *Hurn* or *Hyrne* in the *Saxon* Language ſignifies a Nook or Corner. It was anciently a Part of *Kingsbury*, and ſo the *Bracebriggs* in thoſe Days were Lords of it, as appears from a Grant of it from *Ralph Bracebrigg*, about 25 *Hen.* 3. to *Amicia* his Mother in the Name of her Dowry, in which it is called *Manorum de Horley*, which ſhews, that though it was reckon'd as a Member of *Kingsbury*, yet it was a Manor in it ſelf, at leaſt in Reputation; and ſo we find, that in after-times *John Waldeiffe*, Eſq; died ſeiz'd of it 31 *Hen.* 8. and from him it deſcended to *Joan*, the only Daughter of *Nicholas Nightingale*, by *Joyce*, Siſter and Heir to the ſaid *John*, and Wife to *Thomas Willington*, whoſe Poſterity enjoy'd it in 1640: But the *Waldeiffs* had lived here long before this; for in 36 *Hen.* 6. *Joan* the Daughter of *William Waldeiff* of this Place, was married to *Robert Willenhale* of *Greenburgh* in the Chapel here, by a ſpecial Licence from the Biſhop, directed to the Vicar of *Kingsbury* for that Purpoſe.

Kimberley-Hall, a Village in the Pariſh of *Kinsbury*, wherein was anciently a Chapel, dedicated to St. *Edmund*, and in it a Chantry, founded by one of the *Bracebriggs* of *Kingsbury*, about the Beginning of King *Edward* II's Reign, when it was called *Cantaria de Kenebaldſlea*. It ſeems to have been remov'd to the Church of *Kingsbury* about the Beginning of King *Henry* VIII's Time; becauſe, by the Survey of 26 *Hen.* 8. it is valued as belonging to that Church; but 'tis thought to have been ſo done by

by Miſtake, for in 37 *Hen.* 8. 'tis called *Cantaria de Hurley*, becauſe it was ſituate in the Precincts of that Hamlet, and then it was valued at 5 *l.* 13 *s.* 10 *d. per Annum.*

Kingsbury, a Seat of ſome of the *Mercian* Kings, as the Name imports, which is the more probable, becauſe of its delightful Situation by the River *Tame*, among Hills, and Woods, and pleaſant Meadows, upon the Verge of *Sutton-Chace*, all conducing to Health and Pleaſure. Here, it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe, *Bertulphus* King of *Mercia* reſided, when he had his Council of his Prelates and Nobles, in 851. But however that be, we are ſure that it was in the Confeſſor's Days the Eſtate of *Leofrick* Earl of *Mercia*, and *Godeva* his Counteſs, as we find in the Conqueror's Survey; wherein it is ſaid to have contained ſix Hides of Land, two Prieſts, one Mill, twelve Acres of Meadow, and Woods a Mile in Length, and as much in Breadth, being then in the Poſſeſſion of one *Nicholas*, as a Farmer to the King of all the ſaid Counteſs's Lands.

After the Conqueſt, *Turchil* of *Warwick* poſſeſſed it in Right of his ſecond Wife *Leverunia*, whoſe Inheritance it was. He reſiding here, aſſum'd the Name of *Arden*, becauſe all the Woodland Country, North of the *Avon*, was ſo called. By *Leverunia* he had a Son named *Osbert*, who held this Manor of the Earl of *Cheſter*, as his Poſterity did. His Son and Succeſſor *Osbert*, left only two Daughters, who, tho' both marry'd, left no Iſſue; and ſo this Lordſhip and his other Eſtates were inherited by *Amicia* his Siſter, then the Wife of *Peter de Bracebrigg*, who had their Seat here, as had alſo their Deſcendants 'till Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign. The two Daughters of the aforeſaid *Osbert*, were *Amabil* and *Adeliza*, the former of which gave with her Body for her Burial, to the Nuns of *Poleſworth*, the Mill of this Place, with ſome Grounds thereunto belonging; and the latter, the Mill of *Harley* for the Health of her Soul. *Peter* was a military Man, and gave *William de Fundus* ſome Lands here, to carry his Launces. To him ſucceeded *John*, who had much ado to defend his Inheritance againſt the Claim of *Thomas de Arden*, but at length effected it. He confirmed the forementioned Mills to the Nuns of *Poleſworth*; and dying without Iſſue, was ſucceeded by *William* his Brother and Heir, 2 *Hen.* 3. He was a Juſtice of Aſſize at *Warwick*, and confirmed to the Monks of *Merevale* a Yard Land in *Holt*, and ſome other Things, which his Brother *John* had given them. He was ſucceeded by his Son and Heir *Ralph*, who commenced a Suit againſt the Nuns of *Mergate*, about the Advowſon of the Church; but ſeeing the Grant of *Osbert de Arden* and *Peter de Bracebrigg*, he ceaſed his Claim. His Succeſſor was *John de Bracebrigg*, his Son and Heir. He procured a Fine to ſecure certain Lands to himſelf and his Heirs in this Place, paying three Shillings yearly Rent to the Nuns of *Mergate*. He paid a Fine to reſpite his being made a Knight three Years, and was after that knighted. He ſided with the Rebellious Barons againſt King *Henry* III. and was taken Priſoner at *Northampton*, and his Eſtate ſeiz'd, but he regain'd it by the *Dictum de Kenilworth*; yet by the Compoſition run himſelf 500 *l.* in Debt to one *Robert de Typetot*; who, thinking to make this Manor his own, becauſe it was Leaſed to him, procured a Charter of Free Warren for it, with his other Lands; but *John de Bracebrigg* the next Heir freeing it from the Incumbrance, enjoy'd it again, and 29 *Edw.* 1. procured a like Charter of Free Warren for it. He was a Knight, and dy'd 9 *Edw.* 3. leaving *John* his Son and Heir. He preſented to the Chantry of *Kynebaldeſley*, 25 *Edw.* 3. and was knighted the 31ſt of the ſame King. *Ralph* his Brother ſucceeded him in his Inheritance; he was alſo a Knight, and preſented to the abovemention'd Chantry. He dy'd 19 *Rich.* 2. and left Sir *John Bracebrigg*, Knt. his Heir, who dy'd ſoon after, and *Ralph* his Brother ſucceeded him; but the Lady *Joan* his Mother had this Lordſhip for her Dower, and 20 *Rich.* 2. obtained a Licence from

Richard Scroop Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, to have Divine Service in a private Chapel in her Manor-Houſe here. *Ralph* her Son, who ſucceeded his Father, was a Knight, and being reckon'd among the chief Gentlemen of the County, had a Summons to attend the King in Defence of the Realm, 7 *Hen.* 5. and ſerve the Earl of *Warwick*, in preſerving *Calais*. *Ralph* his Son and Succeſſor, was one of the Eſquires who ſubſcrib'd the Articles agreed on in Parliament, 12 *Hen.* 6. and in the 14th dy'd, leaving *Richard* his Son and Heir, who being accus'd of ſtealing *John Arden*'s Son an Heir to marry him to *Alice* his Daughter, left ſuch a Diſgrace upon his Family, that none of his Succeſſors were afterwards employed in publick Affairs; and *Thomas* the 4th in Succeſſion from the ſaid *Richard*, having diſinherited the Children of his firſt Wife to ſettle his Eſtate on thoſe by his ſecond, utterly ruined his Family, partly by his own Extravagancies, by which, he run himſelf ſo much in Debt, that he was forc'd to ſell this Manor to Sir *Ambroſe Cave*, Knt. Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, and partly by his Conteſts with *Thomas* the eldeſt Son of his 2d Wife, who alſo ſo entangled himſelf with Debts, that he alſo was oblig'd to part with the reſt to Sir *Fr. Willoughby*. From Sir *Ambroſe Cave*, this Manor by his Daughter and Heir *Margaret*, paſſed to *Henry Knoles*, Eſq; and by his Daughters to the *Willoughbys*, who were the Owners of it in 1640.

The Church of this Place, dedicated to St. *Peter*, was given to the Nuns of *Mergate* in *Bedfordſhire*, by the firſt *Oſbert de Arden*, in King *Stephen*'s Reign; but they did not quietly enjoy it 'till 36 *Hen.* 3. as we have ſhewed in Sir *Ralph Bracebrigg* and *John* his Son, above; but one Moiety was then appropriated only, and the other Moiety, by Reaſon of theſe Diſputes, was not appropriated 'till 12 *Rich.* 2. and a little after that, there was a Vicarage ordained, which in 26 *Hen.* 8. was valued at 8 *l.* 9 *s.* 10 *d. per Annum*. In the North Ile of this Church, called *Bracebrigg*'s Ile, are three ancient Tombs for ſome of that Family; two of them are Men in Armour in their full proportion'd Effigies, croſs-legg'd, as having been in the Holy War; the other ſeems to be a Woman, but we know not who. In the Windows are many Coats of Arms, as thoſe of *Bracebrigg*'s, *&c.* and two Inſcriptions, one in the Church for *Hugh Bereſford*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, who dy'd in 1610; the other in the Chancel, for *Francis Bennet* of *Doſthill*, who dy'd *Jun.* 11. *Ann. Dom.* 1634.

Kingſhurſt, the Lordſhip of the *Montforts* in *Edward* III's Time; for *Peter de Montfort*, in the 41ſt Year of that King's Reign, bequeathed by Will to *Richard* his younger Son all his Goods, moveable and immoveable there. He reſided there, and after his Death, *Roeſe* his Widow enfeoffed *John de Catesby*, who had marry'd her Grandchild, with it. But Sir *Baldwin Montfort*, Grandchild of *Peter* by *John* his eldeſt Son, recover'd the Poſſeſſion, and made it his Seat, as did alſo *William* his Son. He obtained a Licence of *Richard Scroop*, Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, to have Divine Service celebrated in his Chapel; and having eſtabliſh'd his Title againſt the Claim of *John de Catesby*, incloſed it and gave it to Sir *Edmund Montfort* his Son, by a ſecond Wife. He alſo reſided here, and made a Park to his Houſe, 26 *Hen.* 6. leaving it to his Grandſon *Simon*, whoſe Deſcendants *Simon* and *Francis* dwelt upon it; but this laſt being much diſturbed in the Poſſeſſion of it, by *George Digby* of *Colſhull*, Eſq; (to whoſe Anceſtor King *Henry* VII. had granted that Manor) claiming it, as a Member of *Colſhull*, gave the ſaid *George* 1000 *l.* to quit his Title; but that not fully ſatisfying Sir *Robert* his Son, Sir *Edward Montfort*, Kt. Grandchild to the ſaid *Francis*, paſſed over all his Right to the ſaid Sir *Robert* and his Heirs, who enjoy'd it in 1640.

Kingſwood, the Eſtate of *Hugh de Meinil*, in 11 *Edw.* 2. who then entail'd one Carucate of Land lying in it, on the Iſſue Male of his Body, with ſeveral Remainders. In it was a Meſſuage called *Wardberne*s,

Pernes, which *Maud* the Wife of *John Charnelle* dy'd ſeiz'd of, and left it to *Joan* and *Katharine* her Daughters. How it deſcended afterwards we find not, but that it had the Reputation of a Manor in King *Henry* VI. and VIII's Reigns, appears, and ſince the *Cokains* of *Pooley* have had it, and have alienated it.

Kington, alias *Kingsford*, a Lordſhip, lying Part in *Bikenhill* and Part in *Solihull* Pariſhes, is a very ancient Place, and had a Church in King *Henry* III's Time, which was granted to the Nuns of *Mergate* by one *Henry le Notte*, but afterwards, 16 *Edw.* 2. it was accounted no more than a Chapelry to *Bikenhill*. In 37 *H.* 6. it was the Lordſhip of the *Montforts*, and Sir *Baldwin*, Sir *William*, and Sir *Simon* ſucceſſively inherited it; but the laſt of them, who in 7 *Hen.* 7. gave it by the Name of a Manor to *Henry* and *Thomas* his younger Sons, but being attainted before his Death, it, with his other Eſtates, eſcheated to the Crown, from which it was ſoon after granted to *Gerard* Earl of *Kildare*, and his Heirs Male, and ſo it came to Sir *James Fitz-Gerald*, Knt. their Son and Heir; who alſo being attainted, 28 *Hen.* 8. it was ſeiz'd by that King; and by King *Edward* VI. *Reg.* 7. granted to *Thomas Lucy* of *Cherlcote*, Eſq; and his Heirs, who ſold it to *Thomas Dabridgcourt*, and his Heirs.

Kinwaldſey, a Petty-Hamlet, ſo call'd from one *Kinwald* the ancient Poſſeſſor of it in the *Saxon* Times; but ſince reputed a Member of *Hampton*, and given to the Nuns of *Mergate* by *Roger de Moubray*, or one of the *Ardens*; and moſt probably by the laſt, becauſe it was demiſed by the Prioreſs and Nuns to *Hugh de Arden* in King *Richard* I's Time, for a reſerved Rent of 30 Marks *per Annum*; but afterwards it came to the Monks of *Weſtminſter* with

Knolle, a Member of *Hampton*, and as ſuch belonging to the Family of *Arden*; of which, *William de Arden* granted it to *Amicia* his Wife, as Part of her Dowry, to hold during her Life. *Hugh de Arden* his Son and Heir, in 35 *Hen.* 3. procured a Grant of Free-Warren in all his Demeſne Lands here; and leaving it to his Son *William*, who dy'd ſoon after him, *Agatha* his Widow had it aſſign'd to her for Part of her Dowry; but he and his Brother dying without Iſſue, the whole Inheritance went to *Amicia*, the Wife of *John le Lou*, who paſſed it away to Queen *Eleanor*, Wife of King *Edward* I. who gave it after her Death to the Monks of *Weſtminſter*, to ſing a *Placebo* and *Dirige* annually upon St. *Andrew*'s Day, her Anniverſary, *&c.* for her Soul, and the Souls of all the Faithful deceas'd, engaging the Prior and Convent, and their Succeſſors, to diſtribute to the Poor that ſhall repair to their Monaſtery on that Day, a Penny Sterling each, the Number of Poor not exceeding ſeven Score; to bear which Charge, ſhe gave them ſix Manors in divers Counties, and Lands in ſeven more in this County. The Monks being thus poſſeſſed of this Manor, leaſed it out for a Time to *Ralph de Perham*, and afterward held it themſelves, 'till the Diſſolution by King *Henry* VIII. who having made *Weſtminſter* a Biſhoprick, this Manor was continu'd to it, as it was when made a Deanery by King *Edward* VI. 'till it was united to the See of *London* by the ſame King; but Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* 2. having a Commiſſion of Re-aſſumption, took it from the Biſhop of *London* into her own Hands, and gave it, *Reg.* 15. to *Robert* Earl of *Leiceſter* and his Heirs, who exchanging it with that Queen for other Lands, it remain'd again in the Crown, 'till King *James* I. gave it to Sir *Fulk Grevil* Lord *Brook*, in Conſideration of his good Services, *Reg.* 20. to be held of the Manor of *Eaſt Greenwich*, for the Rent of 68 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d. per Annum.*

Here was a Chapel erected at the latter End of *Richard* II's Reign, by *Walter Cooke*, a Canon of *Lincoln*, for the Health of his Parents Souls, at his own proper Charge, with a Steeple and Bells in his Father's own Land, to the Honour of *John the Baptiſt*, St. *Lawrence the Martyr*, and St. *Anne*, with a Church-yard to it; purpoſing to endow it with Maintenance ſufficient for one Prieſt to celebrate Divine Service therein, as alſo to have a

Font

Font for Baptizing all ſuch Infants as ſhall be born in the Hamlet of *Knolle*, and all Perſons deceaſing there to be bury'd in the Church-yard; for the Accompliſhment of which, he obtained a ſpecial Bull from Pope *Boniface* IX. a Licence from *John Burghill*, Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, and a Patent from King *Henry* IV. *Reg* 4. by which laſt, a Licence was granted to *Walter Cook* and *Adam* his Father, to found and eſtabliſh a Chantry of one or two Prieſts to celebrate Divine Service perpetually therein; which having accordingly done, the ſaid *Walter* granted the Advowſon and Patronage of it to the Monks of *Weſtminſter*. Some Years after, *viz.* 14 *Hen.* 4. he obtained a Licence for a Gild in the ſame Chapel, to which, ſo many Perſons, and thoſe many of them of Quality, were admitted, that it maintain'd by their Benefactions, three Prieſts continually ſinging; the Lands given to it being valued 37 *Hen.* 8. at 29 *l.* 15 *s.* 7 *d. per Annum*. He improved it afterwards to a College, 4 *Hen.* 5. of which we ſhall give an Account hereafter.

Langdon, ſo called from its Situation on a long Ridge or Hill. In the Conqueror's Time it was held by one *Almar* under *Turchil* of *Warwick*, when it was certified to contain two Hides and an half, having Woods a Mile in Length and half as much in Breadth. *Siward de Arden* Son of *Turchil*, let it to one *Chiltebern*, his Sewer; whoſe Daughter, Sirnam'd *Launde*, inherited it, as did alſo her Poſterity by that Name, tho' ſhe was the Wife of *Thomas* the Son of *Thurſton*, called *Tamewarda*. Her Deſcendants were *Robert de Launde* her Son, and *Ralph* her Grandſon, of whom we find nothing memorable, 'till *James de Launde*, who 37 *Hen.* 3. had a Charter of Free Warren for his Demeſne Lands here. He paſſed away his Eſtate here, to *Gilbert Kirkby*, who granted it to *William de Arden*, reſerving to the ſaid *James* (as he himſelf held it) as *Capitalis Dominus Feodi*, all ſuch Services as did of Right belong to the ſame. *Richard* his Grandſon leaving no Male Iſſue, *Anice* his Daughter, then the Wife of *John le Lou*, inherited it; who diſpoſed of it to Queen *Eleanor*, Wife of King *Edward* I. who gave it to the Monks of *Weſtminſter*, to ſolemnize her Anniverſary, as is aboveſaid in *Knoll*, with which it paſſed all along, 'till the Re-aſſumption by Queen *Elizabeth*, when being held by *John de Laund*, it paſſed, for want of Male Iſſue, by *Alice* his Daughter to *Thomas Dabridgcourt*, whoſe eldeſt Daughter *Katharine* carried it by Marriage to *John Fulwood* of *Ford Hall*, as his eldeſt Daughter *Frances* did to *William Noel* of *Wellesborough* in *Leiceſterſhire*, whoſe Poſterity enjoy'd it in 1640.

Langley, a Member of *Sutton*, held of the ancient Earls of *Warwick* by *Walter de Beresford*; to whom ſucceeded *Walter* his Son and Heir, and to him *Osbert*, and after him *William* his Brother, a Knight, and being learned in the Laws, was Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas in 2 *Edw.* 2. His Son and Heir was *Edmund*, who in 1 *Edw.* 3. obtained a Licence to fortify his Manor-Houſe here with a Wall of Lime and Stone, and embattle it. His Title in the Record is, *Dilectus Clericus noſter*, yet was he a Knight. It ſeems, that *Henry de Beresford*, Parſon of the Church of *Corſon* had ſome Title to this Manor, which he gave up to this Sir *Edmund* the ſame Year. This Sir *Edmund*, bequeath'd his Body to be bury'd in the Church of *Chaucomb*, leaving his Son and Heir *John* to inherit his Lands 22 *Edw.* 3. He had two Wives, but by them no Iſſue, ſo that his Brother *Baldwin*, a Knight, ſucceeded him. He was Servant to the Black Prince, and afterward to his Son *Richard*, both when he was Prince of *Wales* and King; but had the Misfortune to be voted by Parliament one of that King's evil Counſellors, and as ſuch, with ſeveral others, expell'd the Court, 2 *Rich.* 2. This Sir *Baldwin* had no Iſſue, and ſo his Eſtate paſſed to *John Hore* and *Joan* his Wife, who was deſcended of *Joan* the eldeſt Siſter and Coheir of Sir *Edmund Beresford* abovemention'd. In the Family of *Hore* this Lordſhip continu'd divers Succeſſions, 'till in King *Henry* VII's Time, Male Iſſue failing, *Edith* the Couſin and Heir of *Gil-*

bert

bert Hore, marrying to *Rowland Pudſey*, brought this Lordſhip into his Family, who enjoy'd it in 1640.

Leos, a Village involv'd in *Whitacre*, and conſequently poſſeſſed by the *Marmions*, Lords of *Tamworth* Caſtle, one of whom, the Anceſtor of *James de Laund*, was enfeoffed with it. He procur'd a Charter of Free. Warren in it, and left it ſo privileged to *John de Laund* his Son and Heir; who having manifeſted that his Anceſtors had enjoy'd a Court-Leet, with Aſſize of Bread and Beer, *&c.* obtained a Charter from the King, *Edw.* 3. *Reg.* 3. for the Confirmation of them to himſelf and his Heirs. To him ſucceeded *James* his Son and Heir, who 41 *Edw.* 3. quitting all his Intereſt in this Manor to *Eleanor* his Mother; ſhe reſerving in it her own Life, paſſed it away to Sir *Baldwin Frevill* and his Heirs, which happen'd to be his three Siſters; of whom, *Elizabeth* the Eldeſt, having this Manor for her Part, carried it by Marriage into the Family of *Ferrers*, who poſſeſſed it, 'till in King *Charles* I's Reign, Sir *John Ferrers* ſold it to *Charles Adderley*, Eſq; afterwards an Equery to the ſaid King, who enjoy'd it in 1640.

Lindon, an Hamlet, but no Manor, but lying in divers adjoining Lordſhips. *Ganilda de Linden*, ſeems to have been a chief Poſſeſſor here, 34 *Hen.* 3. when ſhe brought an Aſſize of *Novell diſſeiſin*, againſt divers that injuriouſly encroach'd upon her Inheritance.

Manceter, anciently a *Roman* Station, and then called **Mandeſſedum**, ſeated on the old Military Way, call'd *Watling-ſtreet*. The Name ſignifies a ſmall Caſtle. In *Ninius's* Catalogue it is call'd *Caer Mancegued*; and Mr. *Cambden* tells us, it took its Name *Manduеſſedum*, from a Stone-Quarry near it, from **Main**, ſignifying a Stone, and **Foſwad** in the *Britiſh* Tongue, Digging. Its great Antiquity appears from the many Coins, Silver and Braſs which are frequently dug and ploughed up, and an old Fort called *Oldbury*, of which we ſhall ſpeak afterward. It was involv'd in *Atherſton*, when the Conqueror's Survey was taken, and ſo 'tis not mention'd there. Being Part of the Counteſs *Godeva's* Lands in the Confeſſor's Days it came at the Conqueſt to *Hugh* Earl of *Cheſter* and his Heirs, by whom *Walter de Haſtings* was enfeoffed with it, and from him *Walkeline*, who reſided here and took his Name from it, had it. To him ſucceeded *Hugh de Manceſter* his Son, whoſe Son and Heir *Hugh*, was one of the Juſtices for Gaol-delivery at *Warwick*, and obtained a ſpecial Charter of Free Warren for his Demeſne Lands here, 36 *Hen.* 3. He left Iſſue *Walter* and *Simon*, which laſt ſettled at *Tamworth*, and had Iſſue Sir *Simon de Manceter*, who was one of the Knights of the Shire in Parliament. His elder Brother *Walter* hath nothing memorable ſaid of him; but to him ſucceeded Sir *John de Manceſter*, Knt. who diſcharged the Nuns of *Poleſworth* from the Scutage due to him for their Lands here, and claiming Court Leet, Free Warren, *&c.* was allowed them. He dy'd without Iſſue, and his Siſters being his Heirs, his Lands were divided, and this Manor coming to the ſecond Siſter, paſſed thro' many Hands, and then was purchaſed by *William Fielding* of *Newnham*, Eſq; of whoſe Deſcendant, *Alice* Lady *Dudley*, 20 *Jac.* I. purchaſed it, and cauſing it to be enrolled in Chancery, ſettled 20 *l.* a Year on divers ſmall Vicarages for ever, among which, *Manceter* is one, upon Condition that the Incumbents ſhould preach once every Sunday, and on *Whitſunday* preach a ſpecial Sermon in Commemoration of herſelf and *Alicia* her Daughter, then dead.

The Church here was in the Patronage of the Lords of the Manor 'till 28 *Hen.* 6. when the Monks of *Merevale* purchaſed the Advowſon of the then Lords, whereupon the Appropriation of it preſently enſued by *William Booth*, Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, and a Vicarage endowed valued 26 *Hen.* 8. at 10 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* *per Annum*. In it the Abbot and Convent of *Merevale*, founded a Chantry at the Altar of the Holy Trinity for one Prieſt to celebrate Divine Service for the Souls of King *Henry* VI. *Thomas Slawteley* and his Wives, and all the faithful deceaſed,

deceas'd, 37 *Hen.* 6. A Gild alſo was founded the ſame Year, at the Inſtance of *John Riggeley*, for one Prieſt to celebrate Divine Service in this Church, at the Altar of the Bleſſed Virgin, for the good Eſtate of the Brethren of it.

Mancy, an Hamlet, Parcel of the Lordſhip of *Sutton*, and ſo nothing more to be ſaid of it.

Maxtoke is called in the Conqueror's Survey, *Machitone*, and there ſaid to contain five Hides of Land, except one Virgate, with Woods a Mile in Breadth and half a Mile in Length. One *Ailmundus* was the Poſſeſſor of it in the Confeſſor's Time; but after the *Norman* Settlement it belonged to *Turchil* of *Warwick*, and his Tenant *Alnod*. From ſome one of *Turchil's* Deſcendants it was granted to the *Limoſes*, Lords of *Solihull*, of which it was reputed a Member, 15 *Edw.* 2. *Amabil*, the Wife of *John de Braoſe*, was Heir to *John de Limoſey*, the laſt Heir Male, and had Poſſeſſion of it after *Alice* his Widow's Deceaſe. She dy'd without Iſſue, and *William de Odingſels*, Son of *Baſilia* her Siſter, was found the next Heir. He, in 34 *Hen.* 3. had a Charter of Free Warren for all his Demeſne Lands here, and 13 *Edw.* 1. claimed by Preſcription a Court-Leet, Aſſize of Bread and Beer, *&c.* and was allow'd them. He was ſucceeded by *Edmund* his Son, who, dying without Iſſue, his Inheritance came to be divided among his four Siſters, of whom, *Ida* the eldeſt marrying *John de Clinton*, had this Lordſhip for her Share, and carry'd into his Family. He reſided at *Amington*, as his Father had done, 'till after his Marriage, and then had his Seat here. He ſerv'd as one of the Knights for this Shire in the Parliament at *Lincoln*, and attending the King in his *Scotch* Wars, ſo highly merited of him, that the King called him his beloved Eſquire, and gave him an Eſtate of 40 *l. per Annum* in *Scotland*, belonging to *Melcolm Dromond* then in Arms againſt him. He dy'd 8 *Edw.* 2. and left two Sons, *John* and *William*.

John was a Knight and a Conſervator of the Peace, 3 *Edw.* 3. and not long after was ſummoned to Parliament among the Barons, but 'twas thought by his Brother's Means, for *William* was a much more famous Perſon, and being conſtituted Juſtice of *Cheſter*, he was admitted into the higheſt Truſts, as Conſtable of *Dover* Caſtle, and Warden of the Cinque Ports, in which Places he gave ſuch conſpicuous Proofs of his Conduct and Fidelity, that he was ſummoned to Parliament among the Superior Nobility, and created Earl of *Huntington*. After which, being ſtill much in Favour, he was conſtituted Admiral of the Weſtern Seas, Keeper of the King's Foreſts South of *Trent*, *&c.* and being thus highly honour'd and enrich'd, he laid the Foundation of a fair and ſtrong Caſtle here, in a Quadrangular Form, for a Seat for his Nephew Sir *John Clinton* and his Heirs, and made a Park of the Outwood. He dy'd *Auguſt* 23, 1354 (28 *Edw.* 3.) and left Sir *John Clinton*, Kt. his Brother's Son, his Heir. He was ſummoned to Parliament from 31 *Edw.* 3. to his Death, which happened 20 *Rich.* 2. leaving Sir *William Clinton*, Knt. Lord *Clinton* and *Say* (his Mother being one of the Coheirs of the Lord *Say*) his Grandſon and Heir. He was alſo ſummoned to Parliament among the Lords, and much employ'd in publick Services all his Life, which ended 10 *Hen.* 6. leaving *John* his Son and Heir, who paſſed away the Inheritance of this Caſtle and Lordſhip ſoon after to *Humphry* Earl of *Stafford*, and *Ann* his Wife, in Exchange for *Whiſbton* and *Wodeford* in *Northamptonſhire*.

The Earl of *Stafford* being thus in Poſſeſſion of this Caſtle and Manor, much adorn'd and ſtrengthen'd it, and conſtituted *William Draicote* Conſtable of it; and being created Duke of *Buckingham*, obtained a Licence of *Reginald Boulers* Biſhop of the Dioceſe, to have the Marriages of his Children ſolemniz'd in his Chapel there. To him ſucceeded in his Honour *Henry* his Grandſon, upon whoſe Attainder, 1 *Rich.* 3. the Cuſtody of it was committed to *Walter Grant*, one of the Queen's Gentlemen Uſhers; but that King being ſoon after ſlain in *Boſworth Field*,

King *Henry* VII. made *William Truſſel*, Eſq; his Conſtable there, 'till *Edward* Duke of *Buckingham* was reſtored to his Father's Eſtate, and then *John Harewell* of *Waven-Wotton*, Eſq; was made Conſtable of it by that Duke. He enjoy'd it 'till the Duke being attainted and executed thereupon for High Treaſon, 13 *Hen.* 8. it was ſeized by the King and given to Sir *William Compton*, Knt. and the Heirs of his Body, to be held of the Crown *in Capite* by Knight's Service, and to his Poſterity it continued, 'till *William* Lord *Compton* his Great Grandchild ſold it 39 *Eliz.* to Sir *Thomas Egerton*, Kt. Keeper of the Great Seal, from whom, *Thomas Dilk*, Eſq; purchaſed it, 41 *Eliz.* whoſe Poſterity enjoy'd it in 1640.

The Church here, is dedicated to St. *Michael*, and was, by Sir *William Clinton*, Knt. given to the Chantry, which he founded in it, with divers other Lands, for five Prieſts, (one of them to be the Warden to celebrate Divine Service daily in the ſaid Church, where his Anceſtors lay interr'd, for the good Eſtate of the Souls of himſelf, Wife, Father, and Mother, as alſo of King *Edward* III. all the Lords *Haſtings*, *&c.*) This Chantry was afterwards by him diſſolv'd, and incorporated with the Monaſtry, which he built in this Place, of which we ſhall ſpeak in its Place. The Advowſon of the Church being at firſt appropriated to the Chantry abovemention'd, and afterward to the Priory, a Vicarage was appointed; but it being done in a peculiar Manner, we ſhall ſet it down as we find it given in by the Pariſhioners, to the Viſitors in the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, *viz.* That the Vicar ſhould have for his Support, 1. Meat and Drink for himſelf and a Child to wait upon him. 2. Every Year a Gown. 3. Every Week three Caſts of Bread and two Gallons of Ale. 4. His Barber, Launder, Candle, and Fire-Wood as much as he would ſpend, with 40 *s.* Wages yearly, and all at the Coſt of the Convent. In the Chancel are theſe Grave-ſtones, for *Richard Slade*, Eſq; and *Margaret* his Wife, dated in 1480; *Thomas Slade*, Eſq; and *Elizabeth* his Wife, dated 1530; *Edward Pyes*, Eſq; and *Margery* his Wife, dated 1500; and *Thomas Dilke*, Eſq; Lord of this Caſtle, dated 1632; and in the Eaſt Window, the Arms of the *Beauchamps* Earls of *Warwick*, and *Clintons* Earls of *Huntington*, and *Maxtoke*. The Vicarage, 26 *Hen.* 8. was valued at 5 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. per Annum.*

Mireden, or *Myredene*, called ſo from its Situation in a miry or dirty Dene or Valley, moſt anciently called *Alſpath*, but of late grown from an inconſiderable Hamlet to a Village, of ſuch Credit by ſtanding upon the Road to *London*, and having Inns built in it, that it hath almoſt quite eclips'd the Town; yet in the Conqueror's Survey it is recorded by the Name of *Aileſpede*, and therein is certified to contain four Hides, with Woods, a Mile and an half in Length, and a Mile in Breadth. In *Edward the Confeſſor's* Days it was the Eſtate of Earl *Leofrick*, and after his Death, enjoy'd by *Godeva* his Counteſs; but when that Survey was made, it was in the Conqueror's Hands, and farmed by one *Nicholas*, and granted ſoon after to the Earl of *Cheſter*; but *Nicholas's* Poſterity ſtill holding it, *Ivo* his Deſcendent, who liv'd in King *Henry* II's Time, took his Sirname from it, being called *Ivo de Alſpath*. To *Ivo* ſucceeded *Walter* and *Gerard*, who had each of them a good Share in this Place, for *Gerard's* Son, of his Name, obtained a Charter of Free-Warren for his Demeſne here. 41 *Hen.* 3. and *Walter* was ſtiled *Dominus de Alſpath*. *Walter's* Part deſcended to *William*, who procured Free Warren for his Part alſo, 32 *Edw.* 1. *Gerard's* Son Sir *Gerard Alſpath*, inherited his Part, but *Margery* his Niece had ſome Suits with his Deſcendents, and got ſome Lands from them, which ſhe ſold to *John Chetwyn*, whoſe Son *Thomas* ſold them by the Name of the Manor of *Alſpath*, alias *Meridene*, with the Appurtenances, to *John Hales* of *Coventry*, Gent. from whom it paſſed to his Brother *Chriſtopher* and his Heirs, 4 *Ed.* 6. and from them, by *Aglionby*, *Foſter*, *Corbet*, *Andrews*,

Andrews, and *Halſal*, to *Thomas Holbech*, 10 *Jac.* 1. whoſe Son and Heir *Matthew Holbech*, Gent. enjoy'd it in 1640.

The *Segraves* had anciently certain Lands and Rents in this Pariſh, held of *Hugh de Albini* Earl of *Cheſter*, by the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee, which in Proceſs of Time came to have the Reputation of a Manor. *John de Segrave* made good Additions to them by a Purchaſe from *Gerard de Alſpath*, and *Maud* his Wife. He obtained a ſpecial Charter from King *Edward* II. *Reg.* 12. for a weekly Market upon Tueſday, and a Fair yearly for eight Days, beginning the Eve of S. *Lawrence* the Martyr, but now it is no Market Town, tho' the Fair may be continued. From this Family it paſſed by a Daughter and Heir to the *Mowbreys*, Dukes of *Norfolk*, 1. *Edw.* 4. and from them to the Earls of *Darby*.

The Family of *Waldeive* had anciently a Seat here, which continued in their Line divers Deſcents, of whom *Gerard Waldeive* gave certain Lands here to the Monks of *Coventry*; and *William*, an annual Rent of 20 *d.* for the Maintenance of two Lamps to burn before the Altar of St. *Nicholas*, and St. *Lawrence*, in the Church of *Alſpath*, and two Tapers at the Elevation of the Hoſt there; but *Alan Waldeive* leaving only two Daughters, *Margaret* and *Ellen*; this laſt obtained this Manor for her Share, and brought it into the Family of the *Walſhes* by Marriage, and from them the Manor-Houſe was call'd *Walſh-Hall*. They poſſeſſed it 'till the Reign of King *James* I. when Sir *Richard Walſh*'s Daughter and Coheir inheriting it, did, with the Conſent of her Husband, Sir *Rowland Cotton*, Knt. ſell it to *William Andrews*, Gent. from whom it hath ſince paſſed to Sir *Robert Fiſher*, the Owner in 1640.

The Church here is dedicated to St. *Lawrence*, and was anciently given to the Monks of *Coventry*, to whom it was appropriated in 44 *Hen.* 3. but no Vicarage was appointed then, ſo far as we can diſcover, for the firſt Preſentation to the Vicarage is in 1301. In the South of the Church was a Chantry founded by *John Wyard*, 5 *Hen.* 4. who endowed it with Lands valued at 5 *l. per Annum*. His Monument ſtands in the Ile or Chantry, and hath this Inſcription; *Here lieth* John Wyard, *heretofore Eſquire to the Earl of* Warwick (Thomas de Beauchamp) *and Founder of this Chantry. He was one of the Knights for this Shire in the Parliament at* Weſtminſter, *held* 2 Rich. 2. There is alſo another Monument in the Church (as is ſuppoſed) for one of the *Walſhes*, Lords of the Manor, but hath no Inſcription nor Arms on it. In the Windows both of the Church and Chancel, are many Arms.

Merevale, or *Mirevale*, in the Conqueror's Survey involv'd in *Grendon*, to which it belonged as an Out-wood, and therewith became the Poſſeſſion of *Henry de Ferrers*. His Grandſon *Robert*, having a great Eſteem for the Monks of the *Ciſtercian* Order, founded a Monaſtry for them in this woody deſolate Place. He endow'd it well, as we ſhall ſhew in its Place; and lieth buried in it, wrapt up in an Ox-Hide. He was, for his good Services done againſt *David* King of *Scots*, advanc'd to the Earldom of *Nottingham*. His Poſterity long flouriſh'd in other Parts of *England*; but ſince we find nothing of them particularly relating to this Place, ſaving that ſeveral of them were bury'd in the Abby-Church, we ſhall paſs to the Diſſolution of the Abby, 30 *Hen.* 8. when the Site of it, with the Lands and Woods to it belonging, were given to Sir *Walter Devereux*, Knt. Lord *Ferrers* of *Chartley*, and to his Heirs, who gave them to *Will. Devereux* his younger Son, who repaired it and dwelt in it. He gave it to *Joan* his Wife for Life, Remainder to *Walter*, Viſcount *Hereford*, his Nephew, and his Heirs. He was after created Earl of *Eſſex*, and his Son *Robert* poſſeſſed it in 1640.

In the Church is a Monument for *Robert* Earl *Ferrers* of *Chartley*, who dy'd in 1441. and in the Windows are the Images of ſome of the Families of *Ferrers* and *Appleby*, and their Arms in divers Places; as alſo thoſe of many other Families, as *Beauchamps*, *Devereux*, *&c.*

Merſton-

Merſton-culy was, before the Conqueſt in the Confeſſor's Days, poſſeſſed by one *Aluric*, who, after the Conqueſt, ſold it, with King *William*'s Licence, to *Robert D'Oilgi*, of whom *Robert Venator* held it at the Time when the General Survey was drawn up, and then it was accounted two Hides, with Woods four Furlongs in Length, and two in Breadth. In King *Henry* III's Reign, *Hugh de Culy* was Owner of it; but after that we find no Lord of it, 'till Sir *Fouk de Bermingham* poſſeſſed it in 21 *Edw.* 3. Of him deſcended *Thomas de Bermingham*, whoſe Daughter and Heir *Elizabeth*, marrying to *Thomas Roche*, brought it into his Family; who ſold it to *Robert Leecroft*, whoſe Anceſtor *Ranulph Leecroft* had a good Proportion of Land in this Place, when *Fouke de Bermingham* was Lord of it; for of him he obtain'd a Licence to amortize two Meſſuages, two Yard-Lands, and 12 *s.* yearly Rent lying here, for the Maintenance of a Prieſt to celebrate Divine Service every Day in the Chapel of St. *Leonard*, for the Health of his own, and his Anceſtors Souls, and of all the Faithful deceas'd. To the Poſterity of the ſaid *Robert Leecroft* it was continu'd 'till King *Henry* VIII's Time, when *Anne* the Daughter and Heir of *William Leecroft* of *Colſhill* marry'd to *John L'Iſle* of *Maxhull*, Eſq; whoſe Son and Heir *Nicholas* ſold it, 25 *Hen.* 8. to *Reginald Digby* of *Colſhill*, Eſq; in whoſe Family it was in 1640.

Metley, a Part of *Fillongly* Pariſh, called *Metley-End*, lying Weſtward of the Church near two Miles. In 6 *Edw.* 2. *Nicholas Burbache* held half a Knight's Fee here of the Heirs of *Henry de Haſtings*. In the Line of *Burbache* it continu'd 'till 3 *Edw.* 6. when *Richard Burbache* ſold it to *Edward Pye* of *Maxtoke-Hall*, Eſq; by the Name of the Manor of *Metley*; ſince which Time we find no mention of it in our Hiſtories.

Middleton, the Inheritance of one *Pallinus* in *Edward the Confeſſor*'s Days, but after the *Norman* Settlement it had other Owners; for in the General Survey it is twice mention'd, *viz.* Among *Hugh de Grantmaiſnills* Lands, where it is rated for four Hides, having a Church, as alſo a Mill; next, among the Lands of *Adeliz*, the Wife of the ſaid *Hugh*, where it is rated the ſame in Quantity, but there 'tis ſaid to have been the Freehold of one *Turgot* before the Conqueſt, but after that it was given to one of the *Marmions* with *Tamworth* Caſtle. The *Templars* had ſome Lands here given them, 31 *Hen.* 2. by *Geffrey Marmion*. In this Family it continu'd ſo long as the Male Line laſted, for *Philip Marmion*, in 13 *Edw.* 1. claimed a Court-Leet and Gallows here by Preſcription, and was allow'd them, but was fined for challenging Free-warren, becauſe the Earls of *Warwick* had Free-chaſe here. He having no Iſſue Male, his Lands were divided between his ſeveral Heirs, but became united again in Sir *Baldwin Frevil*, who bought out the reſt, and left it entire to his Daughter and Coheir *Margaret*, who left it to Sir *Hugh Willoughby*, Knt. her Grandſon by Sir *Hugh* her firſt Husband. This Sir *Henry* dy'd 29 *Hen.* 8, and was bury'd in the Church of *Wollaton* in *Nottinghamſhire*, leaving three Sons, Sir *John*, Sir *Edward*, and Sir *Hugh*, which laſt being a skilful Sailor, was frozen to Death in the Northern Seas, as he was endeavouring to find a Paſſage that Way. Sir *John* dying without Iſſue, *Henry*, his Brother *Edward*'s Son, became his Heir, and left his Honour and Eſtate to *Thomas* his Son and Heir, from whom, for want of Iſſue, it paſſed to *Francis* his younger Brother, who built the ſtately Houſe at *Wollaton* for his Seat and that of his Family. He left no Iſſue Male, and ſo the Inheritance of this Lordſhip paſſed with his eldeſt Daughter *(inter alia)* to Sir *Percival Willoughby*, whoſe Son and Heir Sir *Francis Willoughby* enjoy'd it in the Year 1640.

The Church, which is dedicated to St. *John Baptiſt*, was in the Preſentation of the Lords of the Manor, 'till Sir *Philip Marmion* ſold the Advowſon to the Dean and Chapter of the Collegiate Church of *Tamworth*, 41 *Hen.* 3. after which it being appropriated thereto, it became a Prebend thereof, and the Cure is ſupply'd

by a Stipendiary. In the Chancel is a Tomb for *Richard Bingham*, one of the Juſtices of the King's-Bench, ſecond Huſband of *Margaret*, one of the Coheirs of the *Frevils*, by *Joan de Marmion*, one of the Heirs of *Philip Marmion*, the laſt Heir Male of that Family, who after his Marriage reſided here, and was bury'd with her *Anno* 1476. In the Windows of the Church are the Arms of the *Marmions*, *Willoughbys*, and *Frevils*, empaling one another, and other Families.

Minworth, the Freehold of one *Godrick* before the *Normans* coming, was given to *Turchil de Warwick*, who held it when the Conqueror's Survey was made, when it was certify'd to contain one Hide, with Woods half a Mile in Length, and three Furlongs in Breadth. It is called in that Record *Menewerde*. The Lordſhip of this Village was in the Family of *Ardens* very early, and ſo continu'd 'till the Attainder of *Edward Arden*, 27 *Eliz.* when being forfeited to the Crown, it was given the next Year to *Edward Darcy*, Eſq; and his Heirs. *Edward Arden* aforeſaid had before empaled the Park, which lieth on the North Side of the River, about the Beginning of that Queen's Reign; and tho' *Robert Arden* his Son recover'd it from *Darcy*, all the Wood was cut down and gone.

Monwode, a Village in *Anſley*, lying on the Weſt Side of it. It had the Reputation of a Manor, and by that Name Sir *John de Hardreſhull* calls it, in 39 *Edw.* 3. when he ſettled it with *Anſley* and *Hardreſhull* upon certain Feoffees; and ſo it is termed in the Records of later Times; but as it was originally a Member of *Anſley*, ſo it is now eſteem'd, and there is no Part of it that retains the Name, but a Piece of Waſte Ground lying on the Skirts of it, call'd *Monwode Lee*.

Morcote-Hall, a Place of great Antiquity, for *Hamon de Morcote* had his Seat at it in King *Henry* II's Reign, and after him *Alan de Morcote*, *John de Morcote*, and *Walter de Morcote* ſucceſſively inherited this Manor. This laſt was one of the four Coroners of this Shire, and leaving only a Daughter and Heir *Elizabeth*; ſhe marry'd to one *William Ward*, who joined with her and ſold it to *Thomas Botrye*. He alſo was one of the Coroners of the County at that Time, and dy'd the Year following; but it continu'd in his Family 'till the latter End of King *Edward* IV's Reign, when *John Matthew*, a Skinner of *Coventry*, marry'd the Daughter and Heir of that Family, and dying in 13 *Hen.* 7. left it to his Son *George*, whoſe Great Grandchild *Henry* enjoy'd it in 1640. *George* the Father of *John* was a *Welchman*.

Moxhull, or *Mukeſhull*, now in the Pariſh of *Wiſhaw*, but originally a Member of *Curdworth*, which the Family of *Ardens* held of the Earls of *Warwick*, and under him *Henry del Iſle*, who ſeated himſelf here, and his Family after him held it by the ſame Tenure; as *William*, who was one of the Juſtices for Gaol-Delivery at *Warwick*, *Nicholas*, *Anketil*, and *Henry*, who was Servant to *Ralph* Lord *Baſſet* of *Drayton*, and one of the Knights of the Shire for this County in 18 *Edw.* 2. To him ſucceeded *John* his Son, who paid 33 *s.* 4 *d.* to *Ralph de Arden* for a Relief for his Lands in this Place. He appointed his Sepulture in the Abby of *Merevale*, and gave certain Lands to find Wax Lights, *&c.* His Deſcendents were many, as *John*, *William*, *Henry* (who was Sheriff of this County and *Leiceſterſhire*) *John* was ſo ſignal for his Piety, that Q. *Anne Bolein*, after her Delivery of Queen *Elizabeth*, deſired his Prayers for her Babe's Health and Preſervation, *Nicholas*, *Thomas*, *John*, *Francis*, and *John*; but having little ſaid of them in other Reſpects, and nothing particular as to this Place, we ceaſe to ſay more of them than this, that the Family continued in this Place to King *Charles* I's Reign, if it doth not now.

Nechels, a Wood at firſt, and afterwards made an Hamlet to *Aſton*, when it belonged to one of the old Barons of *Dudley*, who granted it to one of the Family of *Parles*, who having held it ſome Time, *Osbert de Parles* gave it his Baſtard-Son *Reynald de Aſſeles*. His Succeſſor was *Simon* his Son, who had three Daughters for his Heirs, and with the eldeſt of them

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gave his Lands in this Place to Sir *Robert Handſacre*, Knt. in Franc-marriage; but ſhe dying without Iſſue, they came to *Alice* her Neice, who ſold them to *Simon de Holt* of *Bermingham*, and his Heirs, who enjoy'd them in 1640. This Village was anciently the Seat of Sir *Thomas Arden*, Knt. and in it he had an Oratory or Chapel; and *Philip de Aylesbury* wrote himſelf *Dominus de Nechels*; but now 'tis quite depopulated, and the Lands are Sir *Thomas Holt's*.

New-Hall, a Member of *Sutton*, poſſeſſed by one *William de Sutton*, granted to him by one of the Earls of *Warwick*, and from him devolved to *Robert de Sutton*, a Merchant of *Coventry*, who paſſed it in 13 *Edw.* 3. to *Thomas de Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, in Truſt for Sir *John Lizours*, to whom the Earl ſoon after releaſed all his Right, in which Releaſe 'tis call'd a Meſſuage nam'd *New-Hall*. In the 15 *H.* 6. Sir *Richard Stanhope* dy'd ſeized of it, and it was preſented by the Homage at the Court-Baron by the Name of the Manor of *New-Hall*, held of the Earl of *Warwick* by the Service of 10 *s.* 10 *d. per Ann.* and an Heriot, which was ſeized by the Earl's Bailiff, but deny'd by *James* the Son of *Richard* to be paid. Soon after this, *viz.* 20 *Hen.* 6. we find *Katharine*, the Widow of *William Baſſet*, demiſed it to *William Deeping* of *Sutton*, and *Richard Ley* of *Maney*, for 21 Years, by the Name of *Dominium vocatum New-Hall*, which is all that we meet with about it.

Newton juxta Auſtrey, a Member of *Sekindon*, was in the King's Hands, and then was call'd *Newton-Regis*, 'till 5 *H.* 2. when it was granted to *Jeffrey Sauvage*, in whoſe Family it continu'd as long as the Male Line laſted, and then deſcended to the Siſters and Coheirs of the laſt *William*. It was held of the Crown by the Service of half a Knight's Fee. *Lucia* the eldeſt Siſter marry'd to *Thomas de Edneſoure*, and *Philippa* the youngeſt to *Hugh Meneil*, and among them and their Heirs was this Lordſhip divided. They claimed a Court-Leet, Aſſize of Beer, Gallows, and Free-Warren, and were allow'd them. From *Thomas Edneſoure* the Heir of *Lucia*, that Moiety deſcended to *Herthulls*, and from them by mean Conveyance to *Cokain* of *Pooley*, in whoſe Family it continu'd 'till Sir *Edward Cokain* ſold it. *Philippa's* Part, which came to the *Meneils* by her Marriage, continu'd in that Line divers Deſcents, but at length Sir *Ralph* dying without Iſſue, 12 *Rich.* 2. his four Daughters were his Heirs, and it being allotted to the ſecond Daughter *Elizabeth*, who was marry'd to *William Crawſhaw*, it paſſed by her Daughter and Heir *Margaret* to Sir *Ralph Shirley* of *Stanton-Harold* in *Leiceſterſhire*, Knt. and in his Family it continu'd 'till Sir *Thomas Shirley*, Knt. Son of Sir *George Shirley*, Bart. ſold it in the Beginning of the laſt Century to the Tenants.

The Church of this Place, dedicated to the Aſſumption of the Bleſſed Virgin, was in King *Henry* II's Time a Chapel to *Sekindon*, but how it became a Rectory, as it now is, and long hath been, we find not. In the Eaſt Window of the Chancel is the Effigies of one of the Family of *de la Ward*, as we judge, by the Coat of Arms he holds up, and another near his Head; and divers Arms of other Families, as *Hertſhulls* and *Shirley*, but moſt of the *de la Wards*.

Nuthurſt, a Member of *Hampton* originally, and with it coming to the *Moubrays*, one of them paſſed it to the *Montforts*, who granted it to one of the *Haſtangs* of *Limington-Haſtang*, paying the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee. How long the *Haſtangs* held it we know not, but it could not be many Succeſſions, becauſe in 2 *Edw.* 1. *William Truſſel* of *Flore* in *Northamptonſhire* was Owner of it, and in the 5th of that King's Reign, had a Charter of Free-Warren, and a Licence to make a Park of his Woods in this Place. In this Family it continu'd ſeveral Deſcents, 'till *Edward Truſſel* ſold it in the Beginning of the laſt Century to *William Jeſſon* an Alderman of *Coventry*. The Extent of the *Truſſels* Lands here was one Meſſuage, 200 Acres of Land, 300 Acres of Paſture, 10 Acres of Meadow, 30 Acres of Wood, as alſo 4 *s.* a yearly Rent.

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The Chapel of this Place, by Reaſon of the great Diſtance of this Hamlet from the Pariſh Church, hath ſome Parochial Rights belonging to it. It was, with the Church of *Hampton*, appropriated to the Canons of *Kenilworth* by Biſhop *Cornhull*, 2 *Hen.* 3. and by an Agreement with the Vicar of *Hampton*, the Prieſt of the Chapel was allow'd the Glebe and Tythes of the Hamlet, Funeral Oblations, *&c.* upon Condition, that he and his Clerk ſhould ſerve every Day in the Chapel, *&c.* *Edmund Fulwood*, Eſq; dwelling near it, *viz.* at *Cley-Hall*, gave a Meſſuage and certain Lands to the Uſe of ſuch a Prieſt as ſhall be continually Reſident, but in Caſe of Non-Reſidence the Churchwardens ſhould have Power to give the Rent to the Poor of the Place on *Good-Friday*, or if there were a juſt Occaſion, to repair the Chapel therewith.

Oldbury, a Place of great Antiquity, as appears by a Quadrangular Fort, (from which it takes its Name) containing ſeven Acres of Ground, incloſed by ſuch high Ramparts, as ſhew the great Strength of it. It was, without doubt, choſen by the *Romans* to be one of their fix'd Stations, becauſe of its nearneſs to *Manceter*. On the North Part of this Fort, the Plough hath brought up divers Flint-Stones curiouſly ground into the Form of a Pole-Ax, thought to be Inſtruments of War, brought hither by the *Britains* before the Art of making Arms of Braſs or Iron was known, becauſe there are no Flints found near it within leſs than 40 Miles. On the South Side of this Fort the Nuns of *Paleſworth* had a Cell, dedicated to St. *Lawrence*, of which we ſhall ſpeak more hereafter.

Olton, now corruptly call'd *Oken-End*, but at firſt upon the Plantation of *Soliuull* call'd the Old-Town, and for ſhortneſs *Olton*. *Roger de Someri* Baron of *Dudley*, is certify'd in 19 *Edw.* 1. to have had one Meadow and a Paſture here, in which *Ela de Odingſels* and *William* her Husband were enfeoffed in 23 *Edw.* 1. in which Record it is called *Manerium de Oulton*. *William de Odingſels*'s Daughters inherited his Lands, and *Margaret*, one of them, carry'd this Lordſhip by Marriage to *Grey* of *Rotherfield*, and *Joan*, Sir *Robert Grey*'s Heir, brought it by Marriage to Sir *John Deincourt*, whoſe Daughter and Heir *Alice* marrying Sir *Ralph Boteler*, Knt. entail'd it upon her Iſſue by him; but for want of ſuch Iſſue, gave it to *Anne* the Lady of Sir *Remfride Arundel*, who demiſed it to *Katharine Boteler*, Widow, for 20 Years. In 33 *Hen.* 8. *Henry Ogard* was Lord of it; and after him one Mr. *Oliver Briggs*, a *Shropſhire* Man, who ſold it to Mr. *Midlemore* of *Eggebaſton* in this County.

Ouſthirne, ſome Time a Grange belonging to *Merevale* Abby, and on that Account ſtill eſteem'd a Member of it, but originally the greateſt Part of it belong'd to *Shuſtoke*, being given to the Monks of *Merevale* by *Walter Camvile* in *Henry* II's Time, who was then Lord of *Shuſtoke*. Upon the Diſſolution of the Priory of *Merevale*, this Grange came to the Crown, and was granted, with the Site of that Monaſtery, by King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 32. to Sir *Walter Devereux* Lord *Ferrers* of *Chartley*, who left it to Sir *Edward Devereux*, Bart. his Son by a ſecond Wife, whoſe Son and Heir *Walter* ſold the Site, with moſt of the Lands thereunto belonging, to Sir *Charles Adderley*, Knt. Lord of *Lea*, a little Village adjoining to it.

Packington Magna, the Poſſeſſion of one *Aluuardus*, a *Saxon*, in the Confeſſor's Reign, but given to *Turchil de Warwick* by the Conqueror, of whom *Godmund* his Brother held it when the General Survey was taken, and then it was certify'd to contain four Hides, two Mills, and Woods a Mile in Length, and as much in Breadth. *Turchil*, or his Son *Siward de Arden*, granted it to *Jeffrey de Clinton*, who founded the Caſtle and Priory of *Kenilworth* in King *Henry* I's Time. His Son *Jeffrey* gave it to that Monaſtery to make his Brother *Robert* a Canon of it; yet reſerving to himſelf the Service of half a Knight's Fee, which he was to perform to the *Ardens*. Theſe Canons, in 19 *Edw.* 1. obtain'd a Charter of Free-Warren in all their Demeſne Lands here; their Poſſeſſions in this Lordſhip being then one Carucate

rucate and a Virgate of Land, 20 *s.* Profits of the Store, 6 *l.* 19 *s.* Rent of Aſſize, three Mills, *&c.* When the Monaſtery of *Kenilworth* was diſſolved, 30 *Hen.* 8. and all came to the Crown, it was ſold to *John Fiſher*, Eſq; one of the Penſioners of King *Henry* VIII. and in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign Steward to *Ambroſe Dudley* Earl of *Warwick* for his Eſtates in this Shire. The Canons foreſeeing the Storm coming upon them, leaſed out theſe Lands for 60 Years, to one *William Wheeler* of *Kenilworth*, who left it to his Son *Simon*, whoſe Widow marrying to this *John Fiſher*, brought him into Poſſeſſion of his Purchaſe. He built the Seat of his Family, a ſtately Fabrick, here, in which he lived in great Repute, being Sheriff of the County and a Juſtice of Peace to his Death, which happen'd 13 *Eliz.* His Son *Clement* ſucceeded him, a Perſon much eſteem'd for his Integrity and Prudence. He made a Park here, and having been employ'd in the Affairs of this County of greateſt Moment, left his Son and Heir *Robert*, then a Knight and afterward a Baronet, his Succeſſor. He much adorn'd his Seat with Things of Delight, and dying, left ſeveral Sons and Daughters.

The Church, dedicated to St. *James*, belonged anciently with the Manor to the Priory of *Kenilworth*, whoſe Canons at firſt had only a yearly Penſion of 28 *s.* granted to them out of it by *Jeffrey Muſchamp*, Biſhop of the Dioceſe's Allowance in King *John's* Time; but afterwards, 6 *Edw.* 1. was totally appropriated to them by *Roger Molend* then Biſhop, and by him a Vicarage was appointed, which 19 *Edw.* 1. was valued but at one Mark, but afterwards, 26 *Hen.* 8. was rated at 7 *l.* 10 *s.* 1 *d.* over and above Repriſes. In the North Ile of this Church is a magnificent Monument for *John Fiſher* and *Katharine* his Wife, who dy'd *Anno* 1570; and Sir *Clement Fiſher* and Dame *Mary* his Wife, who dy'd in 1619; and in the Body of the Church lyeth *John Wright*, Vicar of this Pariſh, who dy'd in 1527. The Arms of *Warren* Earl of *Surrey*, and of the *Bracebriggs*, Benefactors (as 'tis ſuppos'd) to this Church, are found in the Eaſt Window of the Chancel. The *Fiſhers* are Patrons of the Living, and have been ſo ever ſince their Purchaſe of King *Henry* VIII.

Packington Parva, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of Earl *Mallent*, from whom deſcended the ancient Earls of *Leiceſter*, who after him were Lords of the Fee. Under them it was poſſeſſed, in King *Henry* I's Time, by *Robert de Ceraſo*, and after him by *Gilbert de Picot*, in whoſe Line it continu'd 'till the Middle of K. *Henry* III's Reign; but then by Daughters and Coheirs it deſcended two Parts to *Murdac* and *Ireys*, and a third to *Nicholas Pikot*. Sir *Henry Murdac* was the Chief of theſe Coparceners, for he doing Homage to *Roger de Quiney* Earl of *Wincheſter*, as Lord of the Honour of *Leiceſter*, for the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee, had Authority thereby given him to receive the Homage of the other Coheirs. Sir *William Murdac* ſucceeded his Father in this Part of his Lands, but having no Iſſue Male, *Alice* his Daughter and Heir carry'd it to Sir *Thomas Boyvile* of *Stakaſton* in this County, Knt. He or his Succeſſors obtain'd a third Part more of this Lordſhip, but *John* the laſt Heir Male leaving only three Daughters and Heirs, *Elizabeth* the eldeſt marrying *John Cokain*, obtain'd this Manor in the Partition, by Name of *Packington-Picot*. Her Son *Edmund* inherited it after her, and in K. *Henry* VII's Reign ſold it to Sir *Robert Brudenell*, whoſe Deſcendent *Thomas* paſſed it, 4 *Jac.* 1. to Sir *Edward Brabazon*, Knt. whoſe Heirs enjoy'd it in 1640, having about the ſame Time purchaſed in the other Part, and ſo they became Owners of the whole.

Here was anciently an Hermitage, (the Place where it was, is ſtill ſo called) built by one *Hemeric*, Parſon of the Pariſh, in the Time of *Robert de Ceraſo* Lord of the Manor, which with the Church of *Packington*, was given by *Gilbert de Picot* to the Monks of *Worceſter*, for the Health of his Soul, *&c.* and confirmed by his Son *William*, who added a large Portion of Land more, which was encreaſed by other Benefactors; but all being ſeiz'd by King

Henry VIII. at the Diſſolution, were given to the Dean and Chapter of *Worceſter*, who now enjoy them, and are Patrons of the Church, as the Monks were before.

Park-Hall, a Manor originally belonging to the Barons of *Dudley*, and from them paſſed to the *Ardens*, but when, we can't diſcover. It was the chief Seat of that Family for near 300 Years laſt paſt. Their Houſe ſtood upon an Hill, and was moated round. They made a ſmall Park about it at firſt, which in 2 *Hen.* 8. was enlarged with 140 Acres of Wood and Paſture, and ten Acres of Arable Ground, by *John Arden*, Eſq; It was after this, *viz.* 32 *Hen.* 8. called *Manerium de la Logge, alias Park-Hall.*

Pedimore, an ancient Manor of the *Ardens*, who had a Seat here, but neglecting it, becauſe they had their Reſidence at *Park-Hall*, it ran greatly to ruin. They held it of the Earls of *Warwick* with *Sutton*, in which it lies. In 9 *Edw.* 1. one *Thomas Arden* of *Rotley*, Eſq; was the Owner of it, and convey'd it to *Thomas Arden* of *Harwell*, and *Roiſe* his Wife. He being thus in Poſſeſſion of it, took great Liberty to hunt in *Sutton*-Chace, which belonging to the Earls of *Warwick*, *William de Beauchamp*, the preſent Earl, ſued him, and obliged him to ſubmit to his Allowance of Fiſhing in his own Lands in the River *Ebroke*, Agiſtment and Paunage for his Hogs, Wood for Fuel and Hedging by the Aſſignment of the Earl's Foreſter, and to incloſe 20 Acres for Tillage, yet with as little Damage as poſſible to the Chace and Deer.

In the Manor-Houſe here, there was anciently a Chapel; for Sir *John Arden*, Knt. had a Licence from *Robert de Stretton*, Biſhop of that Dioceſe, 34 *Edw.* 3. to have a Prieſt for the Celebration of Divine Service therein; but now all is Level with the Ground, the Site thereof not diſcernable, though the Lands thereunto belonging remain in his Poſterity to this Day.

Pipe, a Manor lying in the Precincts of *Erdington*, and anciently poſſeſſed by one *William Maunſel*, who reſided here, was Sheriff of this County and *Leiceſterſhire*, and in Commiſſion for the Gaol-Delivery at *Warwick*. He left only one Daughter and Heir *Emme*, who marry'd Sir *Henry Harecourt*, Knt. by whom ſhe had one Daughter and Heir, who marrying *John Pipe*, brought this Manor into his Family, and had many Children by him. *Richard* the eldeſt ſucceeded him, as did *Henry* his Son and Heir; but he leaving only one Daughter legitimate, who was prevail'd upon to ſettle this and her other Eſtates upon the Abby of *Stoneley*, *Thomas Pipe* being then Abbot, whoſe Succeſſor *John de Colſhull*, with the Convents Conſent, ſold this Manor to *Thomas de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, from whom deſcending to his Poſterity, it was forfeited to the Crown, 3 *Hen.* 7. with his other Lands, and there reſted 'till 36 *Hen.* 8. when it was paſſed to Sir *William Staundford*, one of the Juſtices of the King's-Bench, who ſold it to *John Boteler*, Citizen of *London*, whoſe Son *Richard* ſold it to *Edward Holt*, Eſq; in whoſe Family or Name, after it had paſſed through divers other Hands, it reſted in 1640, Sir *Thomas Holt* being Owner of it.

Piricroft, originally a Member of *Tamworth*, being held of that Caſtle, and therewith poſſeſſed by the *Marmions* about King *Henry* II's Time, who gave it to the Anceſtor of *Ralph Fitz-Ralph*, in whoſe Family it continu'd 'till *William de Clinton* Earl of *Huntington*, in 16 *Edw.* 3. obtain'd a Moiety of it in Exchange for a Moiety of the Manor of *Nether-Whitacre*. From him it deſcended to Sir *John Clinton*, Knt: who paſſed it to *James Leveſon*, Merchant of the Staple, in 29 *Hen* 8. who gave it in Marriage with *Elizabeth* his Daughter to Sir *Walter Aſhton*, Knt. whoſe Grandſon Sir *Walter* ſold it, 1 *Car.* 1. but to whom we know not. The other Moiety continu'd in the Hands of *Richard de Whitacre*, by whoſe Female Heir it paſſed to *Edmund* Lord *Ferrers* of *Chartley*, whoſe Lineal Heir *Robert* Earl of *Eſſex* was in Poſſeſſion of it (then call'd but a fourth Part of a Manor) in 1640.

Plumpton, a Manor lying on the Eaſt Side of *Kingsbury* Pariſh, poſſeſſed in

King *Henry* III's Time by *Walter de Plumpton*, who held it by a certain Weapon call'd a *Danish* Ax, which after bore the Name of *The Charter of* Plumpton, and was a long Time kept in the Hall of the Manor-House, in Remembrance of the said Tenure; but at length, in the Reign of King *Edward* III. Sir *John Bracebrigg*, Lord of *Kingsbury*, (by what Title is not known) seiz'd upon it, and pull'd the House down to the Ground, but the Ax was kept by *William de Plumpton* at *Hardreshull*. Sir *John*'s Posterity enjoy'd it some Successions, by the Name of the Manor of *Plumpton*, 'till 12 *Hen.* 4. when Sir *Ralph Bracebrigg* sold the same, (containing 100 Acres of Land, 40 Acres of Wood, and 40 of Moors) to *Robert Waterton*, Esq; and his Heirs; from whom it came to one *Roger Horton*, who dy'd seiz'd of it, and left it to his Son *William*; but he never enjoy'd it, for upon *Roger*'s Death, it was seiz'd by King *Henry* V. and continu'd in the Crown 'till 13 *Hen.* 6. when *William Waldeiffe* obtain'd a Grant of them for 10 Years, and making it appear, that he was Cousin and Heir to *Joyce Plumpton*, Daughter and at length sole Heir of *Roger Plumpton*, of whose Inheritance they were, he granted them to *Thomas* his Son, by whose Daughter and Heir they passed to the *Willingtons* of *Hurley*, who are still Owners of them.

Polesworth, a Village, chiefly famous for its Monastery of Nuns, of which we shall give an Account afterwards in its proper Place, but now we shall only speak of it as a Village. It is situate upon the Bank of the River *Anker*, which being deep there, it was call'd *Polesworth*, *Pol* signifying *Deep*, and *Worth* a *Dwelling* or *Habitation*. The Lordship, in the *Saxon* Times, was chiefly in the Crown, but at the Conquest was given, with other Estates, to *Robert Marmion* by the Conqueror. He expell'd the Nuns from thence, and forc'd them to retire to *Oldbury*, where they had a Cell; but within a Twelve-month after, St. *Edith* appear'd to him as he lay in his Bed in the Habit of a veil'd Nun, and told him, That if he did not restore the Abby of *Polesworth* unto her Successors, he should come to a bad Death, and go to Hell; at which being rous'd, he rode immediately to *Oldbury*, and begging the Nuns Pardon for the Injury he had done them, brought them back to their House here, and gave them totally the whole Town of *Polesworth*. Being thus restor'd, and their Foundation confirm'd by King *Stephen*, they soon had Benefactors in great Numbers, (whose Gifts shall be more particularly mention'd when we speak of the Monastery;) and that they might want no Convenience, they obtain'd a special Charter from King *Henry* III. for a weekly Market on *Thursday*, and a Fair yearly for three Days, beginning on the Eve of St. *Margaret*, *July* 20. with a Power to hold a Court-Leet for all their Tenants, *&c.* The Market hath been long disused, but the Fair and other Privileges (for ought we know) continue. These Nuns held this Lordship and Rectory, with the Advowson of the Vicarage, peaceably, 'till the Dissolution of their House by King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 30. when all their Estates coming into that King's Hands, the Site and Demesne of this House, with the whole Lordship of the Town, was sold to *Francis Goodere*, Gent. whose Son Sir *Henry Goodere*, Knt. leaving only two Daughters and Heirs, the eldest of which marrying her first Cousin Sir *Henry Goodere*, Knt. had this Lordship for her Share, and having four Daughters and Heirs by him, *Lucia* the eldest had this Manor for her Purparty, and by her Marriage brought it to Sir *Francis Nethersole*, Knt. Agent to King *James* in *Germany*, and Secretary to the Queen of *Bohemia*.

This Sir *Francis*, at the earnest Request of his Lady, who bore a special Affection to this Town, which had long been the Possession of her Ancestors, erected a School-House of Stone, and on the Front, under their Arms, is this Inscription.

Soli Deo Gloria.
Schola Pauperum
Puerorum Puellarum.

And endow'd it with impropriate Tithes of other Parishes, and a Rent Charge of 40 *l.* out of certain Lands, which, together, made a Revenue of 140 *l. per Ann.* for a liberal Maintenance of a School-Master and Mistress, to teach the Boys to write and read, and the Girls to read and work with their Needle, and both to be instructed in their Catechism, and otherwise to be employ'd for the Benefit of the Poor; and in Defect of these, to be apply'd to increase the Maintenance of the Vicar for the Time being, *&c.* or to set up another School for the teaching of the three learned Languages; or relieve poor Widows, *&c.*

The Church here, is dedicated to St. *Edith*, and is supply'd by a Vicar, the Rectory being appropriated to the Nunnery, which also had the Advowson of the Vicarage 'till the Dissolution; but since, the Crown hath presented to it. In the Church are three good Monuments, *viz.* One without any Inscription, but by the Arms on the Sides, we judge it to be for one or more of the Family of *Herthull*; another for one of the Family of *Cokain*, the Arms quartering *Herthull's*; and the third for the abovemention'd Lady *Lucia*, Wife of Sir *Francis Nethersole*, Kt. who dy'd in 1652. *Æt.* 58. On the South-Side of this Church is a Place for the including of an Anchoress, where one *Margaret Salle* dwelt, and had a Confessor assign'd her by the Bishop in 36 *Hen.* 6.

Within the Precincts of this Town was anciently an Hermitage, which being built of Stone, still remains, though now put to other Uses. It stands near the Road leading from this Town to *Tamworth*, and by it is St. *Edith's* Well. It seems, that such as liv'd an Hermit's Life in it, were Women only, as is plain from a Window in it, where are the Pictures of two Women in Surcoats of Arms. As also a Chapel, dedicated to St. *Leonard*, built and endow'd with Lands, by *Roger de Grendon*, in King *Henry* I's Time. His Successors had the Patronage of it, and *Roger*, a younger Son of that Family was admitted to it by G. *Muschamp*, Bishop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, in King *John's* Time, by the Presentation of Sir *Robert Grendon*, Knt. whose Son *Robert* gave it to the Nuns of this Place, for the Maintenance of two Priests to celebrate Divine Service therein daily, for his own Soul, and the Souls of his Grandfather, *William Bray*, and all the Faithful deceas'd; which Service was perform'd 'till the Dissolution of the Nunnery; for in 26 *Hen.* 8. it appears, that the Priests serving there had a Stipend of of 10 *l. per Annum.*

Pooley, a Member of *Polesworth*, anciently belonging to the *Marmions* of *Tamworth* Castle, who made it over in Fee-Farm to one *Burdet*, as he did to one *Savage* about King *Stephen's* Time, for the Rent of 10 *s.* yearly, which *Robert Marmion* afterwards released to *Jeffrey Savage*, for the yearly Payment of a Sore-Spar-Hawk to himself and his Heirs, or 2 *s.* to be paid on the Feast of St. *James* the Apostle. From the Family of *Savage*, this Lordship by a Daughter and Heir, came to Sir *Thomas Endesboure* of *Derbyshire*, Knt. who sometimes residing here, obtained a special Licence from Pope *Urban* IV. to build a Chapel here, and have a Priest for the celebration of Divine Service, and administring Sacraments; but it rested in his Family but two Descents, and then, by a Female Heir, passed to the *Herthulls*, in whose Male Line it continued divers Ages; but at Length, by the Marriage of *Elizabeth*, the Daughter and Heir of Sir *Richard Herthull*, the Wife of *Edmund Cokain*, came into his Family, of which Sir *Aston Cokain*, Bart. the Lord of it in 1640, is lineally descended.

These *Cokains* were originally *Derbyshire* Men, and had their chief Seat at *Ashburne* in that County; but Sir *John Kokain*, Knt. Son and Heir of the abovemention'd *Edmund* and *Elizabeth*, had his Residence here for some Time; for 13 *Hen.* 4. he made his Will at this Place, being then about to go into *France*, in that King's Service. His Son *John* resided here also, but was slain by *Thomas Burdet* of *Bromcote*, Esq; before his Father's

ther's Death, and *Thomas* his Son ſucceeded his Grandfather in this Eſtate. He was a brave ſpirited Gentleman, and was with King *Henry* VIII. at the Sieges of *Therounene* and *Tourney* in *France*, where he was knighted. He built the Manor-Houſe here of Brick, and impark'd the Woods on the Weſt of it, but was bury'd among his Anceſtors at *Aſhburne*. To him ſucceeded *Francis*, and to him Sir *Thomas*, who reſided here frequently in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, but ſince, his Deſcendents have ſeldom dwelt here.

Saltley, or as it was anciently written, *Saluthley*, was originally a Member of *Aſton*, and ſo poſſeſſed by *Jervace de Paganel* Lord *Dudley*. He granted it to the Anceſtors of *Henry de Rokeby*, to hold by the fifth Part of a Knight's Fee. Of him deſcended *Randulph de Rokeby*, whoſe Daughter and Heir *Annabil* marrying to Sir *John Goband*, Kt. carry'd her Inheritance into his Family, but then it was held of *John de Someri* Baron of *Dudley*, by the ſame Service. Sir *John* and *Annabil*, 5 *Edw.* 3. granted it to *Walter de Clodſhall* and *Richard* his Son, to hold of of them for 10 *l. per Annum* Rent, during their Lives, and then to return to them or the Heirs of *Annabil*; but ſurviving her Husband, and marrying again to one Mr. *Brown*, made over all her Right and Title to it to them, 17 *Edw.* 3. They and their Deſcondents in the Male Line had their Seat here, and having much increaſed the Eſtate by Marriages, were accounted among the principal Gentlemen of this County.

Their Anceſtors were originally Townſmen of *Birmingham*; and this *Walter*, out of the good Affection he bore to that Place, obtained a Licence, 3 *Edw.* 3. from Sir *William Burmingham*, then Lord of it, to amortize four Meſſuages, twenty Acres of Land (held of him) and 18 *d.* Rent for the founding a Chantry at the Altar of the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*, in the Church of St. *Martin* in *Bermingham*, for celebrating Divine Service for the Souls of himſelf, Wife, Anceſtors, Succeſſors, and all the Faithful deceas'd. *Richard*, his Son and Succeſſor, added five Meſſuages, ten Acres of Land, and 10 *s.* a Year Rent to the ſaid Chantry, for his own and Wife's Souls Health. He, 34 *Edw.* 3. obtained a Licence of *Robert Stretton*, then Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, for a Chapel in his Houſe here. The laſt Iſſue Male of this Family, was *Richard de Clodſhall*, who had a Suit at Law with *William de Birmingham*, touching the Advowſon of the Chantry abovementioned, and overcoming, preſented to it 5 *Hen.* 4. He made his Will at *Egbaſton*, *May* 7, 1428, and bequeathed his Body to be buried in his own proper Chapel at *Bermingham*; but dying without Iſſue Male, *Elizabeth* his Daughter, was his Heir to this Manor and his other Lands; and marrying to *Robert Arden* of *Park-Hall*, Eſq; brought them to his Family, in which they are at this Time, *viz.* 1640.

Sekindon, a Place famous for a Battle fought here, *Anno* 757, between *Cuthred*, King of the *Weſt Saxons*, and *Ethelbald* King of the *Mercians*, who was ſlain by *Beornred*, one of his military Commanders, and bury'd in the Monaſtery of *Repandune* (now called *Repton*) in *Derbyſhire*. *Beornred* uſurp'd his Kingdom but a little while, for *Offa* claiming the Crown as the next Heir, ſoon ſlew him, and took upon him the *Mercian* Government. In the Conqueror's Time the Earl *Mallent* poſſeſſed two Hides and an half in this Village, which, with the Woods half a Mile in Length and three Furlongs in Breadth were held of him by one *Leuvinus*, having been the Freehold of *Celred* and *Godric*, in the Conſeſſor's Time, who at the ſame Time held of that Earl other two Hides and an half, which before had been his Inheritance, and were of the ſame Extent in Woods, and had a Mill. *William Carbucionis Filius*, held at the ſame Time two Hides and an half, farmed by one *Icchellus* his Under-Tenant, which one *Ernvi* had been Owner of before the Conqueſt. The Earl of *Mallent*'s Part was by himſelf, or his Son *Robert* Earl of *Leiceſter*, transferred to the Father of *Richard Bruton*, who ſold it to

William Camvile, whose Posterity by some Means got Possession of all the Parts, and held them of the Earls of *Warwick*. *Gerard Camvile* was the last of his Family, who had to do here; for his Daughter and Heir *Elizabeth* marrying to *Robert Burdet*, brought this Lordship into his Family. He procured a Charter of Free-Warren for all his Demesne Lands here, 1 *Edw.* 3. and his Posterity have been Lords of it ever since. Sir *Francis Burdet*, who is lineally descended from the said *Robert*, being now the Possessor of it in 1640.

At a little Distance from the Church, Northward, upon an ascending Ground, is yet to be seen a notable Fort, made after a circular Form, the Dimensions of which are, *viz.*. The Breadth of the outward Ditch at the Top 20 Foot, and at the Bottom 10 Foot, and the Depth 12 Foot, the Diameter within the Bank 197 Foot. On the North-Side opposite to the Entrance is a round Hill, raised by Art, 42 Foot in Heighth, and on the Top 23 Foot in Breadth, on which, as is suppos'd, a Watch-Tower stood anciently. The Inhabitants say, it was a Castle built by the *Burdets*, and pulled down in K. *Henry* II's Time, to build the little Monastery at *Aucote*; but the *Burdets* were not so long ago possessed of this Lordship.

The Church here is a Rectory, and the Patronage hath gone all along with the Lordship, as appears from the Catalogue of Presentations. On the North-side of the Church is a Monument for *Robert Burdet*, Esq; descended of the *Burdets* of this Place, who dy'd *March* 27, 1603. There is also another plain Altar-Tomb for a Woman, but being without Inscription or Arms, we are not able to conjecture who it is for. In the Windows of it are the Arms of 20 Families, who were, we suppose, Benefactors to it in some Things.

Sheldon, a Member of *Colshill*, and with it possessed by *Jeffrey de Clinton* in King *Henry* I's Time, whose Daughter *Lesciline* carry'd it by Marriage to *Verdon*, who, or his Descendents, enfeoffed *Anselm de Sheldon*, or one of his Ancestors, with it, to hold of them by the Service of half a Knight's Fee, and they of the Earls of *Warwick*, as *Clinton* did. To this *Anselm* succeeded *Henry de Sheldon* his Son and Heir, who was a Commissioner, 7 *Edw.* 1. to enquire and certify who were the Lords of the Manors in this County, and what were their Liberties, Privileges and Extent, and concerning the Patrons of Churches, and their Endowments, as also concerning all those who had 20 *l.* a Year Lands, or one Knight's Fee, and ought to be knighted. His Son and Heir was *Nicholas de Sheldon*, who left Issue *Henry*; but he dying Childless, none of his Name had any Thing to do here afterward. But *Joan* his Mother having it for Life, as soon as it reverted to him by his Mother's Death, he entail'd it, for want of Issue by *Beatrice* his Wife, upon Sir *John de Murdack*, Kt. and his Heirs. To him succeeded Sir *Thomas Murdack* and his Son and Heir, who, 48 *Edw.* 3. passed away all his Right and Title to Sir *Roger Meres*, who sold it to Sir *Ralph Basset* of *Drayton*, Knt. who dy'd seiz'd of it 9 *Rich.* 2. leaving it to *Thomas* Earl of *Stafford*, and *Alice* the Wife of *William Chaworth* his next Heirs.

The Earl of *Stafford* inherited this Lordship, as did also successively *William* his Brother, and *Edmund*, who granted this Manor *(inter alia)* to Sir *Hugh Shirley*, Knt. by the Name of *East-Hall* and *West-Hall*. His Son Sir *Ralph*, 10 *Hen.* 6. was certify'd to be Lord of this Manor, but how it came to pass we know not, the Earl of *Stafford* got Possession of it again, 23 *Hen.* 6. In his Family (created Dukes soon after) it remain'd, 'till it fell to the Crown by the Attainder of *Edward* Duke of *Buckingham*, 13 *Hen.* 8. soon after which it was by Patent conferred on *Thomas Grey* Marquess of *Dorset*, and his Heirs Male. But his Son *Henry* being attainted, 1 *Mar.* 1. under the Title of Duke of *Suffolk*, it came again to the Crown, and Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* 2. granted it to *Henry Grey*, Esq; in Fee-Tail, who sold his Estate in it to Sir *George Digby* of *Colshill*, Knt. who left it to *Robert* his Son and Heir, who procured a Patent to settle it on himself, and his Heirs, who have

have ever ſince enjoy'd it, to the Year 1640, and may probably ſtill. Here was alſo in this Pariſh a Rent of 5 *l. per Annum*, payable partly by the Freeholders, and partly by ſuch as held in Villenage, to *Alice*, Widow of Sir *Hugh De Spenſer*, whoſe Son Sir *Hugh* had 8 *l.* a Year here, which was at length called a Manor, but being a Member of *Solihull*, hath long paſſed with it, 'till it is now, thro' divers Hands, come with the Advowſon to Sir *George Digby* aboveſaid.

The Church here is dedicated to St. *Giles*, and the Patronage of it hath always been in the Lords of the Manor; of whom *John de Peto* having oblig'd the Canons of *Kenilworth* by his great Benefactions to them, to charge themſelves with the Payment of eight Marks to a Chantry Prieſt for ever, built a Chapel adjoining to this Church, dedicated it to Our Lady, and procur'd *Roger de Northburgh*, Biſhop of this Dioceſe, to ordain a Chantry in it, call'd the Chantry of *John de Peto*, jun. for one Prieſt to ſerve therein, to be preſented by the Prior of *Coventry* for the Time being, at the Nomination of the ſaid *John*, *Beatrice* his Wife, and his Heirs, to pray for the good Eſtate of the ſaid *John*, the Earl of *Warwick* and his Counteſs, *Beatrice* his Wife, his Father, during this Life, and for their Souls after their Deceaſe. He alſo order'd, that his Anniverſary ſhould be ſolemnly kept by the Parſon of the Pariſh and Chantry Prieſt, as alſo the Annunciation of Our Lady, when 50 *s.* yearly ſhould be given to the Poor at a Penny a-piece. The Chantry-Prieſt had an Houſe built by *John de Peto*, and a Garden of ſeven Perches given by *Jeffrey Scrope*, Parſon of *Solihull*.

Shuſtoke, or as it is written in *Domeſday-Book*, *Scoteſcote*, in which it is ſaid to contain four Hides, having Woods a Mile in Length, and half a Mile in Breadth. It was then poſſeſſed by *Jeffrey de Wirce*, and held of him by one *Sotus*, from whom it is thought to take the Name *Sotus-ſtoke*, or *Sote-ſtoke*. From *Geffrey de Wirce* it paſſed to *Nigel de Albani*, the Progenitor of the Family of *Moubray*, who granted it to the Anceſtor of *Walter de Camvill*, to be held of them by the Service of one Knight's Fee. To *Walter* ſucceeded *Roger de Camvill*, who gave a Rent of 8 *s.* out of certain Lands in this Lordſhip to the Nuns of *Henwood* in this County, for the Health of his Father's, Mother's, and Anceſtors Souls. He dy'd without Iſſue, and left his Eſtates to his three Siſters and Heirs; of whom this Manor in the Diviſion fell to *Alice* the eldeſt, who was marry'd to *Robert Eſsby*, who in 52 *Hen.* 3. being convicted of Felony in killing a Man maliciouſly in *Catesby* Priory, this Manor eſcheated to the Lord *Moubray*, of whom it was held.

John de Moubray was in Poſſeſſion of this Manor, 9 *Edw.* 2. but taking Part with *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter*, 15 *Edw.* 2. he was beheaded at *York*; and his Eſtates being ſeiz'd by the King, this Lordſhip was given by him to *Eleanor*, the Wife of *Hugh Spenſer* the younger, and *Gilbert* her Son; but ſhe held it no longer than that King's Reign, which was about five Years; for *John de Mowbray*, 1 *Edw.* 3. obtain'd it, and made it over to *Richard Peſehale*, who exchanged it with *William de Clinton* Earl of *Huntington* for the Manor of *Gudleſdon*; and the Earl ſettled it upon the Canons of *Maxſtoke*, and their Succeſſors, who exchanged it with *John de Clinton* the Earl's Nephew, for that Part of *Maxſtoke* (ſoon after, as now it is) called the Priory Lordſhip. This *John* having thus obtain'd it, granted it to the Earl his Uncle for Life, who procured a Charter for himſelf for Life, his Nephew, and Heirs, to have a Court-Leet in it, with Aſſize of Bread and Beer, Tumbrell, *&c.* as alſo of Free-Warren; and ſo left it to his Nephew, 28 *Edw.* 3.

From him deſcended *John* Lord *Clinton* and *Say*, who having forfeited his Eſtates by adhering to the Family of *York*, King *Henry* VI. *Reg.* 38. gave this Lordſhip to Sir *Edward Mountfort*, Knt. one of his Carvers; but the King being ſoon after depoſed, the Lord *Clinton* regained his Eſtate, which continued in his Poſterity 'till *Edward* Lord *Clinton*, 31 *Hen.* 8. ſold it to *James Leveſon*, a rich Merchant of *Wolver-*

Wolverhampton, who gave it in Marriage to *Walter Aſton*, whoſe Grandſon Sir *Walter* having plunged himſelf into vaſt Debts by his Embaſſy into *Spain*, ſold it in the latter End of King *James* I's Reign, *viz.* the greateſt Part of the Farms to the Tenants, and the Lordſhip to Sir *George Devereux* of *Sheldon*, Knt. who was the Owner of it in 1640.

The Church here is now dedicated to St. *Cuthbert*, but was not ſo at its firſt Erection, for the preſent Fabrick was erected in King *Edward* II's Days, whereas we have the Names of the Rectors as ancient as King *Henry* III's Time. Who was the Founder we can't diſcover, but have Reaſon to think that *John* Lord *Moubray*, who was beheaded at *York* for his adhering to *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter*, and whoſe Portraiture in one of the North Windows appears kneeling before St. *Cuthbert*, was doubtleſs a great Benefactor to the new Structure, and bearing an extraordinary Reſpect to St. *Cuthbert*, ſome Time Biſhop of *Durham*, did, upon the rebuilding of it, honour him with the Dedication. *William Clinton* Earl of *Huntington*, gave the Advowſon of it, together with their Manor, to the Priory of *Maxſtoke*, when he founded it, and thereupon enſued the Appropriation, and the Appointment of the Vicarage, which was valued, 26 *Hen.* 8. at 5 *l.* 7 *s. per Annum.*

Shuttenton, an Hamlet in that Part of *Sekindon* which was poſſeſſed by the Earl of *Mallent*, from whom, or his Son *Robert*, ſurnamed *Boſſu*, Earl of *Leiceſter*, *William Burdet* was enfeoffed with it. He, upon his Foundation of the Priory of *Aucote*, gave all the Lands of it thereto, except thoſe call'd *Coppenhull*, which he had before diſpoſed of to the Nuns of *Poleſworth*. It was then written *Schetynton*, and continu'd a pretty Village 'till King *Henry* VIII's Time, when the Nuns of *Aucote* depopulated ſix Meſſuages and two Cottages in it. After the Diſſolution of *Aucote*-Priory, it remained in the Crown, 'till King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 34. paſſed it away to *Thomas* Lord *Audley*, Chancellor of *England*, in Exchange for other Lands; but that Lord kept it but one Year, and then ſold it, with the Site of the Priory, to *Joan Robinſon*, Widow of *Geo. Robinſon* of *London*, Mercer, from whoſe Deſcendents *Robert* Earl of *Leiceſter* got it, and paſſed it to Queen *Elizabeth* in Exchange for other Lands, ſo that ever ſince it hath been in the Crown.

The Church here was very anciently appropriated to the Monks of *Aucote*, but no Vicarage appointed, ſo far as we can find; but when the Rectory, together with the Site of the Priory, was granted to Chancellor *Audley*, in 34 *Hen.* 8. there was a Reſervation of 6 *l. per Annum* made for a Curate to perform Divine Service therein. There never was, ſo far as we can diſcover, above one Preſentation made to this Church, and that was by the Prior of *Great Malven*, to which Monaſtery the Priory of *Aucote* was a Cell, and the Perſon preſented was one *Richard*, then Prior of *Aucote*, who was inſtituted *July* 17, 1341.

Slately, is a pretty Hamlet, Parcel of the Manor of *Kingsbury*.

Stanidelf, lies in the Precincts of *Wilnecote*, and is now a Manor in Reputation. It was the Seat of *Henry*, the Son of *Jeffrey Stanidelf*, in King *Edward* III's Time. This *Henry* left Iſſue two Daughters and Heirs, *Joan* the Wife of *Robert de Aſton*, and *Katharine* of *William Rodburne*. To which of them this Lordſhip upon the Partition came we find not, nor any Thing of it, 'till it came to the *Ferrers* of *Tamworth* Caſtle, of whom Sir *John Ferrers*, Knt. dy'd ſeiz'd of it, 20 *Hen.* 7. How and when they parted with it we do not know, but that it came to the Crown, appears by a Grant made from Queen *Elizabeth* for three Lives to Sir *Chriſtopher Blount*, Husband to *Lettice* Counteſs of *Leiceſter*, *Reg.* 38.

Stiperſhill, a Place where the Ground hath a natural and ſteep Deſcent to the River *Anker*, a little above *Poleſworth*. It ſeems to have been a little Fortification by the Form of an old Entrenchment made about it. In King *Edward* III's Time it was written *Stipuruſhul*, and was

made Uſe of by the Lords of *Tamworth-Caſtle*, for the keeping of their Three Weeks Court, as it had been in the *Marmions* Time, which Court continu'd ſo to be kept here a long Time after, as our Records ſhew; all the Tenants of that Fee doing their Suit and Service there, but now'tis kept no more than twice a Year.

Stokinford, a Member of *Nun-Eaton*, and as ſuch given to *Robert* Earl of *Mallent*, from whom it deſcended to his Son *Robert Boſcu* Earl of *Leiceſter*, who granted it in Exchange for *Wittewike* in *Leiceſterſhire*, to *William de Newmarche*, who gave it to the Canons of *Leiceſter*. Theſe Canons, at that Time, had a Chapel here, by the Grant of *Jeffrey de Turvil*, and certain Lands bordering on *Hardreſhul*, given them by *Jeffrey* the Hermit. Within the Precincts of this Place the Nuns of *Eaton* had a Grange, containing three Carucates of Lands, but it ſeems to have been by the Grant of the Canons of *Leiceſter*, who had at the ſame Time one Carucate here.

In 10 *Edw.* 3. this Lordſhip appears to have been in Lay-Hands, though by what means we cannot diſcover, for it was then in the Family of *Jabet*, and entail'd upon the Male Iſſue of *William Jabet* and *Maud* his Wife; and in Default of ſuch Iſſue, on the right Heirs of *Maud*. After this we find no mention of it 'till 14 *Hen.* 4. when the Reverſion of it belong'd to *Hugh Lilbourne*, and was granted 1 *Hen.* 5. to the Canons of *Erdbury* in this County, by the Licence of the Canons of *Leiceſter*, of whom it was held by the yearly Rent of 3 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.* as appears by the Survey of 26 *Hen.* 8. Upon the Diſſolution of the Priory of *Erdbury*, it came into that King's Hands, and was by him granted to *Charles Brandon* Duke of *Suffolk*, *Reg.* 30. who paſſed it to Sir *Edward Wootton*, Knt. *John Danet*, and *Anthony Cooke*, Eſqrs. between whom, it was not long after divided; and *Mary Danet* convey'd her third Part to *George Medley* for certain Uſes. The other two Parts became Mr. *Cooke*'s, who died ſeiz'd of them 18 *Eliz.* leaving them to *Richard* his Son and Heir. But that Part (which was much the largeſt) and which belong'd to the Nuns of *Eaton*, was granted out of the Crown to Sir *Marmaduke Conſtable*, Knt. and hath been poſſeſſed by divers Owners thereof ever ſince.

Stretford by *Tamworth*, is now a depopulated Place, and had its Name originally from the Situation thereof upon *Watling-ſtreet*, where it croſſes the River *Tame*, near *Faſeley*. In 37 *Hen.* 3. one *James de Launde* was poſſeſſed of it, and had Free Warren granted to him in all his Demeſne Lands here. It was anciently a Member of *Tamworth*, and granted by one of the *Marmions* to the Anceſtors of the ſaid *James*, whoſe Sirname was *de Tamworth*. In the Line of theſe *de la Launds* it continu'd to 19 *Edw.* 3. but was ſoon after paſſed to the *Frevils*, Lords of *Tamworth-Caſtle*, as appears from a Feoffment in Truſt made of it by Sir *Baldwin Frevil* the Elder, Knt. to Sir *William Beauchamp*, Knt. and others, about that Time. In 31 *Hen.* 6. the Eſtates of the *Frevils* came to be divided among Female Heirs, and then this Lordſhip was allotted to the *Ferrers*, in which Family, with *Tamworth-Caſtle* it continu'd in 1640.

Tamworth, or *Tameworth*, the moſt eminent Town for Situation and Antiquity on this Side of the County; but of it there is but one half in this Shire, wherein the Caſtle is included; the other half, with the Church, is in *Staffordſhire*, where we have deſcrib'd it as far as came then to our Knowledge, and ſhall only add what we have diſcover'd of it ſince; which, tho' it may not concern the Caſtle Part, but ſomething of the Town, we hope the Reader will pardon, becauſe we trangreſs our Limits, only to compleat the Hiſtory of it.

It is a Place almoſt encompaſs'd by the Wood-Land, and water'd with delightful Rivers, which make rich Meadows, yet wants not a ſpacious Campaigne near at Hand, which invited the *Mercian* Kings to make it one of their Royal Seats, as appears not only from *Offa*'s Grant to the Monks of *Worceſter*, but *Coenulf*'s Charter, dated 814, as alſo *Berthuulf*'s, dated

dated 841, and *Burtherd's*, 854. The King's Dyke is taken for another Proof of it, not only from the Name, but Greatneſs of it, being ſome hundered Paces in Length, and forty five Foot Broad. When Queen *Ethelfleda* rebuilt this Town, which had been deſtroy'd by the *Danes*. She raiſed a ſtrong Tower upon an artificial Mount of Earth, called the *Dungeon*, to be a Defence to it againſt any violent Aſſault. The preſent Caſtle was built in its Room in later Times, for the old Caſtle ſtood below, where the Stables are at preſent.

Concerning the Borough, we find nothing remarkable, but that it belong'd to the Crown in the Days of King *Edward the Confeſſor*, and ſo was of ancient Demeſne, and continued in the King's Hands ſucceſſively, 'till the latter End of King *Hen.* 3. but was then let to *Philip Marmion*, Lord of the Caſtle for Life, and afterwards to *Baldwin Frevil*; but returning again, it was granted to the Inhabitants of the Borough, 12 *Edw.* 2. reſerving to the Crown the ancient Term of of 5 *l.* 16 *s.* 9 *d. per Annum*; and together with it a Licence to take Toll of all vendible Commodities brought to their Market, towards paving their Streets, and repairing *Boll-Bridge*. The Market was held weekly on Saturday, by Preſcription, from the Times of the *Saxon* Kings Reſidence here, and the Inhabitants, after the Burrough was granted them, obtained two Fairs yearly; one on St. *George's* Day, *April* 23, and three Days after, and the other on St. *Edward's* and three Days after. But it ſeems as if this Town, in after Times had fallen into ſo great Decay, that it had loſt the Name of a Borough Town almoſt, and ſo continued, 'till Queen *Elizabeth*, at the earneſt Requeſt of the Inhabitants, by her Letters Patent reſtored it, *Reg.* 3.

In them, her Majeſty having taken Notice, that this Place had been a Market Town, and the Inhabitants had not only held it Time out of Mind of her Royal Progenitors in Fee-Farm, by the Rent of 5 *l.* 16 *s. per Annum*, but enjoy'd divers Juriſdictions by ſeveral Charters (which are loſt or burnt) did ordain it to be a Borough Corporate, conſiſting of two Bailiffs, the one for this, and the other for *Staffordſhire*, who ſhould have Twenty four of the moſt ſubſtantial Inhabitants for their Aſſiſtants, and ſhould be called the *Principal Burgeſſes*, who, together with the Bailiffs, ſhould have a Power to call Courts, chooſe Serjeants at Mace, be Juſtices of the Peace in their Borough, keep a three Weeks Court of Record, have a Gaol, a weekly Market on Saturday, and three Fairs yearly, on St. *George's*, St. *Swithin's*, and St. *Edward's* Days, and four Days after; to have a Court Leet twice a Year, have a Steward, chooſe a Recorder, have a Common Seal, *&c.*

Of the Caſtle, and that Part of the Town that lyeth in this County, we ſhall now give the beſt Account we can find. It was in the Conqueror's Hands at his Settlement on the Throne, and given by him to *Robert Marmion*, one of his Captains, who left it to his Son *Robert*, who renew'd the Privilege of Free Warren to it which it had in his Father's Time. He had two Sons, both named *Robert*, by two ſeveral Wives, the youngeſt of which obtained the keeping of this Caſtle for 500 *l.* of King *Henry* III. *Reg.* 2. and gave that King good Security to keep it for his Uſe, and deliver it up to him when required; which was done when *Robert* his elder Brother had made his Peace, for then the Poſſeſſion of this Caſtle was deliver'd up to him by that King's Order, *Reg.* 5. His Heir *Philip* was a very eminent Perſon, and much in publick Truſt, 'till the Barons broke out in Rebellion, in which, he ſo ſtedfaſtly adhered to the King, that *Reg.* 50. he had, for the Reward of his faithful Services, a Grant of all the King's Demeſnes in this Town, as well in this as *Stafford* Shires. He claimed a Court-Leet, Gallows, Weyfs, and Free Warren in this Manor, and was allowed them. At his Death, which happen'd 20 *Ed.* 1. it was certified that he held this Caſtle of the King *in Capite*, by a Knight's Service, to find three Knights at his own

Coſt, forty Days in the Wars of *Wales*. He left no Iſſue, and ſo by *Joan*, one of the Coheirs, it paſſed to

Alexander Frevile, by her Marriage, and *Baldwin* her Son and Heir, inherited it, as did two *Baldwins* more ſucceſſively, which laſt, claimed at the Coronation of King *Rich.* II. to have the Office of the King's Champion, by the Tenure of this Caſtle, as his Predeceſſors the *Marmions* had had; but it being proved before the Conſtable and Marſhal of *England*, that the *Marmions* enjoy'd that Office not as Owners of this Caſtle, but as of *Sonvelby* a Manor in *Lincolnſhire*, then in the Poſſeſſion of Sir *John Dimock*; it was adjudg'd to him, and his Family have enjoy'd it ever ſince. To this Sir *Baldwin*, ſucceeded another, who, for want of Iſſue left his three Siſters his Heirs, to the Eldeſt of whom, *Elizabeth*, marry'd to *Thomas Ferrers*, and her Iſſue, *Thomas*, this Caſtle and Lordſhip came upon the Diviſion. He dy'd 14 *Hen.* 7. and was bury'd in the Collegiate Church of this Town, as was Sir *John Ferrers* his Grandchild and Succeſſor, in the Chancel. From that Time to this the *Ferrers* have been Owners of this Caſtle, and *John* the Son of *Humphrey* was Owner of it in 1640.

The Church here is Collegiate, and hath two Monuments on the North Side of the Choir for the *Trevill's*, and one for Sir *John Ferrers* and *Dorothy* his Wife, who dy'd in 1512, and in the Chancel are two other Tombs for Sir *John* and Sir *Humphrey Ferrers*, who dy'd in 1633. Queen *Elizabeth* founded a Grammar-School here, on the *Staffordſhire* Side, but we have had no other Account of it, either in that Shire or here.

Ward-End, was anciently called *Bromwich the leſs*, which ſee in *Bromwich* above.

Warmley, an Hamlet in *Sutton*, where it is ſpoken to.

Water-Orton, a Village, ſituate upon the River *Tame*, whoſe Manor originally belonged to the Barons of *Dudley*, as a Member or Hamlet of *Aſton*. *Gervaſe Paganel*, who held the Caſtle of *Dudley* for the Empreſs *Maud*, or the *Someries*, deſcended from him by his Daughter *Hawiſe*, granted it to the Anceſtors of *Richard de Clodſhale*, by whoſe Daughter *Elizabeth*, it came to *Ralph de Arden*, her Husband. His Family had ſome Lands in this Place before this Match with *Clodſhale's* Heir, but had not the Manor 'till his Marriage with her. There is another Manor (at leaſt in Repute) within the Precincts of this Hamlet, which was in 6 *Edw.* 6. held by one *Richard Tate*, whoſe Deſcendent *William Tate* was in Poſſeſſion of it 43 *Eliz.* when it was certified to be held of *Arden's* Manor abovementioned.

The Inhabitants of this Village being in the Pariſh of *Aſton*, did uſe to hear Divine Service in the Chancel of *Bromwich*; but in 20 *Edw.* 3. they built a Chapel of their own, and obtained a Licence from *Roger Northburgh*, then Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, for a Prieſt to perform Divine Service therein for one Year, provided they did not keep back any of their Dues from the Vicar of *Aſton*. The ſaid Licence is dated *Auguſt* 2, 1346.

Here is a Bridge over the River *Tame*, it lying in the Road from *Sutton* to *Colſhil*, and from thence to *Coventry*. Who was the Builder of it is not diſtinctly known, but there is a Tradition that *John Harman*, alias *Veſſy*, Biſhop of *Exeter* in King *Henry* VIII's Time, erected this, and that at *Curdworth*, at his own Charges, cauſing the Stone for that Purpoſe to be brought from the Old Manor-Houſe of *Sutton*; but this we cannot be certain of, wherefore we have no more to ſay of it but this, That in 37 *Hen.* 6. *Reginald Bowlers*, then Biſhop of this Dioceſe, conſidering that it was out of Repair, and become dangerous to Travellers, granted a ſpecial Indulgence of forty Days to all the Inhabitants in the Archdeaconry of *Coventry*, who ſhould within the Space of three Years next following, charitably contribute to the Reparation thereof.

Wavers-Merſton, an Hamlet in *Church Bickenhill*, and as ſuch, being of *Ardens* Fee, from ſome one of which Family *Anketill de Craſte*, was firſt enfeoffed with it about King *Stephen's* or King *Henry* II's Reign. He was the Lord of it, and had

his Reſidence here, and from him it paſſed to *Roger de Crafte* his Nephew, his Brother *Roger*'s Son, who about the Beginning of King *Richard* I's Time ſold it to *William de Waver*, Son of *Robert de Waver* his Kinſman, for 40 *l.* in Silver, to be held of him the ſaid *Roger* and his Heirs, by the 6th Part of a Knight's Fee: Whereupon, for Diſtinction of it from other Places of the Name of *Merſton* in this County, it came to be called *Wavers-Merſton*. His Grandchild *William* ſucceeding to this Lordſhip, obtained 41 *Hen.* 3. a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demeſne Lands here. But taking Part with the rebellious Barons, in the 49th of the ſame Reign, his Lands were ſeized, and this Manor was given to *Roger de Someri* Lord of *Dudley*, to whom, tho' he had the Benefit of redeeming it by the Statute of *Kenilworth*, yet being neceſſitous, he was forced to ſell it outright for 200 Marks of Silver. But all this notwithſtanding, his Son *Robert* redeemed it; for in 35 *Edw.* 1. he entail'd it upon his Son's Marriage. In the Line of this Family it continu'd 'till 6 *Hen.* 6. when *John Waver* of *Th'Eſter-Waver*, Eſq; paſs'd it to *John Catesby* of *Lapworth*, in whoſe Family it continu'd ſome Succeſſions, 'till about the Beginning of King *James* I's Reign, when *John Catesby* ſold it to *Henry Maine* of *Bovington* in *Hertfordſhire*, from whom, it is now come to *John Maine* of *Elmedon*, Gent. in 1640.

Waverton, ſo called from its high Situation, *Waver* ſignifying *Over* or *Supra*, is a Member of *Poleſworth*, and with it belonged to the *Marmions* of *Tamworth-Caſtle*. It was given entirely by *Robert de Marmion* and *Miliſent* his Wife, to the Nuns of *Poleſworth*, about King *Henry* I's Time, yet it appears, that the ſaid *Robert Marmion* did enfeoff *Robert de Grendon* with ſome Lands in this Village, which, with the Female Heir of the *Grendon*'s, paſſed with *Grendon* to the *Chetwins*. Several other Parcels there were in this Village, held of the *Marmions* by the *Culies*, and the Heirs of *Langdon*, *Fago*, and *Hillary*; but when, or how granted, we can't diſcover.

Wedington, the Poſſeſſion of one *Hereuuarde*, before the Conqueſt, but after the *Norman* Settlement, given with divers other Lordſhips in this and other Counties, to *Robert* Earl of *Mallent*, who was in Poſſeſſion of it at the General Survey, when it was rated for three Hides of Lands, having Woods belonging thereto of two Furlongs in Length and one in Breadth, but in that Record it is written *Watitune*. From the Earl of *Mallent* it deſcended to *Henry de Newburgh* his Brother, the firſt *Norman* Earl of *Warwick*, who granted it (with *Aſtley* and *Hill-Morton*) to the Progenitor of the *Aſtleys* in King *Henry* I's Time, to be held by the Service of one Knight's Fee. It continued in their Family to 49 *Hen.* 3. when it was ſeized into that King's Hands for the Rebellion of *Thomas de Aſtley*, who was ſlain in the Battle of *Eveſham* that Year, and given to *Warine de Baſſingbourne*, with all his other Poſſeſſions, which were then forfeited; but afterwards *Andrew de Aſtley*, compounding for his Eſtate according to the Statute of *Kenilworth*, recovered it from the ſaid *Warine*. This *Andrew*, in 13 *Edw.* 1. claimed here by Preſcription, a Court-Leet, Gallows, Free Warren, and Weyff, and was allowed them. In his Family it continu'd ſo long as the Male Line laſted, but then by the Female devolving to *Grey*, it was incloſed, and then depopulated by *Thomas Grey* Marqueſs of *Dorſet*, who demoliſhed ten Meſſuages, to which 300 Acres of Land belonged; after which, *Henry* Duke of *Suffolk*, his Grandſon, being attainted, it eſcheated to the Crown, and 4 *Eliz.* was granted to *Henry* Earl of *Huntington* and his Heirs, to be held by the twentieth Part of a Knight's Fee, who ſold it to *Humphrey de Aderley*, Eſq; who died ſeized of it 41 *Eliz.* and his Grandchild enjoy'd it in 1640.

The Church here was valued 26 *Hen.* 8. at 8 *l.* 10 *s.* 6 *d.* *per Annum*.

Whateley, originally a Member of *Kingſbury*, had in it certain Lands, anciently given to the Canons of *Studley*, which after the Diſſolution of the Monaſtries, were paſſed out of the Crown (with other Eſtates)

Eſtates) 36 *Hen.* 8. to *John Beaumont*, Eſq; by the Name of the Manor of *Whateley*. He ſold them the ſame Year to one *Nicholas Wilſon*, by whom they were convey'd ſoon after to one *Thomas Overton*, who died ſeized of them in 32 *Eliz.* leaving them to *Nicholas* his Son and Heir, which is all we know of it.

Whittington, a ſmall Village, originally a Member of *Grendon*, in which Pariſh it lies. *Robert* Earl *Ferrers* gave Part of it to the Monks of *Merevale*, when he founded that Monaſtery. The Reſidue of it did the Family of *Grendon* (Lords of *Grendon*) poſſeſs, as a Branch of that Lordſhip; but granting it away in Proceſs of Time, it came to be reputed a Manor; and one *Margery Ribbif*, in 6 *R.* 2. held it for Life by that Name, the Inheritance being then in Sir *Jeffrey Fuljambe*, Knt. who about ſix Years after dying, left *Alice* his Daughter and Heir, then very young. After this, we have no Account of this Place 'till the 13 *Hen.* 6. when it was granted by *John Hekling*, and *Joan* his Wife (how it came to them we find not) unto *William Repington* of *Amington* in this County, Eſq; under the Name of ten Meſſuages, 400 Acres of Land, 30 Acres of Meadow, and 40 Acres of Paſture, from whom it hath paſſed ever ſince in his Family; and Sir *John Repington* of *Amington*, Knt. was the Owner of it in 1640. That Part which the Monks of *Merevale* had here, to whom it yielded 54 *s.* yearly Rent of Aſſize in 26 *H.* 8. came to the Crown by the Diſſolution of the Abbeys in 32 *Hen.* 8. and was granted, with the Site thereof, and many other Lands thereunto belonging, to Sir *Walter Devereux*, Knt. Lord *Ferrers* of *Chartley*; and after ſome Succeſſions, deſcended to *Robert Devereux* Earl of *Eſſex*, who was the Owner of it in the Year 1640.

Whitacre Superior, and *Inferior*, which have of a long Time been diſtinct Lordſhips and Pariſhes, yet were not originally ſo. In the Conqueror's Reign, ſeveral Perſons had Poſſeſſions in it, *viz.* *Turchil de Warwick* had two Hides, all but one Virgate, to which belonged Woods one Mile in Length, and half a one in Breadth, all which were then held of him by one *Edwinus*, and in *Edward the Confeſſor's* Days appertain'd to the two *Ulric's*; *Hugh Grentemaiſnill* had half an Hide, then held of him by one *Walter*, and had before the Conqueſt been the Freehold of one *Baldwin*. And *Robert de Veci* had three Virgates, held at that Time of him by one *Robert*, which had been before the Conqueſt the Freehold of *Ailricus*; but in that Record it is written in two Places *Witecore*, and in a third *Witacre*.

Theſe Parts became ſoon united in the Family of *Marmions*, Lords of *Tamworth*, who enfeoffed that which is now called the *Upper Whitacre*, upon the Anceſtor of *Simon*, Sirnam'd *Whitacre*, from his Reſidence on this his Lordſhip, to hold of them by the Service of half a Knight's Fee. This *Simon* obtain'd the Reſidue of this Lordſhip of the Family of *Ardens*, whoſe Seat was at *Hampton* in *Arden*, and his Poſterity enjoy'd the whole 'till about the End of King *Edward* III's Reign, when it was, by Daughters and Heirs, transferr'd to other Families, as will hereafter appear. But to this *Simon* ſucceeded

Alan Whitacre, and to him another *Simon*, who ſeating himſelf at *Barcheſton*, aſſumed his Sirname from that Place; but he granted this Place to his Kinſman *Simon*, the Son of *Jordan Whitacre*, to be held by the Service of half a Knight's Fee, and to perform Military Service in Warding *Tamworth* Caſtle for the ſaid *Simon Barcheſton*. As to that Part of this Lordſhip which the above-mention'd *Simon* obtain'd of the *Arden* Family, *Simon de Barcheſton* granted it again to *Hugh Arden*, Superior or Lord of the Fee, for the tenth Part of a Knight's Fee. This Succeſſion of *Simon's* in this Place gave Occaſion to call it *Whitacre Simon*. The laſt *Simon de Whitacre* was a Knight, and in 41 *Hen.* 3. procured a Charter of Free-Warren in all his Demeſne Lands here. To him ſucceeded *Jordan Whitacre*, who was afterwards a Knight, and one of the Juſtices of Gaol-delivery in this County. He was ſucceeded by *Richard de Whitacre*, Kt.

who among other Things was an Aſſeſſor and Collector of the Tax given by Parliament to King *Edward* I. *Reg.* 25. for his Confirmation of *Magna Charta* and *Charta de Foreſta*. He left Iſſue *Richard* his Son, and Heir, who having engag'd in the Rebellion of *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter*, 15 *Edw.* 2. purchaſed his Pardon for an hundred Marks, and finding good Security for his future Behaviour, was knighted and employ'd in many publick Offices. He left Iſſue only one Daughter, who marry'd to *Alan Waldeif* of *Alſpath*, who had by her two Daughters and Heirs; *Eleanor*, marry'd to *Richard Walſh* of *Onelip* in *Leiceſterſhire*, and *Margaret*, to *Thomas Hore* of *Elmedon*. The *Walſhes* enjoy'd their Share for a while, but at length alien'd it to *Hore*, whoſe Son enjoy'd the whole; but leaving only a Daughter *Katharine*, marry'd to *John Boteler* of *Solihull*, his Son ſold the whole to *Thomas Marow*, from whom the Lordſhip was paſſed to *John Miller*, but moſt of the Terms were ſold before to the particular Tenants.

The Church here, dedicated to St. *Leonard*, was originally a Chapel belonging to *Colſhill*, yet did the Patronage then paſs by the Name of a Church, 3 *Joh.* as appears by the Grant thereof then made unto the Nuns of *Mergate* in *Bedfordſhire*, by *Jordan Whitacre*; but we do not find the Appropriation thereof, becauſe of the Antiquity of it, but it has been officiated in by a ſtipendiary Curate, which ſhews there was no Vicarage appointed, if it were ever appropriated. In the Church are the Arms of *Boteler*, *Whitacre*, and *Waver*, upon the Rood-loft, to which 'tis probable they were Benefactors; and in the Belfrey Window are the Arms of *Waver* empaling, and in the Eaſt Window of the Chancel the Arms of *Waver*, ſignifying, that thoſe Families either built or glazed thoſe Windows.

Whitacre-Inferior, or the *Under*, being one with the former, *viz. Whitacre-Superior*, while they remain'd without diſtinction, belong'd with it to the *Marmions* of *Tamworth* Caſtle, as the former did, and in King *Stephen's* Reign, or King *Henry* II's, was granted by *Robert Marmion* to *William Fitz-Ralph*, to hold of him and his Poſterity by the Service of one Knight's Fee. His Son and Succeſſor was *Ralph Fitz-Raphe*, who in 20 *Hen.* 3. was certified to hold this Manor of the ſaid *Robert Marmion* by the Service of one Knight's Fee. He and his Succeſſors, for ſome Deſcents, reſided here at the Manor-Houſe, which ſeems to have been a fair Place, and had anciently a Park belonging to it. His Son *Nickolas Fitz-Ralph* inherited this Manor after him, and being knighted 29 *Hen.* 3. left Iſſue *Giles* his Son and Heir, whoſe Daughter and Heir *Iſabel*, by Marriage to *Robert de Marmion*, a younger Son of *Philip Marmion*, Lord of *Tamworth* Caſtle, brought him into Poſſeſſion of this Manor, and he gave to the Nuns of *Poleſworth*, a Yard Land here, for the Health of his own and Wife *Iſabel's* Souls; and, 14 *Edw.* 2. in Conſideration of an Annuity of 40 *l.* to be paid him during his natural Life, did by Deed paſs away all his Right to this Manor, and ſome others, to *Ralph* Lord *Baſſet* of *Draiton*, to hold during that Term. This *Robert* had Iſſue a Daughter named *Amice*, married to *Euſtace de Hardreſhull*, who with her covenanted to paſs over all her Intereſt and Right in it to

Ralph Lord *Baſſet* of *Draiton*, aforeſaid, who having gotten Poſſeſſion of this Lordſhip, gave 20 *l.* in Lands and Rent lying therein, for the Endowment of a Chantry, conſiſting of three Prieſts founded by him in the Church of *Draiton Baſſet*, by a Licence obtained of the King, *Edw.* III. and Sir *Baldwin Freville*, ſuperior Lord of the Fee; and not long after, paſſed away all the Reſidue thereof to *William de Clinton* Earl of *Huntington*, and his Heirs; which Earl granted away the ſame in Exchange to *Richard de Whitacre*, and *Amabil* his Wife, who it ſeems had ſome Lands here before, deſcended to them by the Marriage of *Amice* with *John de Whitacre*, their Anceſtor, 16 *Ed.* 3. After this, we find *John Waryn* and *Hulma* his Wife, granting two Meſſuages, two Yard Lands, ſixteen Acres of Paſture, and the

the Moiety of a Meſſuage, to Sir *Fulk de Bermingham*, and his Heirs, from whom they deſcended to *Edmund* Lord *Ferrers* of *Chartley*, and *George Longville* of *Little Billington* in *Northamptonſhire*, who, 10 *Hen.* 6. were certified to be Lords of the whole in their Wives Right.

From *George Longville*, the Moiety of this Manor deſcended to *Arthur* his Son, in 34 *Hen.* 8. who ſold it to *John Cheyney* of *Cheſham-Waterſide* in *Buckinghamſhire*, and the other Moiety coming by the Daughter and Heir of the Lord *Ferrers*, to *Walter Devereux*, was purchaſed of his Deſcendent *Walter Devereux*, Viſcount *Hereford*, and Lord *Ferrers* of *Chartley*, by *Edmund Skerning* of *Erdbury* in this County, Eſq; who 18 *Eliz.* ſold it to *Henry Cheyney*, Son and Heir of the abovementioned *John*, and ſo the whole Manor became the Eſtate of the ſaid *Henry*, who conveyed it the next Year to *John Pureſey*, Gent. who, about five or ſix Years after, paſſed it to *Lawrence Waſhington* of *Grays-Inn*, Gent. who ſold it to *George Villers* of *Brokesby* in *Lincolnſhire*, 31 *Eliz.* from whom, in leſs than ten Years it was purchaſed by Sir *Edward Brabazon*, Kt. whoſe Son and Heir *William* Earl of *Meath* in *Ireland*, 6 *Car.* 1. ſold it to Sir *John King*, and Sir *Robert* his Son, Knts. which laſt enjoy'd it in 1640.

The Church of this Place, dedicated to St. *Giles*, was anciently given and appropriated to the Nuns of *Mergate* in *Leiceſterſhire*, as *Over-Whitacre* was, but was anciently reputed a Chapel belonging to *Co'ſhil*. Sir *Nicholas Fitz-Raphe*, 32 *Hen.* 3. challenged a Title of Preſentation to it, it being then void, and to that End put in his Caveat to the Biſhop, that he ſhould admit no other Clerk but his; but we don't find he did preſent: But there never having been a Vicarage endow'd, and the Nuns of *Mergate* receiving all the Tithes, they provided a Stipendiary to ſerve the Cure. In the South Window of this Church are the Arms of the *Ferrers* of *Chartley*, *Belknaps*, and *Clintons*, Earls of *Huntington*.

Wideney, an ancient Manor, but no Village ever as we can find, was in the Beginning of King *Henry* III's Reign, the Eſtate of one *Philip de Cumptune*, who about that Time granted to *William de Parles* his Kinſman, ſixty Acres of Land here, *per magnam menſuram de Ardern*, which were certainly much larger Acres than what we now repute ſo. In that Deed it is written *Withenhall*. From this *William*, deſcended another *William*, who in King *Edward* I's Time granted to *Walter de Aylesbury* all his Lands in *Wydenay*, as it is called in the Deed in which Sir *William Bagot* of *Hide* near *Stafford*, Knt. is acknowledg'd the ſuperior Lord. This *Walter*, in 13 *Edw.* 1. obtained a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demeſne Lands here. His Poſterity continued Owners of theſe Lands (tho' their Seat was at *Edſton* in this County) as long as the Male Line laſted, and *John de Aylesbury*, in 17 *Hen.* 6. had a Patent for the confirmation of the Charter of Free Warren, procured by his Anceſtor, granted him; but at length, by *Joan* a Daughter and Heir of that Family, it came in King *Henry* VII's Time to the *Somerviles*, of whom *John de Somervile* being attainted in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, *Anno* 33, it eſcheated to the Crown, and whether it is granted out of it or remains in it, we know not.

Wigginſhil, an Hamlet of *Sutton*, poſſeſſed in the Conqueror's Time by *Turchil de Warwick*, as appears by the Conqueror's Survey, when it was certified to contain three Yard Lands, and to have Woods three Furlongs in Length and as much in Breadth, one *Bruning* being Tenant thereto, whoſe Freehold it had been before the *Norman* Settlement. In that Record it is written *Winchicelle*. With the reſt of *Turchil*'s Lands it paſſed to *Henry de Newburgh*, the firſt Earl of *Warwick*, in whoſe Poſterity it was 20 *Hen.* 3. when one *William Bonchevalier* held it; but in the 36th Year of the ſame Reign it was in the Poſſeſſion of *Ralph de Willington*, who held it of thoſe Earls by the Service of the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee. *John de Willington* ſucceeded

ſucceeded him 9 *Edw.* 2. and held it by the ſame Rent, but had *William de Lucy* and *John de Hull* his Under-Tenants. In 35 *Edw.* 3. *Baldwin de Berefford* was Lord of this Place; and in 10 *Hen.* 6. *John Hore* of *Wiſhaw* deſcended of the ſaid *Baldwin*, inherited it, by the Name of three Meſſuages, then held by the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee. They were in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign ſold to *Thomas Gibons*, then of *New-Hall*, by *Robert Pudſey*, Eſq; Heir to the ſaid *Thomas Hore*, reſerving the ancient Rent of 46 *s.* 2 *d.* ½ *per Annum*, to himſelf and his Heirs.

There were in this Hamlet nine Yard Lands, ſix of the Earl of *Warwick*'s Fee, and three of the Fee of *Thomas de Arden*, which pertained to the Church of *Curdworth*, which Diſtinction not being carefully obſerv'd, there aroſe a Controverſy about the Tithes between the Parſon of *Sutton* and Rector of *Curdworth*, which by the Pope's Authority was thus ſettled. That two Parts of the Tithe-Corn of the whole 9 Yard Lands ſhould be paid to the Church of *Sutton*, and the third to *Curdworth*, with all their Oblations and Obventions, becauſe the Prieſt miniſtring at *Curdworth*, being neareſt, might better adminiſter to them ſpiritual Comfort, as Occaſion requir'd, yet they ſhould communicate at the Mother-Church of *Sutton*, and pay their ſmall Tithes to it, *&c.*

Wilnicote, an Hamlet of *Tamworth*, which in *Edward* the Confeſſor's Days was the Freehold of one *Levenot*, but after the Conqueſt was given to the Earl of *Mallent*, when it appears by the Conqueror's Survey to have contained three Hides, and Woods extending one Mile in Length and half a Mile in Breadth. In that Record it is written *Wilmundcote*, and is ſaid to have in it an Iron Work. From the Earl of *Mallent*, Part of it paſſed to the Earls of *Warwick*, as his other Lands did, and ſo came to the *Marmions*, of whom it was held by *William de Ludington*, and ſo devolv'd to the *Camviles*, who held it of thoſe Earls. The other Part, which had the Reputation of a Manor, paſs'd (but how we know not) to *Robert de Valle*, whoſe Poſterity were in Poſſeſſion of it, 'till Sir *Robert de Valle* ſold it, 18 *Edw.* 2. to *Roger de Culi*, who was certified to hold it of *Henry* Duke of *Lancaſter* (to whom great Part of the Earl of *Mallent*'s Lands came) by the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee. From the *Culi*'s it paſſed to Sir *Ralph Bracebrigge* of *Kingsbury*, Knt. who dy'd poſſeſſed of it, 14 *Hen.* 6. and left it to *Jane* and *Margery* his Kinſwomen and Heirs, whoſe Husbands, in Right of their Wives, kept the Court here 8 *Eliz.* after which Time *Thomas Willington*, Son of the ſaid *Margery*, was Lord of it, and in his Poſterity it continu'd 'till the Year 1640, and may ſo ſtill for ought we know. Sir *William Barbazon* Earl of *Eaſt-Meath* in *Ireland*, had certain Lands here, but we do not find by any Records that they had the Name of a Manor. The Chapel here was a Prebend, belonging to the Collegiate Church of *Tamworth*.

Wiſhaw, called in the Conqueror's Survey, *Witſcaga*, was poſſeſſed by one *Ordric*, before the *Norman* Conqueſt; but afterwards diſpoſed of to *William Fitz-Corbucio*, when it was certified to contain two Hides, a Church, and Woods three Furlongs in Length and one in Breadth. Who was Lord of it after this, we can't diſcover, but find that in 29 *Hen.* 2. *John de Doura* had ſome Lands here, as the Knights Templars had alſo, who granted under their publick Seal unto *Margaret de L' Iſle* two Yard Lands and an half, lying here, 12 *Hen.* 3. This Family of *L' Iſle* have been long Poſſeſſors of Lands in this Lordſhip, for *Helewis* the Widow of *Nicholas de L' Iſle*, had certain Tenements here: Nor did the Templars paſs away all their Lands here to the *L' Iſles*, for 'tis plain they had in their Hands two Yard Lands more, for which they withdrew their Suit from the Hundred-Court. In 16 *Edw.* 1. the Family of *Beresford* had to do here, but it doth not appear that they were Lords of it; for about that Time *Osbert de Beresford*, by a Deed of Entail, did ſettle all his Lands here upon *William de Beresford* his Brother.

ther. It ſeems that theſe Lands were thoſe that before belonged to the Templars, and which *William de Beresford* held of the Hoſpitallers by the Service of 17 *d. per Annum*, to be paid at *Michaelmas* and *Lady*, for all Services, by equal Portions. In 19 *Edw.* 3. *Edmund de Beresford* obtained a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demeſne Lands here. From this Family it came by the Female Heirs to *Hore*, and after them to *Pudſey*, as is ſhewed in *Langley*.

The Church, dedicated to St. *Chad*, was, 19 *Edw.* 2. in the Patronage of Sir *Edmund Caſtel*, whoſe Deſcendent Sir *William* granted it to *William de Beresford*, whoſe Deſcendents preſented to it ſeveral Turns, *viz.* from 1342, to 1416, after which, the Right of Patronage came with the other Eſtates of the *Beresfords*, to *Hore*, *Pudſey*, *&c.* In the Eaſt Window of the South Iſle of this Church are the Arms of the *Beresfords* quartering; *Elleſfield*, *Dethick*, with Quarterings; *Liſle* and *Curſon* with Quarterings; and in the Chancel, in the Eaſt Window, of *Caſtel*, *Bois*, and *Liſles*.

Witton, the Freehold of one *Staunchel*, in the Confeſſor's Reign, but after the *Norman* Settlement it was given to *William Fitz-Auſculf*, to whom, *Staunchel* became Tenant. When the general Survey was made, it was certified to contain one Hide, and then was written *Witone*. In 25 *Hen.* 3. *Andrew de Wicton* held it of one of the Barons of *Dudley*. How long it continu'd in his Family we find not, but 'tis plain it was not in it 19 *Edw.* 1. for upon the Death of *Roger de Someri* Lord of *Dudley*, it was found, that *John* the Son of *William Dyxell*, held it by the eighth Part of a Knight's Fee. His Son *John* wrote himſelf *Dominus de Wicton*, 18 *Edw.* 2. His Widow *Sarra*, and *John de Barre*, ſen. paſſed the whole Manor (except an hundred Acres of Paſture, and 40 *s.* Rent) to *Richard de Pyrie*, whoſe Son *Philip*'s Widow held it 35 *Edw.* 3. and Daughter and Heir of *Marion*, by Marriage, carried it to *William de la Hay*, as did his Daughter and Heir *Marion* to *Thomas Eaſt*, a Yeoman of the Crown, whoſe Grandſon *Henry* ſold it to *John Bond*, a rich Draper in *Coventry*. Mr. *Bond* left only three Daughters and Heirs, the eldeſt of which, *Alice*, being marry'd to *Michael Joyner* of *Coventry*, had this Manor for her Share in the Partition, and with him ſold it, 15 *Eliz.* to *Edward Kynardſley*, who marry'd *Margaret* another of the Sifters. His Son and Heir *John* having firſt ſold the Farms to ſundry other Perſons, aliened in 18 *Ja.* 1. the Manor to *William Booth*, Eſq; a Barriſter of the Middle *Temple*, whoſe Son and Heir *William*, a Gentleman well vers'd in the Antiquities of this County, which he communicated to Sir *William Dugdale*, when he wrote the Hiſtory of it, was in Poſſeſſion of it in the Year 1640.

The Hundred of KINETON, *or* KINGTON.

This Hundred is bounded on the Eaſt with the Hundred of *Knightlow* and *Northamptonſhire*, on the South with *Oxfordſhire* and *Glouceſterſhire*, on the Weſt with the laſt Shire in Part, and the Hundred of *Barlichway*, and on the North with that Hundred and *Knightlow*. It takes its Name from the Town of *Kineton*, (anciently written *Chinton* or *Kinton*) once the chief Town of the Hundred, tho' now *Warwick* much excels it. The Fee of this Hundred was in the Crown moſt of King *Henry* II's Reign; but before the End of it, that King granted it to *Walter Cherlecote*, in Fee-Farm for 40 *s.* yearly Rent, to be paid by equal Parts, at *Michaelmas* and *Lady-Day*. His Heirs did not continue Farmers of it after him, for in King *John*'s Time the Sheriff accounted for the Profits of it; but 6 *Hen.* 3. *William Lucy*, upon an Inſpection of King *Henry* II's Charter to *Cherlecote*, was admitted as his Heir to farm it, but he held it no more than 15 Years, and then it came again into the King's Hands, and was managed by the Sheriffs 'till the 54th of that King, when the Farm of it was demiſed to *Richard*

chard de Herci, during the King's Pleaſure, the Rent being advanc'd 5 *l.* a Year more. He held it about ſix Years, and then being again in the King's Hands, it ſo remained many Years, and then was farmed, 10 *Edw.* 2. to *Thomas de Blaunkfront*, for the former Rent, and afterward to *John de Waltham*, 4 *Edw.* 3. after which we find none that farmed it, and ſo we ſuppoſe it reſted in the Crown, and the Sheriff accounted for the Profits of it, which amounted to 15 *l.* 18 *s.* 9 *d. per Ann.* This is all we have to ſay of this Hundred, and ſo ſhall proceed to the Market-Towns; of which, we ſhall preſer

Kineton, as the moſt ancient, and becauſe the Hundred takes its Name from it; but chiefly becauſe (as the Name imports) it was the King's Town, *i. e.* held by the Kings themſelves, if not before, yet certainly by King *Edward* the Confeſſor, and *William* the Conqueror, and ſo was ancient Demeſne, and on that Account not mention'd in Domeſday-Book. King *Henry* I. firſt put it out of the Poſſeſſion of the Crown, when he gave the Church to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, immediately after the Foundation of it, and many of the Lands to *Milo de Oxinford*, and his Brethren, which *William* their Father before held. But they held them not long; for King *Stephen*, when he confirmed King *Henry*'s Grant of the Church to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, took thoſe Lands called *Swinly*, from *Milo* and his Brethren, and gave them to thoſe Canons; but all this while the Manor itſelf was in the King's Hands, and ſo continu'd 'till King *John* granted it in Fee-Farm, *Reg.* 18. to *Stephen de Segrave* and his Heirs, paying a Rent of 12 *l. per Ann.* into the Exchequer, being the ancient Rent, that it yielded to the Crown. *Stephen de Segrave* being thus in Poſſeſſion of this Lordſhip, obtain'd, 4 *Hen.* 3. that King's Charter for a weekly Market on Tueſday, which he got confirmed, *Reg.* 13, with an Addition of a Fair yearly, to continue two Days, *viz.* Upon the Even and Day of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*, *June* 29. To this, *Stephen* ſucceeded *Gilbert de Segrave*, and to him *Nicholas* his Son and Heir, who, having been engag'd in the Rebellion with the Barons, 49 *Hen.* 3. forfeited his whole Eſtate; and this Manor being thereupon in the King's Hands, was given to *Edmund* that King's Son, then newly created Earl of *Lancaſter*, to whom *Nicholas* made ſuch Application, that he not only recovered this Manor the next Year, but many other extraordinary Reſpects, t ho' *Edmund* had given it to *Ralph de Botele* and his Heirs.

Nicholas de Segrave, being thus reſtor'd to his Eſtate here, was certify'd, 7 *Edw.* 1. to hold it in Fee-Farm of the King, by the Rent of 12 *l. per Ann.* as is aboveſaid; and that it contain'd four Carucates of Land in Demeſne, two Windmills, and two Dove-houſes, with a Court-Leet, Gallows, and other Liberties, beſides the Market: As alſo that it had 37 Sokemen, who held 31 Yard-Lands, under ſeveral Rents and divers ſervile Employments, and Free-Warren in all his Demeſne Lands here. In this Family of *Segraves* this Lordſhip continued two Succeſſions more, *viz.* To *John* his Son, and *John* his Grandſon; but Male Iſſue failing in this laſt, it devolv'd by the Female Heir *Elizabeth*, Wife to *John de Moubray*, 29 *Edw.* 3. and upon the Partition of the *Moubrays* Lands betwixt the Coheirs *Howard* and *Berkley*, it came to this latter, and was aſſign'd, 9 *Hen.* 7. to *Ann* the Wife of *William*, Marqueſs *Berkley*, in Part of her Dowry. It continued in that Family to the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

There hath been anciently a Caſtle here, ſtanding on the North-Eaſt Side of the Town, about two Furlongs diſtance; at which, as the Tradition among the People is, King *John* ſometime kept his Court. There is alſo an Hamlet belonging to this Town, called *Kineton-Parva*, in which it was certified, 7 *Edw.* 1. That *Nicholas de Segrave* had three Tenants which held Lands of him by ſeveral Services; and it appears, that thoſe Lands which the Canons of *Kenilworth* had within the Precincts of this Pariſh, lay in this Hamlet, for in the Grant made by King *Henry* VIII. to *Richard Andrews*, and *Leonard Chamberlain*, of this Manor,

and

and ſix Yard-lands belonging to it; it is ſaid, that it was Part of the Poſſeſſions of that Monaſtery.

The Church which is dedicated to St. *Peter*, and was given to the Canons of *Kenilworth* by King *Henry* I. was confirmed to them by *Baldwin*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*, in King *Henry* II.'s Time, and 'tis probable, that a Vicarage was then ordained to be the Value of 8 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* a Year. It was rebuilt in the Beginning of King *Edward* II.'s Reign, and conſecrated a-new by *Walter Maydenſton*, Biſhop of *Woceſter*, in 1315. and the Vicarage 26 *Hen.* 8. was valued at 8 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. per Ann.* The Prior and Convent of *Kenilworth* were Patrons of the Church, till the Diſſolution, when it being in the Crown, Queen *Elizabeth* preſented to it three Vacancies.

Near this Town was the Battle called *Edg-hill* Fight, or *Keinton-field*, fought *October* 23, 1642. between the King's and Parliament's Armies, which laſt was led by the Earl of *Eſſex*, who had for ſome Time been watching the Motions of the King's Army, and at length came to this Town, which when the King, who lay before *Banbury*, heard, he reſolved upon a Battle, and accordingly marching towards *Keinton* met with the Parliament Army at *Edg-hill* near the Town. The Fight began immediately, and was very terrible and bloody; no leſs, as was ſaid, than 5000 being ſlain, before Night, tho' the Battle was not joined till 3 a-clock in the Afternoon, (but really no more than 1300 and odd) and had not Night prevented, the Slaughter on both Sides had been much greater. The Victory was given to the King's Side, though both Armies kept the Field all Night; and it was certainly his due, becauſe he thereby opened his Way to *London* (as he deſigned) and took *Banbury Caſtle* in the Sight of the Earl of *Eſſex*; yet it produced no great Joy, becauſe ſo many Perſons of Note, viz. the Earl of *Lindſey*, the Lords *Stewart* and *Aubigny*, *&c.* were ſlain, and the Lord *Willoughby*, and other brave Men taken Priſoners. The King, after the Fight, retreated to *Oxford*, and the Earl of *Eſſex* to *Warwick*, from whence he gave the Parliament ſuch an Account of this Fight, that they voted a Thankſgiving for the Victory.

Warwick is the chief Town in this County, from which the whole Shire taking its Denomination, is called *Warwickſhire*, and ſo muſt at leaſt be of as great Antiquity as the firſt Diviſion of the Kingdom of *England* into Shires. Nor may it boaſt leſs of its Situation, which is on the North Side of the River *Avon*, upon a rocky Aſcent on every Side, and a dry fertile Soil, having the Benefit of rich and pleaſant Meadows on the South Parts, with lofty Groves and ſpatious Thickets of the Woodland on the North, which may juſtly render the Account of *John Rous* concerning its being built by the *Britains* very probable, ſince they delighted in nothing more than ſuch Places. This Hiſtorian, who was a great Searcher into Antiquities in general, and particularly of this County, tells us, That *Gutheline*, or *Kimbeline*, one of the *Britiſh* Kings, contemporary with our Saviour, laid the Foundation of it, and *Gniderius* his Son and Succeſſor much enlarged it, and granted it many Privileges. The *Picts* and *Scots* almoſt deſtroyed it, and it lay ſome Time in its Ruins, 'till *Caractacus* rebuilt it, erecting a Palace therein for himſelf, and founding a Church to St. *John Baptiſt*. In his Days the *Romans*, under the Conduct of *P. Oſtorius*, made large Conqueſts over the *Britains*; and to ſecure them againſt their Attempts, built divers Forts and Garriſons upon the River *Avon*, of which *Cambden* is of Opinion this Town was one, and was by them called *Præſidium*: But Wars ſtill continuing, it was again almoſt deſtroyed, and lay waſte till *Conſtantine* the Father of *Uter Pendragon* repaired it. He was ſlain by a freſh Incurſion of the *Picts*; and this Town was thereby reduced to a ruinous State, but was at length reſtored by a *Britiſh* Prince named *Gwayr*, and flouriſhed for ſome Time ſo much, that *S. Dubritius*

made it his Episcopal Seat, and the Church of *All-Saints* his Cathedral, where afterwards the Castle was built. He much promoted the Worship of God, while he sat here, building diverse private Oratories in these Parts; in one of which, dedicated to *Mary Magdalen*, *Guy*, Earl of *Warwick*, the famous Hero, lived an Hermit's Life. About this Time happened the Coming of the *Saxons*, invited by King *Vortigern*, which brought such Troubles into the Nation, that the Bishop was forced to fly into *Wales* for Safety; and this Town was again laid in Ruins by the Wars, and so continued, till King *Warramund*, from whom the Kings of *Mercia* descended, rebuilt it, and from his own Name called it *Warre-wyk*. After this it flourished much under the *Mercians*, till the *Danes* by their frequent Invasions destroyed it; but it was again restored by the renowned Lady *Ethelfleda*, who after she had repaired its Ruins, built a Fortification called the *Dungeon*, to be its Defence against all Enemies for the future. This was done about the Year 915. and from that Time it arrived to that flourishing State in which the Conqueror found it.

Warwick, at the Settlement of the *Normans* here, was a Borough, or fortified Town containing 261 Houses, of which 130 were the King's Possessions, and 112 the Barons, and the other 19 the Burgesses, who enjoyed them with *Sac* and *Soc*, and all other Customs which they had in the Confessor's Days; but for them they paid yearly 6 Sextars of Honey; and whenever the King went in Person on any Expedition by Land, 10 Burgesses were to attend him instead of all the rest; and if any of them that were warned refused, he was to pay an hundred Shillings; and if the King encountered his Enemies by Sea, the whole Borough was to send him four Boatswains, *i. e.* Mariners, and pay 4*l.* in Money upon the Advancement of *Henry de Neuburgh* to the Earldom of *Warwick*; the Conqueror granted it to him to hold the same with the Suburbs and Castle of the King *in Capite per servitium comitatûs*. This *Henry* conferred the 10th of the Toll upon *William* one of his Priests, and *Roger* his Son and Successor, for the Health of his Soul, gave 4*l.* 10*s.* Rent out of it to one *John* his Priest. In 45 *Hen.* 3. *John de Plessets*, who by the Marriage of *Margery*, the last Heir of the *Newburgh* Line, was become Earl of *Warwick*, granted by his Charter to the Burgesses of this Town a Fair for three Days, with an Immunity from Toll for all Comers to it for six Years.

When the Family of *Beauchamp* by the Marriage of *Isabel*, the Heiress of the *Mauduits*, Earls of *Warwick*, by *Alice* the Heiress of *John de Plessets*, became Earls of *Warwick*, it was certified 7 *Edw.* 1. That *William de Beauchamp*, then Earl of *Warwick*, held this Borough of the King *in Capite*, as his Ancestors had done; and that he had here yearly a Fair lasting eight Days before the Feast of *S. Peter ad Vincula*, and eight Days after; as also a Market upon *Wednesday* weekly, with Pillory, Tumbrel, Assise of Bread, &c. for which he pleaded Prescription, and was allowed them: He further procured a Fair of fifteen Days, beginning on the Even of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*, and continuing thirteen Days after, 18 *Edw.* 1. and *Guy* his Successor obtained a Patent of the same King to receive the Toll of all vendible Commodities for seven Years, towards the paving the Streets and walling the Town, and because they were not finished in that Time, this Earl, and *Thomas* his Successor, procured Patents for ten Years more. This Earl *Thomas* had in 24 *Edw.* 3. a Charter of Free-warren for his demesne Lands here; and because his Ancestors, by some other excessive Tolls, had occasioned the Traders to leave the Market, to the great Prejudice of the Town; he, at the Suit of his Lady, and for the Health of his own and his Ancestors Souls, freed them for the future from Terrage, Stallage, and all other Sorts of Toll.

That

That this Town was an ancient Corporation, conſiſting of a Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgeſſes, is evident from our Hiſtories, and as ſuch had the Privilege of ſending Burgeſſes to Parliament, we have ſeveral Proofs of, though when it was ſo conſtituted we find not the exact Time, for in 7 *Edw.* 1. one *Thomas Pain* is ſaid to be Mayor of this Town; and in the 28th Year of the ſame King, the Mayor and Bailiffs of *Warwick* are commanded to allow to *William de Stodeley* and *Philip le Rout* reaſonable Expences for their Service in Parliament for that Year; but afterwards, *viz.* 1 *Edw.* 3. that King's Mandates for the ſame Purpoſe are directed to the Bailiffs only, as if there were no Mayor. As to their ſending Burgeſſes to Parliament, it appears from the Parliament Rolls, that this Town ſent theirs as ſoon as any other, *viz.* from 26 *Edw.* 1. We meet with nothing more of this Borough till 37 *Hen.* 8. when that King granted to the Inhabitants of it the Rectories of St. *Mary*'s in this Town, *Badbroke* in this County, and *Chadſley* in *Worceſterſhire*, with the Advowſons of the Vicarages, and a Meſſuage in *Canon-row* in this Town, valued at 58 *l.* 14 *s.* 4 *d. per Ann.* to be held by themſelves and Succeſſors for ever, by the Service of the 20th Part of a Knts. Fee, and 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d. per Ann.* Rent, paying further to the Vicar of St. *Mary*'s for the Time being, 20 *l. per Ann.* and to the Maſter of the King's School 10 *l. per Ann.*

Whatever Pretences to their being a Corporation from Preſcription the Inhabitants might have, it was thought neceſſary to have ſome better Proofs of it; and hence it was that 1 & 2 *Phil.* & *Mar.* I. it was by a new Patent incorporated by the Name of a Bailiff and Burgeſſes, who ſhould (as the Patent expreſſes it) be one Commonalty, and one Body corporate *in re, facto & nomine*, and have a perpetual Succeſſion, a common Seal, and twelve Aſſiſtants to the Bailiff, called Principal Burgeſſes, who ſhould have Power to make Laws and Ordinances for the due Regulation of the Borough; and to chooſe a Bailiff, Recorder, Serjeant at Mace, and Clerk of the Market, of whom the Bailiff and Recorder ſhould be Juſtices of the Peace within the Borough, and no other Juſtices ſhould intermeddle. To this Charter King *James* I. by his Letters Patent, 10 *Reg.* added, That the two ancient Burgeſſes of this Borough for the Time being, ſhould alſo be Juſtices of the Peace within the Precincts thereof, together with the Bailiff and Recorder, and the ſaid Bailiff and one of thoſe ſenior Burgeſſes ſhould be always of the *Quorum*.

Places and Things moſt memorable in this Town are,

1. The Caſtle, built either by *Kimbeline*, the *Romans*, or the *Mercian* Lady *Ethelfleda*; 'tis not poſſible nor material to determine which. 'Tis certain, that *William* the Conqueror finding the Uſe of ſuch Fortifications, raiſed many of them in other Places, and much enlarged and ſtrengthned this, committing the Cuſtody of it to *Henry de Newburgh*, firſt Earl of *Warwick*. Within the Precincts of this Caſtle was a Church dedicated to All Saints, which had diverſe Privileges belonging to it; but was united in King *Henry* I.'s Time, to the Collegiate Church of our Lady built by *Roger* Earl of *Warwick*. In King *Stephen*'s Reign *Gundred*, Counteſs of *Warwick*, upon the Arrival of *Henry* Duke of *Normandy* (afterwards King *Henry* II.) turned out the King's Soldiers, and delivered this Caſtle up to that Duke. In King *Henry* II.'s Days, *Thomas Baſſet* of *Hedindon* in *Oxfordſhire*, and *Hugh Nevill* were Governors of it; but this laſt 18 *John* was commanded to reſign it to *Henry* Earl of *Warwick*, and *Thomas Baſſet* aforeſaid, Perſons in whom that King repoſed a ſpecial Truſt. Hence it was, that when Iſſue Male failing in the *Warwick* Family, *Margery*, Siſter and Heir of Earl *Thomas*, was obliged to give Security to that King, that ſhe would not take to Husband any Perſon but ſuch an one as the King could repoſe full Confidence in, becauſe

ſhe had ſuch a ſtrong Caſtle ſituate towards the Marſhes. In 48 *Hen.* 3. the Rebels in *Kenilworth* Caſtle ſurpriſed *William Mauduit*, then Earl of *Warwick*, and taking this Caſtle beat down the Walls of it that the Royal Party might have no Uſe of it, and ſo it remained till *Thomas de Beauchamp* erected the outward Walls a-new, with divers Towers, but the great Tower, called *Guy*'s Tower, was built by the laſt *Thomas* Earl of *Warwick*, 17 *Rich.* 2. From this Time this Caſtle was for the moſt part in the Diſpoſal of the Crown, 'till Queen *Elizabeth* gave it to Sir *Ambroſe Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*, and his Heirs, for want of which it returned to King *James* I. who beſtowed it on Sir *Fulk Grevil* in Fee, who from a ruinous Thing, being then uſed as the Common Gaol for the County, made it at the Expence of 20000*l.* a Place not only of great Strength, but extraordinary Delight; and is now the princely Seat of the Lord *Brooks*.

2. The Collegiate Church of our Lady, conſiſting of a Dean and Secular Canons; and uniting the Prieſts belonging to the Church of *All-Saints*, which ſtood in the Caſtle, to them, was firſt deſigned by *Henry Newburgh*, Earl of *Warwick*, but not being effected by him, *Roger*, his Son and Succeſſor conſummated it, with the Aſſent of *Simon*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*, and the Clerks of both Churches, for the Health of the Souls of the Kings *William* the Conqueror, *William Rufus*, King *Henry* I. and their Queens, Earl *Henry*, and all the Faithful deceaſed, to the End that the ſaid Canons ſhould ſerve God Day and Night in the ſaid Church, endowing them with many Lands and Churches ſufficient for a plentiful Maintenance, to which yet ſeveral other Benefactors made conſiderable Additions, as *Walter de Curli*, *Thomas de Beauchamp*, and others. And whereas the Country of St. *John*, St. *Michael*, St. *Lawrence*, St. *Peter* and St. *James*, which all ſtood in the Precincts of this Town, for the moſt part wanted Church-yards for burying, and ſeveral of them were grown ruinous, and there was no Neceſſity of repairing them, becauſe this Collegiate Church was large enough to receive all the Inhabitants of the Town, and ſpatious enough to bury their Dead: It was decreed, that from thenceforth they ſhould conſtantly come to this Church, there to make their Proceſſions and hear Divine Service, and have Sepulture in the Church-yard there, and no where elſe, except in the Church and Church-yard of St. *Nicholas*. This Decree bears Date 41 *Edw.* 3. 1367. and was ſo very well approved of by the Earls of *Warwick*, that many of them became great Benefactors to the Canons, as were alſo *Walter Power* and *William Peto*, and others, ſo that this Church abounded not only with large Revenues, but many Reliques of great Value, as they were then eſteemed.

This Collegiate Church was involved in the general Diſſolution, 37 *Hen.* 8. and falling then into the King's Hands was (*inter alia*) granted out of the Crown by his Letters Patent to the Inhabitants of *Warwick*, by the Name of the Burgeſſes of *Warwick* and their Succeſſors. There were many Obits kept in this Church, for which there were yearly Allowances; as alſo one Chantry founded by *Robert Waldene* of *Warwick* in 2 *Hen.* 4. for a Prieſt to ſing Maſs daily at the Altar of St. *Anne*, for the good Eſtate of King *Henry* IV. *Richard* Earl of *Warwick*, *Margaret* his Mother, and *Elizabeth* his Wife; of himſelf the ſaid *Robert* and *Elena* his preſent Wife, during their Lives, and for the Souls of *Thomas de Beauchamp*, late Earl of *Warwick*, *Alice* his former Wife, their Children, Anceſtors, and all the faithful Deceaſed, for the Maintenance of which Prieſt he gave a yearly Rent of 5*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* iſſuing out of divers Meſſuages belonging to him in this County.

In the Church, Quire, and Lady's Chapel lie interred many of the Earls of *Warwick*, as we ſhall have Occaſion to ſhew in their Lives; but beſides them, there are Multitudes of other Mo-

Monuments, of which we ſhall mention thoſe of moſt Note, as that of *Thomas Oken*, and *Joan* his Wife, who dy'd in 1573. This *Thomas* was born in this Borough of very mean Parentage, but following the Trade of a Mercer, purchaſed Lands in this County of good Value, which he ſettled in Feoffees for theſe Uſes, *viz.* to increaſe the Schoolmaſter's and Uſher's Wages 40 *s.* yearly each; for four Sermons yearly 40 *s.* to ſix poor People placed in three of his Houſes 24 *s.* yearly each, and a black Rug or Cotton Gown; to the Poor of *Warwick* 4 *l.* at *Chriſtmas* and *Eaſter*, by equal Shares; for a Sermon at the Meeting of the Feoffees, to give up their Accounts to the Bailiff and Burgeſſes 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and for their Dinner 20 *s.* to be given to the Poor at his Burial 30 *l.* at 12 *d.* a-piece; to thirty poor Maids for their Marriage 10 *l.* to the Town of *Warwick* to enlarge their Common 100 *l.* to the Bailiff and Burgeſſes ſeveral Pieces of Plate, which have from that Time been tranſmitted to their Succeſſors; to the Bailiff and Aldermen of *Stratford* 40 *l.* to be let out to eight Tradeſmen, 5 *l.* a-piece for three or four Years at 8 *d. per* Pound, of which Half to go to the Poor; 3 *s.* 4 *d.* to a Miniſter to preach a Sermon to them, and the Reſt to be merry with; and in like Manner he did to the Town of *Banbury*.

Walter Iffeler, born at *Ozenbrigge* in *Weſtphalia* in *Germany*, but made a free Denizen of *England*, lived in this Borough of *Warwick*, where he uſed the Occupation of a Glaſier, in which he behaved himſelf ſo wiſely, and God bleſſed him ſo in his Trade, that he was preferred to be one of the principal Burgeſſes of this Borough; in which Place while he was, he erected an Hoſpital for eight poor Perſons, and beſtowed another Portion of his Lands for the Benefit of the Borough. He departed this Life *Jan.* 14, *Anno Dom.* 1591, *Ætat.* 80.

William Viner, Steward of *Fulk* Lord *Brooke*, while he lived, and one of his Executors after his Death, a very virtuous and charitable Perſon. He repaired two Schools almoſt quite ruined, one at *North Leech*, and the other in this Town, at his own great Charge, and increaſed the Revenue of it 6 *l.* a Year; as he did the Alms-houſe at *Lemington* with Ten Shillings *per Ann.* out of a ſmall Eſtate. He died *April* 28, *Anno Domini*, 1639. Many other Perſons of Note are buried here, as *John Rous*, the learned Antiquary and Hiſtorian, *Thomas Cartwright*, whom Mr. *Cambden* calls, *Inter Puritanos Anteſignanus*, *William Parr*, Marquis of *Northampton*, Sir *Thomas Puckering*, Knt. and Bart. Sir *William* and Sir *Edward Peyto*; but having nothing remarkable ſaid of them, we leave their Memories to be perpetuated by their Tombs.

On the South-ſide of this Church, near the Quire, ſtands a ſtately and beautiful Chapel, called *Our Lady-Chapel*, becauſe it was dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, begun by the Executors of *Richard Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, (according to the Appointment of his Will) in 21 *Hen.* 6. but not perfected till 3 *Edw.* 4. built for the Erection of his Monument, which was one of the moſt magnificent in *England*, little inferior to King *Henry* VII.'s, and together with the Chapel, coſt 2481 *l.* 4 *s.* 7½. It is now much impaired, but hath ſtill no ſmall Footſteps of its Glory and Beauty. Several of our Nobility, Earls of *Warwick*, and their Relations, have been ſince buried in it, and have noble Monuments erected over them, as *Ambroſe Dudley*, Son of *John* Duke of *Northumberland*, *Robert Dudley*, Earl of *Leiceſter*, his Brother, Sir *Henry Nevill*, Son of *George Nevill*, Lord *Latimer*, and *Elizabeth*, third Daughter of *Richard Beauchamp* above-mentioned, and Sir *Fulk Grevill*, whoſe Epitaph is, *Servant to Queen* Elizabeth, *Counceller to King* James (*i. e.* I.) *and Friend to Sir* Philip Sidney; under which is written, PECCATI TROPHÆVM.

3. The Church of St. *Nicholas*, in which Pariſh ſtands all that Part of this Town, which is on the South-ſide of the *Avon*, and

and the Eaſtern Suburb on the North-ſide: It was founded about the Conqueror's Time out of a Nunnery, which had been deſtroyed by the *Danes*. *Roger de Newburgh* 23 *Hen.* 1. gave it to the Collegiate Church of *Our Lady* above-mentioned; to which being appropriated, the Dean preſented to one third Part, and two Prebendaries to the other; but there was no Vicarage appointed, till Biſhop *Tideman* aſſigned one 22 *Ric.* 2. two Prieſts being before paid Ten Marks *per Ann.* to officiate, one for the Pariſhioners on the South, and the other for thoſe of the North-ſide of the *Avon*, which were both ſettled on the Vicar by Biſhop *Carpenter*. At the Diſſolution of the Collegiate Church, the Advowſon of this was granted 37 *Hen.* 8. to the Burgeſſes of this Town, and their Succeſſors for ever.

This Town hath given the Titles of Honour to Earls and Dukes, as ſoon, or ſooner, than any other in *England*. For

Rohand is by *J. Rous* ſtiled Earl of *Warwick* in the Days of King *Alfred*, and King *Edward* the Elder, *Anno* 890. He was a famous Warrior, and had great Poſſeſſions, but having only one Daughter named *Felicia*, ſhe marry'd *Guy*, the Son of *Siward*, Baron of *Wallingford*, who in her Right became Earl of *Warwick*; and being a Man of great Valour, is that

Guy Earl of *Warwick* ſo renowned in our Hiſtories, that his Actions are accounted mere Romance; yet not ſo wonderful, but that ſome of them are thought true; and among others, his Duel with *Colebrond* the *Daniſh* Giant, who was by his Countrymen thought ſo invincible, that the *Daniſh* Generals, *Acclaffe* and *Govelaph*, who had long haraſſed this Kingdom, and ſought to make it tributary to their Nation, came to this Agreement with King *Athelſtan*, *Anno* 926, to end the whole Diſpute about the Kingdom, by a ſingle Combat between him, and any *Engliſhman* that King ſhould produce, agreeing, that if *Colebrond* overcome, he ſhould ſubmit his Kingdom to the *Danes*; and if the *Engliſh* Champian vanquiſhed, they would preſently depart his Realm with their Army. This Propoſal being excepted, this *Guy* Earl of *Warwick* was choſen for the *Engliſh* Champion; and the Place for the Duel was appointed near *Wincheſter*, in a Valley called *Chiltcumb*. *Guy* happened to be there firſt on the Time fixed, and waited for *Colebrond*, who ſoon after came, and the Fight preſently began. *Guy* made the firſt Attack, and broke his Spear in the Giant's Shield, which enraged the Giant, that he made at *Guy* with all his Force, and cut off his Horſe's Head: *Guy* being thus diſmounted fought on Foot, and vigorouſly ſtriking at the Giant's Target, beat his Club, which was boſſed with Iron, out of his Hand, which when the Giant ſtretched out his Arm to reach, he cut it off. The *Danes* ſeeing this were much diſmayed; but *Colebrond* held out the Combat till Night, when by Loſs of Blood he grew ſo faint, that he fell to the Ground, as unable to fight, but ſcorned to yield; which when *Guy* ſaw, he made Uſe of the Opportunity, and with all his Strength fetching a Blow, cut off his Head. The Victory being thus obtained, the *Danes* haſtened away to their own Country, and *Guy* repaired to the Cathedral to give God Thanks for it, and there offered *Colebrond*'s Ax at the Altar, which was preſerved many Ages after. *Guy* after this lived an Hermit's Life, in the Place ſince called *Guy*'s *Cliff*, near this Place where he died, *Anno Dom.* 929.

Reynburn ſucceeded him in this Earldom. He was the Son of *Guy* before-mentioned; but being ſtolen away in his Childhood, and carried into *Ruſſia*, was unknown in this Nation, till about the Time of his Father's Death; when coming into *England*, he obtained this Earldom in his Mother's Right. He married the beautiful Lady *Leonatta*, Daughter of King *Athelſtan*, but ſtayed not long with her; for going beyond Sea, he there died and was buried in an Iſland near *Venice*, leaving

Wegeat, alias *Weyth the Humed*, his Succeſſor. He was a Perſon of great Courage, and much honoured for his Skill in warlike Affairs. He was a Benefactor to the Monaſtery of *Eveſham*, and had Iſſue

Uſa, commonly called *Have the Humed*, a very devout Man, and a ſpecial Friend to the Monks of *Eveſham*, to whom he confirmed his Father's Gifts, and added more. He order'd his Body to be bury'd in their Monaſtery, and departing this Life in the Reign of King *Edward* the Martyr, left for his Succeſſor, his Son and Heir

Wolgeat, then Earl of *Warwick*. In his Time the Monks were expelled out of the Abbey of *Eveſham*, and ſecular Canons put in their Places, of whom he rented five Hides of Land at an eaſy Rate. He was for a Time in ſpecial Favour with King *Ethelred*, but for ſome wicked Courſes and Oppreſſions, had his Lands and Honours taken from him. *Warwick* about this Time was much waſted by the *Danes*, and a Nunnery and Abby burnt down.

Wigod was his hereditary Succeſſor, and lived in the Reigns of King *Ethelred*, King *Edmund*, and the *Daniſh* Kings. He was a potent Man, and a great Warrior, and was a ſpecial Benefactor to the Monks of *Eveſham*. He marry'd the Siſter of Earl *Leofrick*, and had by her

Alwine, who was contemporary with King *Edward* the Confeſſor, and *William* the Conqueror, in whoſe Survey, he is called *Alwinus Vicecomes*, becauſe he either preſided over this County, as his Uncle *Leofrick*'s Deputy, or had the Cuſtody of the County for the King's immediate Uſe; yet is he by Authors reputed the true Earl of this County, and left for his Heir

Turchil de Warwick, a great Man in this Age. He reſided here at *Warwick*, and had great Poſſeſſions in this County, when *William* Duke of *Normandy* ſettled himſelf in *England*. He was very powerful at that Time, but did not give *Harold* any Aſſiſtance, which procured him great Favours from the Conqueror, in ſuffering him to hold his vaſt Eſtates in this County without Diſturbance; but though he was called *Turchil* of *Warwick*, yet he had neither the Borough or Caſtle, nor any Part of them as of his own Eſtate, but as Governor of them; that King employed him to ſtrengthen and enlarge them, as he did other wealthy Men in other Places, partly to buſy their Minds, and partly to bring them low in their Eſtates, that they ſhould not have Time or Abilities to contrive Rebellions, and he might have Forts to keep them in Awe: But though *Turchil* was indulged by the Conqueror to enjoy his Eſtates quietly for Life, yet it is clear, that his Son enjoyed none of them as his Heir, but what he had, was given him by the Conqueror, to hold of him and his Succeſſors by military Service, as he gave their Eſtates to others, and the Earldom he gave to

Henry de Newburgh, ſo called from the Caſtle of *Newburgh* in *Normandy*, where he was born. He was a younger Son of *Roger de Beaumont*, Earl of *Mallent*, and being a faithful *Norman*, after King *William* had well walled the Town, and drawn a mighty Ditch round it, he promoted this *Henry* to the Earldom, and annexed thereto the Royalty of the Borough with its Appertinances. He had been truſted with the Cuſtody of *Warwick* Caſtle before, but did not obtain *Turchil*'s Eſtates entirely, till King *William Ruſus* beſtowed upon him his whole Inheritance. He was, ſaith *Malmſbury*, a Perſon of a ſweet and peaceable Temper; and as he lived, ſo he died. He reconciled the Conqueror to his Son *Robert*, was inſtrumental in procuring the Charter of the Confirmation of King *Edward*'s Laws from K. *Henry* I. with whom he had great Friendſhip before he was King, and contributed much to his being ſo. He made *Wedgnock* Park, which is near his Caſtle of *Warwick*, following King *Henry*'s Example, who made *Woodſtock* Park, the firſt in *England*. He founded the Priory of *Warwick*, and gave the Church of *Compton*.

Murdac

Murdac to the Church of *Our Lady* in that Town, before it was made Collegiate. He had five Sons by his Counteſs, *Margaret* the Daughter of *Rotrode*, Earl of *Perche*; and dying *Anno* 1123. left

Roger his eldeſt Son Heir of his Eſtates, and Succeſſor in this Earldom. He was one of the Nobles, that were Witneſſes to the Charter of King *Stephen*'s Laws, but had no Commendation for military Actions; yet he was at the Siege of *Wincheſter* with the Earl of *Glouceſter*, and other great Men, who adhered to the Empreſs, and is reputed to have been the Conqueror of *Gowerland* in *Wales*, which his Poſterity enjoyed a long Time after. He compleated the Foundation of the Priory in this Town, which his Father had begun, founded the Collegiate Church of St. *Mary* here, and built St. *Michael*'s Hoſpital for Lepers. To the Canons of *Kenilworth*, he gave ſome Lands in this Town. 'Twas *Gundred* this Earl's Counteſs, that outed King *Stephen*'s Soldiers out of this Caſtle. By her he had three Sons, of which the Eldeſt,

William, was his Succeſſor in this Earldom. He had 105 Knights Fees, and an Half. He founded the Hoſpitals of St. *John* and St. *Thomas* in this City, and built a new Church for the Templers here alſo; whoſe Poſſeſſions he had alſo enlarged. He had two Wives, but had no Child by either of them; ſo that departing this Life in the *Holy Land* in 1184.

Waleran his Brother ſucceeded him in his Earldom and Eſtate; but he ſeems not to have had an abſolute Poſſeſſion of the Earldom till 7 *Rich.* 1. when he gave 20 Marks to have the *Tertium denarium de Placitis comitatus*. He granted to *Hubert*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Advowſon of all the Prebendaries belonging to the Collegiate Church of *Warwick*, to hold during his Life, to purchaſe his Favour, and gave all the Tithes ariſing out of the Aſſarts of *Wedgmock*, as alſo of the Paunage and Veniſon to the Hoſpital of St. *Michael* in this Place. He alſo had two Wives, by whom he had ſeveral Children, of whom

Henry the Eldeſt ſucceeded him in this Earldom. He was in his Minority at his Father's Death, and on that Account committed to the Cuſtody of *Thomas Baſſet*, of *Hedindon* near *Oxford*, who for a certain Fine had a Grant of his Marriage, and Livery of this Caſtle, and his other Lands. He came of Age 15 *John*, and by a ſpecial Writ that Year, had the *Tertium denarium* of the County delivered to him by the Sheriff. In the Wars between that King and his Barons, he ſo firmly adhered to the King, that he commanded *Hugh de Nevill*, who had the Cuſtody of *Warwick* Caſtle, to deliver it up to him and *Thomas Baſſet*; and moreover, that he ſhould have all the Rebels Lands, that held of his Fee, during the King's Pleaſure: Nor did his Loyalty die with his Prince, but he joined with the Earl of *Cheſter* in oppoſing King *Henry* III.'s Barons, in beſieging divers Places held by the Rebels. He left two Children, a Son and a Daughter.

Thomas his Son and Heir ſucceeded him in this Earldom; and being of full Age at his Father's Death, had Livery of his Lands, but was not in full Seiſin of the Earldom, till four Years after, when he was *cinctus cingulo comitatus* at *Glouceſter* by the King. He married *Ela*, Daughter of *William Longſpe*, Earl of *Salisbury*, but died without Iſſue in 1242, and was bury'd in the Quire of St. *Mary*'s Church in this Town. *Margery* his Siſter was his Heir. She was married in her Brother's Life-time to *John Marſhall*, Brother of *William* Earl of *Pembroke*; but he died either before her Brother, or ſo ſoon after, that he never had any Seiſin of this Caſtle, or Earldom; and ſo though Dr. *Heylin* placeth him in the Catalogue of the Earls of *Warwick*, it ſeems to be a Miſtake, as *Dugdale* plainly enough intimates, by ſhewing that King *Henry*, upon her Brother's Death, recommended to her Choice, as moſt pleaſing to him,

John de Pleſſets, one of his Domeſtick Servants, and in ſpecial Favour with him, and ſealed a Charter to him, whereby he granted her Marriage to him, if he could obtain her Conſent; which he ſoon after did, and marry'd her 27 *Hen.* 3. The King was ſo pleaſed with her Compliance to his Deſire, that he forgave the Relief due at her Brother's Death, and a Debt of Two hundred Pounds; and the next Year, three Bucks out of the Foreſt of *Havering* in *Eſſex:* But for ſome Time after his Marriage, *Margery* his Wife had only the Title of this Earldom, being called Counteſs of *Warwick*, and he ſtiled only *John de Pleſſets*, till four Years after, when the King gave him a Permiſſion to fell ſome Oaks in the Foreſt of *Dean*; for there he has the Title given him of *Comes Warwici*, being much in Eſteem with the King after this. He never was out of ſome Places of great Truſt, for he was made Governor of the Caſtle of the *Deviſes*, with the Manors thereunto belonging, and Keeper of the Foreſts of *Melkeſham* and *Chippenham*; and being a martial and active Man, was often employed in Expeditions into *Normandy* and *Wales*. He lived to ſee the Beginnings of the Troubles that aroſe by the diſcontented Barons, and was for his Fidelity entruſted with the Cuſtody of this County and *Leiceſterſhire*, with the Caſtle of *Sauvey*; but died before he ſaw the Iſſue of them 47 *Hen.* 3. When his Counteſs *Margery* dy'd we find not, and have no more to ſay of her, but that ſhe confirmed her Grandfather *Waleran*'s Gift of the Aſſarts of *Wedgnock*, &c. to the Hoſpital of St. *Michael* in this City. She left no Iſſue by either of her Husbands, and ſo this Honour, with the Eſtate thereunto belonging, paſſed to *Alice* the Daughter of Earl *Waleran*, who being married to

William Mauduit of *Hanſlape* in *Bucks*, he in her Right became Earl of *Warwick*. He was Chamberlain of the Exchequer to the King by Inheritance, as Lord of *Hanſlape*, and had Livery of *Warwick* Caſtle, and his Wife's other Eſtates ſoon after, doing his Homage. The rebellious Barons in his Time grew very ſtrong, and he was employed by the King to fortify and defend his Caſtle of *Warwick* againſt them, becauſe they had got the Poſſeſſion of the Caſtle of *Kenilworth* in his Neighbourhood. *John Gifford*, a vigilant Commander, was Governor of it; and, whether by Treachery or Negligence in the Earl of *Warwick*'s Guards, ſurpriſed it; and having ſlain many of the Soldiers, took the Earl and Counteſs Priſoners, and kept them in his Caſtle, till he paid Nineteen hundred Marks for their Ranſom, at the ſame Time diſmantling the Caſtle of *Warwick*, that it became uſeleſs. But notwithſtanding this Misfortune, his general Character was, that he was, *Vir in conſilio providus, & in cæteris virtutibus merito laudandus.* He was marry'd to *Alice*, the Daughter of *Gilbert de Segrave*; but having no Iſſue by her, his Siſter, and Heir *Iſabel*, by her Marriage with *William de Beauchamp* of *Elmeley* Caſtle in *Worceſterſhire*, brought the Honour and Eſtate of this noble Family into his; ſo that tho' he was not, yet his Poſterity for divers Succeſſions were Earls of *Warwick*; and the firſt of them was

William de Beauchamp, his Son and Heir by the ſaid *Iſabel*. It is remarkable, that this Earl bore the Title of Earl of *Warwick*, as Heir to *Iſabel* his Mother, ſome Years before his Father's Death, of which *Leland* gives us this Reaſon, That he had, with his Father the Lord *Beauchamp* of *Elmley*, and two or three of his Brothers, done King *Henry* ſignal Service in the Battle of *Eveſham*, in which they with their Brigade had vanquiſhed the Hoſt of *Mountford*, for which he not only highly merited of King *Henry*, but of his Son King *Edward* I. in whoſe Reign, he was in great Eſteem and Truſt, as upon many other Accounts; ſo eſpecially for two Victories, the one over the *Welſh*, and the other over the *Scots*, in recovering the Caſtle of *Dunbar*. He dy'd 26 *Ed.* I. 1298. leaving

Guy de Beauchamp his Heir and Succeſſor. 'Tis probable he had his Chriſtian Name from the warlike *Guy*, the *Saxon*, of whom we have ſpoken above, and to whom, 'tis probable, his Parents deſired he ſhould be like, as he really was in ſome Meaſure, of which he gave ample Proof in the Battle of *Fawkirk*, and Siege of *Kaerleverock* in *Scotland*, and many other Exploits in King *Edw.* I.'s Days. But in King *Edward* II.'s Reign, he took Part with *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter*, and other diſcontented Barons, who could not bear, that *Piers de Gaveſtone* ſhould engroſs that King's Favour, to the Prejudice of all the Nobility of *England*; and therefore taking Arms, they made him their Priſoner at *Scarborough*. The King was much diſturbed at this Succeſs, and promiſed the Barons full Satisfaction, if they would ſend him to him. The Reſt of the Barons, by the Perſwaſion of the Earl of *Pembroke*, conſented to the King's Deſire; but as he was carrying him, this Earl intercepted him, and carrying him to *Warwick* Caſtle, cut off his Head: It ſeems, this Earl bore a deadly Hatred to *Piers* for his abuſive Character of him, calling him, *The Black Dog of Arderne*, becauſe he was of a black ſwarthy Complexion. The King took this Murder greatly to Heart, but knew not how to puniſh the Actors; nay, ſeeing how powerful they were, was ſo glad to pleaſe them, that he pardoned them, and all their Adherents, within two Years after; and particularly was ſo far reconciled to this Earl, that upon making his Will, he promiſed, that his Executors ſhould have the Care of his Heir, and his Eſtates in his Minority, which after his Death he confirmed; but within two Years took his Guardianſhip out of their Hands, and gave it to *Hugh Deſpencer* the Elder 11 *Edw.* II. who was then come into that King's Favour with his Son *Hugh*.

Thomas, the Son and Heir of *Guy*, though under Age, ſucceeded him in his Earldom; and tho' during King *Edward* II.'s Reign, *Hugh Deſpencer* had the Care and Cuſtody of his Perſon and Eſtate; yet when King *Edward* III. came to the Crown, the Caſtle of this Place, and the Reſt of his Lands, were committed to *Roger Mortimer* of *Wigmore*, till he came of Age. After which, to his Death, he was ſcarce out of ſome notable and high Imployment in the Peace, as Governor of *Gernſey*, *Serke* and *Aureney*, and Conſervator of the Peace, and in War againſt the *Scots*, *Welſh* and *French*; for he was in the Battle of *Creſſy* and *Poictiers*; yea, of ſo heroick a Spirit was he, that he ſpent three Years in the Holy Wars againſt the *Pagans*. To his ſecular, we may join his pious Actions, which are ſo many, that we ſhall mention no more, than what concerns this Place, that we may not be tedious, *viz.* By his Will, he gave to the Collegiate Church here, the Advowſon of *Pillerton Hercey* in this County; and becauſe he ordered his Body to be buried in the Quire of it, he appointed his Executors to build it anew, and give all the Veſtments in his own Chapel to it, and to the Hoſpital of St. *John Baptiſt* in this Town; he gave one Moiety of the Church of *Morton D'auberny* in this Shire. He dy'd of the Peſtilence in *France* 43 *Edw.* III. He had ſeveral Sons, of which *Guy* the Eldeſt died before his Father, and *Alice* his Widow, vowed Chaſtity in the Collegiate Church of this Place, before *Reginald Brian*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*; and ſo

Thomas his Brother ſucceeded him, and was the ſecond Son of the laſt Earl *Thomas*. He was of a martial Diſpoſition, as well as his Anceſtors; and all King *Edward* III.'s Reign, was in ſeveral Expeditions into Foreign Parts, *viz.* Into *France* to raiſe the Siege of *Rebel*, and into *Britanny*, on the Behalf of *John de Montfort*, Duke of it; yea, ſo well did he approve himſelf to be juſt and prudent, as well as valiant, that in 3 *Rich.* II. he was choſen Governor to that King being young, by the Commons aſſembled in Parliament; but the King not being pleaſed with his Tutelage, took the Reins of Government into

into his own Hands, and ſuffered them to be guided by Favourites (of whom *Robert de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, was the Chief) to his own and their Ruin, as the Event proved. This Earl *Thomas* was one of thoſe, who was ſuppoſed to envy the Greatneſs of the Earl of *Oxford*; and therefore was ſo obnoxious to the King's Diſpleaſure, that his Life was in Danger; which this Earl finding by being turned out of the Council, he with the Duke of *Glouceſter*, and ſome other Nobles, put themſelves in Arms at *Haringay Park*, in their own Defence; but their Fears vaniſhing, the Duke of *Glouceſter* was treacherouſly hurried away to *Calis*, and there murder'd; and this Earl taken from a Feaſt to which he had been invited, and made a Priſoner, tried, condemned and baniſhed to the *Iſle of Man*; but removed to the *Tower* at length, where he remained till King *Richard* was depoſed; and King *Henry* IV. gave him a Releaſe from his Troubles, and reſtored him to all, which he enjoyed about three Years, and then died *Anno* 1401. 2 *Hen.* IV. His Son and Heir

Richard ſucceeded him in his Honour and Eſtate, a Perſon rather ſuperior, than barely equal to his Anceſtors, in Virtue or Proweſs; for he quelled two Rebellions at home, overcame ſeveral great Champions at Juſts, as Sir *Pandulph Malet* at *Verona*, three *French* Knights at *Callis*, and a great Duke at the Council of *Conſtance*, where the Empreſs, in Admiration of his Courage, took his Livery from one of his Knight's Shoulders, and put it upon her own, in Reſpect to him. In fine, he demeaned himſelf through his whole Life ſo, that he was thought not to have his Equal for Wiſdom, Manhood and Curteſy in the World; inſomuch that the Emperor *Sigiſmund* gave him the Name of the Father of Curteſy; and King *Henry* V. at his Death appointed, that this Earl ſhould have the Tutelage of young *Henry* his Son, till he was ſixteen Years of Age; which by the Approbation of Parliament he had, and held it till, upon the Occaſion of the Death of the Duke of *Bedford*, he was made Lieutenant General of the whole Realm of *France* 14 *Hen.* VI. in which he continued to his Death, which happened four Years after; when he was ſucceeded in his Honour and Eſtate by

Henry de Beauchamp, his Son and Heir, then hardly fourteen Years old; but was of ſo martial a Diſpoſition, that before he was 19 Years of Age, he offered his Service to defend *Aquitain*, which was ſo well taken, that the King to encourage his Bravery, created him firſt primier Earl of *England*; and not long after, a Duke, giving him the Place in Parliament next to the Duke of *Norfolk*, and above the Duke of *Bucks*, who was ſo diſguſted at it, that the King was forced to grant them the Predency by Turns for Peace-ſake. His promiſing Genius ever after procured him many great Preferments, ſome in Reverſion, and others in Preſent, of which laſt, was his being King of the *Iſle of Wight*, to which he was crowned by the King's own Hands: But he lived not long to enjoy either, for he died ſoon after he was twenty-two Years of Age, and was buried in the Abby of *Tewksbury*, leaving only a Daughter named *Anne*, then but two Years old, who had the Title of Counteſs of *Warwick*; but dying about ten Years after, her Honour and Eſtate devolved to *Anne*, her Father's Siſter, who was then married to

Richard Nevill, Son and Heir to *Richard Nevill*, Earl of *Salisbury*, who by Reaſon of this his Marriage, and his ſpecial Services about the King's Perſon, and in the Wars of *Scotland*, was the ſame Year declared Earl of *Warwick*, and the Honour confirmed to himſelf, his Wife, and their Heirs. This was he by our Hiſtorians called, *The ſtout Earl of* Warwick, *and* Richard *Make-King*; becauſe in the Controverſy between the Families of *York* and *Lancaſter*, he raiſed or depreſſed either Family as he pleaſed; for by the Battle of St. *Albans*, he made *Richard* Duke of *York*, Protector of the Kingdom; and when that Duke was ſlain at *Wakefield*, he raiſed his Son *Edward* to the Throne,

by the Victory at *Towton*. *Edward* well rewarded him for his Services, but having disgusted him in not accepting what he had done to accomplish a Marriage for him in *France* with the Lady *Bona*, the *French* Queen's Sister, he made his Peace with the Queen *Margaret*, King *Henry* VI.'s Wife; and having obtained considerable Aids by her Means, proclaimed King *Henry*, and forced King *Edward* to fly the Land; but it was but for a while; for within the Year, King *Edward* returned with considerable Forces; which after his Landing, soon increased by the Addition of his Friends, and came to a Battle with this Earl in *Barnet-Field*, where he was slain, and King *Edward* immovably settled on the Throne. He left two Daughters, *Isabel* and *Anne*, the former of which was married to

George, Duke of *Clarence*, King *Edward*'s Brother; who upon the Earl of *Warwick*'s Death, inherited a Moiety of his Estate, and the Honour, (the Countess being stript of all, and forced to secure herself by Sanctuary and Privacy, till King *Henry* VII. arrived at the Throne). He was made Lord High Chamberlain to the King, and Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, by the Titles of Duke of *Clarence*, and Earl of *Warwick* and *Salisbury*, for twenty Years by Patent; but being charged with diverse great Offences towards the King, *viz.* That he used Necromancy and Poison, to rid himself of such as he hated, and to make Way for himself to the Throne, gave it out, that the King was a Bastard, *&c.* He was attainted by Parliament; and being imprisoned in the *Tower*, was drowned in a Butt of *Malmsey*. He had by the Lady *Isabel* two Sons, *Edward* and *Richard*, which last died young; and a Daughter named *Margaret*, married to Sir *Richard Pool*, Knt. *Edward* was living when *Henry* VII. came to the Throne, and divers Years after; but being thought to be a Bar to the Succession of King *Henry*, he was charged with furthering *Perkin Warbeck*'s Escape, and beheaded for it on *Tower-Hill*, 15 *Hen.* VII. and two Years after, was attainted in Parliament. After his Death there was no Earl of *Warwick* all that King's, and King *Henry* VIII.'s Reign, but 1 *Edw.* VI.

John Dudley having been advanced to the Dignity of Viscount *Lisle*, 34 *Hen.* VIII. in Right of his Mother, was, by the Favour of the Duke of *Somerset*, Protector of the Kingdom, created Earl of *Warwick*, as descended of *Margaret*, the eldest Daughter of *Richard Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*. His Father was that *Edmund Dudley*, who with *Richard Empson*, by putting in Execution the Penal Laws, raised such great Sums of Money, as filled King *Henry* VII.'s Coffers beyond Expression; but at the same Time brought such an Odium upon himself, that nothing would satisfy the People but his Life; whereupon he was attainted in Parliament, and beheaded on *Tower-Hill*. This his Son was not above eight Years old at his Death; but being put under the Guardianship of *Edward Guilford*, Squire of the King's Body, his Father's Attainder was by his Means reversed by Parliament; and he being restored in Name, Blood and Inheritance, had a fair Way made for Action, when he came of Age, which he made Use of to his great Advantage; for 24 *Hen.* VIII. he was made Knight; and 34 *Hen.* VIII. Viscount *Lisle*, and Lord Admiral of *England* for Life, in which Office he did Wonders. For he passing over Sea, took *Bolein* in *France*, secured the *Scotch* Seas, drove the *Spanish* Fleet home, when they at great Charge came to invade *England*; and landing 5000 of his Men, fired *Treport* in *France*, and divers Villages round it; by which Actions and many others, in which he was always attended with Success, he got such Reputation with King *Henry* VIII. that he was constituted one of the sixteen Executors of his Will. After King *Henry*'s Death, he courted the Duke of *Somerset*'s Favour, (who was then the Protector of the Kingdom in King *Edward*'s Minority) and was made Lord High Chamberlain of *England*, and Earl

of *Warwick*, obtaining thereby the Caſtle and Lands belonging to it. In this high Station his Ambition led him to remove the Protector and his Brother from their great Offices, and place himſelf in them; cauſing himſelf to be made Lord Great Maſter of the King's Houſhould, Earl Marſhal, and Duke of *Northumberland*; placing his Son *Robert* among the ſix Gentlemen that conſtantly attended on the King, who after it enjoyed his Health very little to his Death. In the mean Time he married *Guilford* his 4th Son, to *Jane Grey*, the eldeſt Daughter of *Henry*, Duke of *Suffolk*, by *Frances* the Daughter of *Mary*, King *Henry* VIII.'s youngeſt Siſter, and produced a Patent of King *Edward* for her Succeſſion; which had he gained, he had had the Power of a King tho' ſhe had the Name of the Queen; but the Fates order'd it otherwiſe; Q. *Mary* got to the Throne, maugre all his Attempts to the contrary, and his Head came to the Block, 1 *Mar.* I. *John* his eldeſt Son, was in his Father's Life-time, by the Courteſy of *England*, called Earl of *Warwick*; but being attainted, never came to his Father's Honour: But

Sir *Ambroſe* being reſtored in Blood by Queen *Mary*, obtained great Favours from Queen *Elizabeth*, being made Pantler to the Kings and Queens of *England* at their Coronation, as his Anceſtors Earls of *Warwick* had been, and Maſter of the Ordinance; was at length made Baron *Liſle* and Earl of *Warwick* by the ſame Queen; who granted him at the ſame Time the Caſtle, Manor, and Borough of *Warwick*, with divers Lordſhips thereunto belonging, which had eſcheated to the Crown by his Father's Attainder. He had three Wives, but by none of them had any Iſſue; and dying 32 *Eliz.* 1589. was buried in our Lady's Chapel adjoyning to the Collegiate Church, where his Brother *Robert*, Earl of *Leiceſter*, and his Son *Robert* Lord *Denbigh* lie alſo interred. From his Death this Honour lay *dormant* to the 16 *Jac.* I. when it was revived in the Perſon of

Robert Lord *Rich*, Baron of *Leeze* in *Eſſex*. This Family derive themſelves from *Richard Rich*, an opulent Mercer of *London*, where he underwent the Office of Sheriff. He was buried in the Church of St. *Laurence Jury* in that City, *Anno* 1469, leaving Iſſue *John*, who was interred in Mercers Chapel, and left *Thomas* his Son and Heir, whoſe Son *Richard* raiſed this Family, he having been a great Proficient in the Study of our municipal Laws in *Middle Temple*, where he was Autumn Reader 21 *Hen.* VIII. arrived afterwards to many eminent Employments; as Attorney General of *Wales*, the King's Solicitor General, Chirographer in the Court of Common Pleas, and Chancellor of the Court of Augmentations, in which laſt Office, when the Religious Houſes were diſſolved, he obtained a Grant of the Site of the Priory of *Leeze*, with the Manor of *Leeze*, and many other Lands thereunto belonging, 28 *Hen.* VIII. it being valued under 200 *l.* In K. *Henry* VIII.'s Will, he was conſtituted one of the Aſſiſtants to his Executors in Matters of great Conſequence. In 1 *Edw.* VI. being then a Knight, he was advanced to the Title of a Baron of this Realm, by the Stile of Lord *Rich*, and ſoon after conſtituted Chancellor of *England*, but held this great Office but four Years; and then foreſeeing what dangerous Times were coming, got a Diſcharge from it, and lived privately, doing good, for he built *Rochford* Steeple, and founded Almshouſes there, and at *Felſtead*, with a Free School for 80 Boys of the Villages about it, and other Parts of the County. He died *June* 3, 1568. leaving *Robert*, his Son and Heir, and nine Daughters.

Robert his Son ſucceeded him in Honour and Eſtate, and was appointed one of the Peers for the Trial of *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, and afterwards was ſent with the Earl of *Lincoln*, Lord Admiral, to conclude a Peace with the *French* at *Blois*, 15 *Eliz.* He died in 1581. and left Iſſue by *Mary* his Wife, 3 Sons and one Daughter, of which

Robert

Robert, the Eldeſt, ſucceeded him in his Honours and Eſtate. He attended *Robert*, Earl of *Eſſex*, in his Voyage to *Cadiz*, and afterwards was advanced by King *James* I.'s Letters Patent *Reg.* 16. to the Dignity and Honour of the Earl of *Warwick*. He died within 8 Months after his Creation, and was buried at *Felſted*, leaving two Sons and ſeveral Daughters.

Robert his eldeſt Son ſucceeded him, and *Henry* was created Earl of *Holland*, 22 *Jac.* I. This *Robert* was Admiral for the long Parliament, in 1658. and departed this Life the ſame Year, leaving ſeveral Sons and three Daughters, married to the Lord *Mandevile*, eldeſt Son of *Henry*, Earl of *Manchester*, Lord *Roberts*, and E. of *Scarſdale*. His eldeſt Son

Robert ſucceeded him in this Earldom, and died in 1659. leaving three Daughters only, *viz.* *Anne* married to *Thomas Barrington*, eldeſt Son of Sir *John Barrington*; *Mary* to Mr. *S. John*, Son of Sir *Walter S. John*, and *Eſſex* to *Daniel*, eldeſt Son of *Hineage*, Lord *Finch*, now Earl of *Nottingham*; whereupon his Brother

Charles become Earl of *Warwick* after his Deceaſe. He married the Daughter of *Richard* Earl of *Cork*, in *Ireland*, by whom he had one Son, who married *Frances*, the youngeſt Daughter of *Oliver*, called then Lord Protector; but died before his Father, and was buried at *Felſted*; whereupon, for want of Male Iſſue of this Line, the Honours paſſed into the Family of *Henry*, created Earl of *Holland*, as aboveſaid.

Robert, Earl of *Holland*, became Earl of *Warwick*, *Anno* 1673. He by his ſecond Wife *Anne*, Daughter of *Edward*, Earl of *Manchester*, had Iſſue

Edward, his Son and Heir, who ſucceeded him in his Honours. He by *Charlotte*, the Daughter of Sir *Thomas Middleton*, of *Chirk Caſtle* in *Denbighſhire*, Bart. had Iſſue

Edward-Henry, the preſent Earl of *Warwick* and *Holland*, who ſucceeded his Father in 1701. being then but 4 Years of Age, or thereabouts.

Perſons of Note born, or inhabiting this Town.

Anne Nevil, Daughter and Coheir to *Richard Nevil*, the laſt Earl of *Warwick* of that Line, was born in the Caſtle here. She was firſt married to *Edward*, Prince of *Wales*, only Son of King *Henry* VI. whom *Richard*, Duke of *Gloceſter* (afterwards King) ſlew, and took her for his Wife. Her Conſent, if ever ask'd, dare not be denied; and ſo ſhe was married to him, and with her her great Inheritance paſſed to him. By her that Duke had a Son named *Edward*, whom he made Prince of *Wales*, being about ten Years of Age; but he dying before his Father, who was then King, *Richard* wanted a new Wife to have Heirs to the Crown, and 'tis thought removed her by Poiſon to make way for his Niece *Elizabeth*; but his Death prevented his Deſigns.

Edward Plantagenet, Son of *George*, Duke of *Clarence*, by *Iſabel*, the eldeſt Coheir of *Richard Nevil*, Earl of *Warwick*, was born in the Caſtle here. He being the next Heir to the Crown after King *Richard* III.'s Death, was kept a cloſe Priſoner by King *Henry* VII. (as he had been before by King *Richard* III. for the ſame Reaſon) and at length put to death upon this Occaſion. King *Henry* ſeeking to marry his eldeſt Son *Arthur*, to the Lady *Katherine*, Daughter of *Ferdinand* King of *Spain*, as Heir to the Crown of *England*; it was objected, that this *Edward* not only had the Title, but many of the People's Affections; and therefore 'twas thought neceſſary to take him off, as it was ſoon done, and the Marriage compleated; but proving unfortunate, her Sons dying in their Infancy, and ſhe herſelf divorced, ſhe is ſaid to have made theſe Reflections on both, *viz.* That it was a juſt Judgment of Heaven to take away her two Sons, ſince this Earl was taken off to make way for her Marriage; and that it was the Hand of God to break

break the Bonds of her Marriage, which had been cemented with the Blood of this innocent Earl. He was beheaded *Anno* 1499.

John Rouſe, Son of *Jeffrey Rouſe*, was born in this Town, but deſcended of the *Rouſes* of *Brinkloe* in this County. He was bred in *Oxford*, and attained to great Eminency in Learning; and after he came from that Univerſity, was Chantry Prieſt in the Chapel of *Guy's Cliff*. While he was at the Univerſity, he had an incredible Thirſt after the Antiquities of this Nation, and by ſearching into almoſt all the Libraries in *England* and *Wales*, had acquir'd a great Knowledge of all *Britiſh* Affairs; which that it might not be loſt, he withdrew himſelf into the Privacy of *Guy's Cliff*, that he might have the greater Leiſure for Writing as well as Devotion. And here it was that he wrote the Antiquities of *Warwick*, with a Catalogue of the Earls thereof; a Chronicle of our *Engliſh* Kings, and the Hiſtory of our Univerſities; with ſeveral other Things which are loſt, or otherwiſe periſhed: He was as good at the Pencil as Pen; of which he hath left Proofs in his Drawings of the Earls of *Warwick* and himſelf. He died a very aged Man in the Year 1491.

John Murcot was born in this Town, and having been educated in Grammer by Mr. *Thomas Dugard*, was entred a Student in *Merton* College, *Oxford*, in 1642. Soon after his Admiſſion, *Oxford* was garriſoned for the King, and he to avoid bearing Arms, fled in Diſguiſe to Mr. *Ley*, Vicar of *Budworth* in *Cheſhire*, where by cloſe Study he much improved himſelf in practical Divinity. *Oxford* being furrendred he returned to his College, and took his Bachelor of Arts Degree, which having accompliſh'd, he return'd to Mr. *Ley*, and by his Means became Miniſter at *Aſtbury* in *Cheſhire*, from whence he removed to *Eaſtham* and *Cheſter*, and at length ſettled at *Dublin*, where he was accepted for one of the Preachers in Ordinary to the Lord Deputy and his Council. He died young there in 1654.

John Ley was born here, but deſcended of the *Leys* of *Cheſhire*. He was ſent from the Free-School here to *Chriſt-Church*, *Oxford*, where being Maſter of Arts he was preſented by the Dean and Canons to the Vicarage of *Great Budworth*, where having continued ſome Years a conſtant Preacher, he was made firſt a Prebendary and then Sub-Dean of the ſaid Church in 1605. He ſided with the Presbyterians in 1641. yet was eſteemed a Man of Learning and Piety, inſomuch, that Biſhop *Uſher* approved of ſeveral of his Writings. He died in *May*, 1662.

Theſe are all the Market-towns of this Hundred, and ſo we proceed to the Villages.

Arleſcote, or as it is written in Domeſday-book, *Orlaveſcote*, a little Hamlet ſtanding under *Hedge-hill*. It was given by the Conqueror to the Earl of *Mallent*, and at the Time of the general Survey was certified to contain five Hides and three Virgates, of which the five Hides belonged to the Monks of *Preaulx* in *Normandy*, by the Earl's Gifts, and three Virgates were in the Earl's Hands. He being a firm Adherer to King *Henry* I. againſt his Brother *Robert Curthoſe*, was advanced to the Earldom of *Leiceſter*, which he left to his eldeſt Son *Robert*, and this Earldom of *Mallent* to his Son *Walleran*. He died 18 *Hen.* I. and was buried in the Monaſtery of *Preaulx*, which was of his Anceſtors Foundation. The five Hides of Land remained to the Monks, 'till the general Diſſolution in King *Henry* VIII.'s Time, and then were diſpoſed of by that King (*inter alia*) to *Richard Andrews*, Eſq; and his Heirs. And as to the three Virgates, *Jeffrey de Clinton* had them of the E. of *Warwick*'s Grant, and beſtowed them on the Monks of *Stanely*.

Aſcot, a Village in the Pariſh of *Whichford*, of which we find in the Record of 7 *Edw.* I. That *John de Mohun* had eighteen Tenants here, who held of him

him ſeveral Portions of Land by Performance of ſundry ſervile Employments, as Ploughing, Harrowing, Mowing, &c. and paid certain Rents beſides, tho' it was no Manor, but a Member of *Whichford*.

Aſhorne, an Hamlet in the Pariſh of *Newborn-pacy*, held by the Family of *Haſtangs* as a Member of *Newbold*; but in 7 *Rich.* I. it was the Poſſeſſion of *Roger Balaunce*, who then levied a Fine of Lands here, in which it is called *Haſſorne*. From him it came to *William Balaunce*, to whom that Part of a Knight's Fee, which was due to *Robert Haſtang* for this Hamlet, was remitted 12 *Hen.* III. From him deſcended *Thomas Balaunce*, who 7 *Edw.* I. held this Lordſhip of *Robert de Haſtang*, by the Service of Half a Knight's Fee, and had then two Carucates of Land in Demeſne here, and nine Tenants holding four Yard-Lands in Servitude. *Hugh de Bromley* held certain Lands here at the ſame Time of the ſaid *Robert de Haſtang*, by the 3d Part of a Knight's Fee, of which he gave a Part to the Monks of *Bordeſley*, and Friers of *Thelesford*. *Nicholas Balaunce* was the laſt Male Branch which had to do here; for his Daughter and Heir *Joan*, marrying to *John Veſſy*, granted it 32 *Edw.* III. to *Thomas Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, in whoſe Family it continued till *Rich. Beauchamp* E. of *Warwick* gave it to his Chantry in *Guy's Cliff*, which Chantry, with all the Manors thereunto belonging, was granted by *T. Moor* and *R. Higham*, the laſt Chantry Prieſts thereof, to Sir *Andrew Hamock*, Knt. and his Heirs, 1 *Edw.* VI. but who have ſince owned it, we know not.

Atherſton on the *Stour*, ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from another Place in this County, named *Atherſton*. It is written in Domeſday-book, *Edriceſtone*, from one *Edric* a *Saxon* Owner of it. The Conqueror gave it, when he divided this Nation to his Followers, to his Half-Brother *Odo*, Biſhop of *Baieux*, as we find in the general Survey, where it is ſaid to contain four Hides, and to be held of that Biſhop by one *Corbin*, with a Church and a Mill. The Biſhop afterwards forfeited it; and the King enfeoffed *Roger de Ruperys* with it, whoſe Poſterity held it till *Ralph de Ruperys*, a *Norman*, was diſpoſſeſt of it by King *Henry* III. for adhering to the King of *France*, and ſubjecting himſelf and all he had to that King's Obedience: Whereupon King *Henry* gave it to *Godfrey Craucumbe*, who had a Grant of it alſo from *Ralph de Ruperys*, who reſerved to himſelf and his Heirs a Pair of Gilt Spurs, to be paid yearly at *Eaſter* for all Services: But *Craucumbe* had it not long, for the King, *Reg.* 32. beſtowed the Inheritance of it upon *Jeffrey de Langley*, in whoſe Charter 'tis called, *Eſchaeta noſtra de terris Normannorum*. To this *Jeffrey* ſucceeded *John de Langley*, his Grandchild, who is found 7 *Edw.* I. to hold it of the King *in Capite*, by a Pair of Gilt Spurs, having then two Carucates of Land in Demeſne, ſeven Tenants holding ſeven Yard-Lands, paying ſeveral Rents, and performing ſundry ſervile Labours; as alſo a Court-Leet. This *John* made it over to his Brother *Jeffrey*, who was poſſeſſed of it 15 *Edw.* I. He was a devout Man, and became ſigned with the Croſs to go into the *Holy Land* in 55 *Edw.* III. and releaſed to the Monks of *Stoneley* 10 *l.* a Year, which his Father had reſerved to himſelf and his Heirs when he gave them the Manor of *Staverton*.

The Family of *Langley's* enjoyed this Lordſhip after this many Deſcents; but at length *William de Langley*, who died 22 *Edw.* IV. left it to his Son *John* about 13 Years of Age, who left no Iſſue, and ſo it paſſed to the Female Heir *Eleanor* his Siſter, who joining with her Husband *John Clarelke*, conveyed it to *Richard Empſon* and his Heirs 12 *Hen.* VII. From *Empſon* it came to *Thomas Morton*, Eſq; who in 37 *Hen.* VIII. paſſed it to *Thomas Hanks*, in whoſe Family it continued 'till *John Hanks*, who died ſeiſed of it 1 *Eliz.* left it to his Daughter and Heir *Urſula*, then but ſix Years old;

old; but afterwards married to *Ralph Sidkote*, after which we find not how it paſſed.

The Advowſon of the Church here was given, in King *John's* Time, to the Monks of *Tewksbury*, by *Roger de Ruperys*, but never being appropriated, it remained a Rectory, as it ſtill continues; only the Monks preſented to it from the Year of Chriſt 1304 to 1545. about which Time the Monaſtery being diſſolved, the Advowſon came into Lay-hands; and the Family of *Turners* of *Atherſtone* preſented to it from that Time to 1622.

Aven-daſſet, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *William Giffard*, a Retainer of *Roger* Earl of *Warwick*, in King *Stephen's* Time. He gave ſome Lands of this Manor to the Templers, as appears from an Account of their Poſſeſſions, 3 *Hen.* II. in which it is called *Aſne dercet.* To him ſucceeded *Andrew Giffard* (but not immediately) whoſe Heir 36 *Hen.* III. was found to hold one Knight's Fee here of *Roes de Verdon*, and ſhe of the Earl of *Warwick*: But in the 7 *Edw.* I. *Margery de Cantilupe* was certified to be the Owner of this Manor, and to hold it of *Theoblad de Verdon*, by the Service of one Knight's Fee, having then one Carucate of Land and an Half here in Demeſne, and 5 Yard-Lands beſides, which were held by diverſe Tenants at certain Rents, and to perform ſeveral Services. From this *Margery*, it deſcended to *Walter Cantilupe*, Parſon of *Snitfield*, who became Lord of it by the Grant of Sir *John de Cantilupe*, his Brother. He ſold it 12 *Edw.* II. with the Advowſon of the Church to *Chriſtian de Biſhopſden*, Widow of Sir *William de Biſhopſden*, but reſerved to himſelf an Eſtate in it for Life; after which ſhe having only the Reverſion, ſold it to Sir *John Peache*, *ſen.* and his Heirs. In his Family it continued as long as the Male Line laſted; and when that failed, it went to the *Montforts* of *Colſhill*, with the reſt of *Peache's* Lands, by the Marriage of the Female Heir; and at length by the Attainder of Sir *Simon Montfort*, to the Crown, 10 *Hen.* VII. who within a Year or two gave it to *Gerald* Earl of *Kildare*, *Elizabeth* his Wife, and their Heirs. They procured a Charter of Free-warren for all their Demeſne Lands here, 18 *Hen.* VII. and left it to Sir *James Fitz-gerald*, who being attainted in 28 *Hen.* VIII. it eſcheated to the Crown again; and was given by K. *Edward* VI. *Reg.* 4. to Sir *Ralph Sadler*, Maſter of that King's great Wardrobe, and his Heirs, to be held in Socage. He ſold it ſoon to *John Woodward*, of *Butlers meriton*, and his Heirs, and from them it deſcended to *Richard Woodward*, Gent. who was in Poſſeſſion of it in 1640.

The Church of this Village is dedicated to St. *John Bapt.* and had antiently two Yard-Lands belonging to it. It was valued 26 *Hen.* VIII. at 13 *l.* 18 *s.* 8 *d.* In the Eaſt Window of the Chancel are the Arms of *Duroaſſal* and *Clintons* of *Colſhill.*

Ayleſton, a ſmall Village in the Pariſh of *Atherſton*, lying on the other Side of the *Avon.* In the Conqueror's Reign it was the Eſtate of *Nicholas Baliſtarius*, and was then certified to contain three Hides of Land, and one Virgate, having been in the Confeſſor's Days the Free-hold of one *Leuricus*, a *Saxon.* This *Nicholas* (then called *De la Pole*) gave it to the Monks of St. *Peter* at *Gloceſter*, in Exchange for *Pluntreu* in *Devonſhire*, which *Odo Fitz-gamaliel* had beſtowed on them under the Name of *Elmundeſton*, which Exchange was confirmed by King *Henry* II. in whoſe Charter 'tis written *Alvodeſtone.* In 7 *Edw.* I. this Village was certified to contain one Carucate of Land in Demeſne, and nine Tenants holding eight Yard-Lands and an Half under ſeveral Rents, and certain ſervile Labours of the Abbot of St. *Peter* in *Gloceſter*, who held it of the King in pure Alms. Upon the Diſſolution of the Abby of *Gloceſter*, it came (*inter alia*) to the Crown, and there remain'd till 4 *Eliz.* when it was granted by that Queen to Mr. *Rainsford* of *Clifford* in *Gloceſterſhire*, whoſe Deſcendants were Owners of it in 1640.

Barcheſton a pretty Village ſituate on the Banks of the *Stoare*, written in

Domesday-book *Ferriceſtone*, and *Bericeſtune*; at which Time it was ſo famous that it gave Name to an Hundred then in Being; but long ſince included in this Hundred of *Kineton*. It was then poſſeſſed in two Parts, one of them containing two Hides and an Half, belonged to *William filius Corbucionis*, and was held by one *Fohais*, with a Mill on it. The other Part, *viz.* an Hide and Half a Virgate, one *Aluric* held of the King; but it was certified among the Lands of *Richard Foreſtarius*; both of which were the Freehold of one *Wiching*, in the Confeſſor's Days. *Corbucion* enfeoffed the Anceſtor of the *Whitacres* with his Part; and *Simon*, his Son, aſſumed his Sirname from hence, writing himſelf *Dominus de Bercheſtone*, 5 *Rich.* I. His Poſterity held this Manor diverſe Succeſſions; and were eſteemed ſome of the principal Men of the County in levying and aſſeſſing Subſidies and Taxes, which was in thoſe Times done by Perſons of Quality; when, or how it was alienated from that Family we find not; but ſuppoſe it was not much before King *Henry* VI.'s Reign, when we obſerve *John Durant* to have been the Owner of it. His Family held it divers Succeſſions; but at length *Henry Durant*, by his Deed, ſold this Manor 23 *Hen.* VII. to *William Willington*, Son of *John Willington* of *Todnam* in *Gloceſterſhire*, who had lived there ſeveral Generations.

Theſe *Willingtons* were deſcended of *Ralph de Willington*, who lived in King *Edward* I.'s Time, of which Line 'tis probable that *John de Willington* and *Ralph de Willington* were, who in the Reign of King *Edward* III. and King *Richard* II. had ſucceſſive Summons to ſit in Parliament among the Barons of the Realm. *William Willington*, that bought this Manor, was a rich Merchant of the Staple, and ſettling himſelf at this Place 24 *Hen.* VII. depopulated this Town much by making an Incloſure of 530 Acres, ſo that there was but 64 Acres left for Tillage, and all of them belonging to his Manor-houſe, and managed with one Plough. He had a fair Eſtate in Lands, beſides what he had in this County, in *Oxfordſhire* and *Gloucesterſhire*; but having no iſſue Male, he made uſe of it to marry his ſeven Daughters to the beſt Families in this County; one of which *Mary*, being married to *William Selden* of *Beeley*, Eſq; had this Lordſhip for her Part, and his Poſterity by her enjoyed it in the Year 1640. He was buried in the Church here.

The Church here is dedicated to Sr. *Martin*, and in that Part of it that is called *Swillington's Iſle*, is a very fair Monument for the ſaid *William Willington*, Eſq; and *Anne Middlemore* his Wife, built by his own Appointment in his Will, by Mr. *Shelden* of *Beeley*; he died in the Year 1455. The Living was valued 26 *Hen.* VIII. at 13 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. per Ann.* The Advowſon is in the Family of *Sheldon's*, who preſented in 1606.

Barford, a Village ſituate on the Southern Bank of the *Avon*, where is a fair Stone Bridge of many Arches. In the Conqeror's Time *William Fitz-Corbucion* had one Hide here, which in the Confeſſor's Time was poſſeſſed by one *Sauſf*, but at the ſame Time one *Hugh de Oſborn Fitz-Richard* was certified to hold here four Hides, which had a Mill on them. It is written in that Record, *Bereford*. From this *Hugh* deſcended the Family who took their Sirname from this Place, which was their Seat, and were Lords of it three or four Succeſſions; but Iſſue Male failing in *Henry*, who left only one Daughter and Heir *Dionyſia*, ſhe marrying to —— *de Naſford* brought this Lordſhip into his Family; but it did not continue in it above four Generations. Of theſe *Naſfords* ſome were Benefactors to the little Monaſtery of *Thelesford*, as *Walter* and his Son *Henry*, and *William* and his Son *John*, who confirmed what his Anceſtors had ſo given, and further added, That the Canons of that Houſe ſhould have free Liberty of Fiſhing in the River *Avon* every Day in the Week but *Sunday*, *viz.* from the Mill to the Mill-pool, and alſo Common of Paſture in the Common of *Bereford*. In 7 *Edw.* I. it

it appears by an Inquiſition then taken, that *William de Nasford* was Lord of this Manor, but held it of *Theobald de Verdon* by the Service of Half a Knight's Fee, as he did of *Robert de Mortimer* of *Riccards Caſtle*, who was deſcended from *Robert Fitz-Richard*. And then it was ſaid, that the ſaid *William* had here two Carucates of Land in Demeſne, a Water-Mill and free Fiſhing in the *Avon*, with a Court-Leet and Gallows, and four Tenants holding four Yard-Lands by baſe Service. The Knights Templers alſo held here one Yard-Land of his Fee, and Canons of *Theleſford* eleven, five of which were given them by *Alice* the Wife of *Walter de Bereford*. In the 13th Year of the ſame King, *William de Nasford* claimed here Court-Leet, Gallows, Weyfs, Aſſiſe of Beer and Bread by Preſcription, and was allowed them. *John* his Heir and Succeſſor was one that did partake with *Guy de Beauchamp* in the Murder of *Piers Gaveſton*; and though he was pardoned for that Offence, he paſt away this Lordſhip to that Earl, 7 *Edw.* II.

In the 9th of King *Edward* II. *Thomas* Earl of *Warwick* was certified to be Lord of it; but it was then in the King's Hands by Reaſon of his Minority; yet afterwards, 14 *Edw.* III. the ſame Earl had a Grant of it from *William de Clinton*, Earl of *Huntington*, for himſelf and his Hers; after which it continued to the ſucceeding Earls of *Warwick*, till all the reſt of their Poſſeſſions came to the Crown, 6 *Edw.* IV. and there reſted, till together with the Caſtle of *Warwick* it was granted, 1 *Edw.* VI. to *John Dudley* E. of *Warwick* and his Heirs, who being attainted 1 *Mar.* I. it devolved again to the Crown, and was by Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* 4. paſſed together with other Lands to *Ambroſe Dudley* Earl of *Warwick*, and his Heirs Male, which failing, it returned to the Crown again.

Here was alſo within the Precincts of this Pariſh, a reputed Manor belonging to the Collegiate Church of *Weſtbury* in *Gloceſterſhire*, which after the Diſſolution 35 *Hen.* VIII. that King ſold to Sir *Ralph Sadler*, Knt. and his Heirs, who paſſed it to *John Dudley* Earl of *Warwick*, and having reſted in the Crown after his Attainder, till *Elizabeth*, ſhe gave them to *Ambroſe Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*, and the Heirs Male of his Body, as ſhe did the former Manor.

The Church here is dedicated to St. *Peter*, and was in King *John*'s Days given by *Henry de Bereford* to the Canons of *Theveslesford*; but it is certain that they made ſome Releaſe of it again to the ſaid *Henry* or his Heirs; for in 4 *Edw.* I. *William de Nasford* beſtowed the Advowſon of it upon the Monks of *Eveſham*, that he might be Partaker of all their Spiritual Benefits, and the Abbot and Convent preſented from that Time to the Diſſolution to it as oft as it was vacant. It was never appropriated, and ſo remaining a Rectory, was valued 26 *Hen.* VIII. at 12 *l.* In the Windows of it are the Arms of the *Beauchamps*, *Lodbrokes*, *Catesbys*, and *Eveſham-Abby*.

Barton on the Heath was given by the Conqueror to *Robert de Stafford*, of whom on *Grim* held Half an Hide of Land in it. In the general Survey it is called *Berton*, or *Barn Yard*. It is probable that the Earl of *Mallent* or *Turchil* of *Warwick*, had ſome Poſſeſſions here, becauſe *Thomas de Arden* is found to hold Part of a Knight's Fee here of the Earls of *Warwick*, who deſcended from him. In King *John*'s Time, one *Simon de Barton* was poſſeſſed of this Manor deſcended to him from *Ranulph de Barton*, his Grandfather, whom we ſuppoſe to be enfeoffed of ſome Part of it, or the whole by one of the Barons of *Stafford*; but we rather believe 'twas but a Part, becauſe it appears that in 20 *Hen.* III. *Thomas de Arden* anſwered for the 4th Part of a Knight's Fee here, held of the Earl of *Warwick*, which in 36 *Hen.* III. was in the Hands of *Robert Mareſchal* and *Richard le Eyr*, and then *Richard Frankleyn* held the Earl of *Stafford*'s Part, which was but the 16th Part of a Knight's Fee.

The Family of the ſaid *Robert Mareſchal* held it from that Time to the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*; but in that Interval *Robert Mareſchal* paſſed away the Advowſon of the Church and ſome Lands here to *Nicholas Makerel* of *Carlton* in *Lincolnſhire*, who preſented to it 3 Turns; but it returned again to the *Mareſchals*, who then joined it, *alias Bery* to their Name. His Deſcendant *Edward Bery* ſold it to *William Underhill* of *Idlicote*, who died ſeiſed of it 12 *Eliz.* and left it to his Son *William*, but the *Beries* recovered it again, and ſold it to *Walter Overbury*, a younger Son of Sir *Nicholas Overbury*, of *Burton* on the Hill, in *Gloceſterſhire*, Knt. about the later End of King *James* I.'s Reign. He built the Manor-Houſe of Stone, as it now ſtands.

The Church here is dedicated to St. *Laurence*, and was valued in 26 *Hen.* VIII. at 13 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* In it is only one remarkable Grave-Stone of Marble for *Edmund Bury* and *Elizabeth* his Wife, who was the 7th Daughter of *Edward Underhill* of *Nether Etington* in this County, Eſq; He died *Jan.* 22, 1558. and ſhe in 1608. In the Eaſt Window of the Chancel are the Arms of his Family.

Bradmore, an Hamlet ſo called from its low Situation, was a Member of *Honington*, and with it given by Earl *Leofrick* to the Monks of *Coventry*, of whom it was held by *William de Timot*, and *John de Bradmore* by the 10th Part of a Knight's Fee. The Monks in 7 *Edw.* I. were certified to have had 6 Tenants here, holding ten Yard-Lands by the like Rents and Services as thoſe of *Honington* performed. By the Act of Diſſolution, 30 *Hen.* VIII. it went with *Honington* to the Crown, as Parcel of the Lands belonging to the Priory of *Coventry*; and ſo being involved in that manner in the Patent, by which it was given to *Robert Gibbs*, was the Inheritance of Sir *Henry Gibbs* in 1640.

Brailes, a Lordſhip of a very large Extent, yet anciently more ſpatious than now it is, for *Tamworth* was but a Member of it. In the Conqueror's Survey it is ſaid to contain 46 Hides, and Woods 3 Miles in Length and 2 in Breadth: Before the Conqueſt it was Part of the Poſſeſſions of *Edwin* Earl of *Mercia*, but after it was given to *Henry de Newburgh*, Earl of *Warwick*, whoſe Poſterity enjoy'd it till King *Henry* VII. *Reg.* 3. got all the Poſſeſſions belonging to that Earldom, as is ſhewed in *Warwick* above. In 31 *Hen.* III. *John de Pleſſets*, who had married *Margery*, the Heireſs of *Thomas* Earl of *Warwick*, had it for Life by Agreement with *William Mauduit* and *Alice* his Wife. He with his Wife procured a Charter for a Market here upon *Monday*, every Week, and a Fair to begin on the Even of St. *George*'s Day, and to continue two Days following. After the Death of *William Mauduit*, the next Earl, it was, by Agreement between *Alice* his Widow and *William de Beauchamp* the ſucceeding Earl, aſſigned to her as Part of her Dower. In 7 *Edw.* I. it was in the Poſſeſſion of *William de Beauchamp*, who held in Demeſne three Carucates of Lands, and had a Park of 30 Acres, with a Warren, and had other Liberties; beſides ſixty Yard-Lands held of him by ſeveral Tenants under ſeveral Rents, and certain particular Services, *viz.* paying ſome Corn, mowing and reaping his Hay and Corn, carting Hay and Stones, gathering Nuts, making Malt for him, and paying 12 Marks in Money, not to marry a Daughter, nor make a Son a Prieſt without his Licenſe, which were uſual Conditions of ſuch Tenures as were held in Villenage in thoſe early Times.

The Earl had here alſo ſeveral Freeholders, who held of him by ſeveral Rents, *viz.* *Nicholas Segrave* held eight Yard-Lands of him by the Service of the 6th Part of a Knight's Fee; *Theobald Nevil* and *Robert Haſtang*, 8 Yard-Lands more, by the Service of a Pair of Gilt Spurs, and *Peter Montfort* 16 Yard-Lands, by the 4th Part of a Knight's Fee. The Nuns of *Wroxhall* at the ſame Time had one Yard-Land here,

here, which was given to them in pure Alms by *Walleran*, Earl of *Warwick*, and the Canons of *Kenilworth* had four Yard-Lands in Right of the Church (of which they were Patrons) as Part of its Glebe. After in the 13 *Edw.* I. *William de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, claimed by Preſcription the Privileges to have a Gallows, with Aſſize of Bread and Beer, which were allowed; when with the Earl of *Warwick*'s Eſtates it came to the Crown; in King *Henry* VII.'s Reign it was leaſed out *Anno* 23, to *Richard Hungerford* and *John Hopper* for 40 Years, and afterwards with the Market, fair Water-Mill and Warren, to *William Willington* of *Barcheſton*, for 21 Years; but he held them not above ten Years, and then they were leaſed out to *William Rainsford*, one of King *Henry* VIII.'s Gentlemen Uſhers for 21 Years, at which Time, *viz.* 30 *Hen.* VIII. that King paſſed away the Inheritance to *Thomas Wymbuſh* and *Elizabeth* his Wife, and their Heirs; but they ſold it to *William Sheldon* of *Beeley* in *Worceſterſhire*, whoſe great Grand-child *William* was Owner of it in 1640.

The Church here dedicated to St. *George*, was given to the Canons of *Kenilworth* in King *Henry* I.'s Time, by *Roger* Earl of *Warwick*, *Simon*, then Biſhop of *Worceſter*, confirming the Grant, whereupon in the Reign of *Richard* I. a Vicarage was appointed by *John de Conſtantis*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*, being endowed with all the Alterage and ſmall Tithes, as well of the Demeſne as Lands held by Bond-Service, together with the third Sheaff; as alſo one Yard-Land with haying, and an Orchard belonging to it, which together were valued 26 *Hen.* VIII. at 20 *l.* In this Church are ſeveral monumental Inſcriptions for *John Davis*, Gent. *Helen Davis*, the Wife of *Thomas Davis*, *Robert* the eldeſt Son, and *Elizabeth* the Daughter of *Richard Davis*, who died all in the Beginning of the laſt Century; as alſo for *John Biſhop*, Patron of the Church, and *Helen* his Wife, and *John* the Son of *Barnabas Biſhop*. There was alſo in this Church a Gild founded by *Richard Nevil*, Earl of *Warwick*, by the Name of a Warden, Brethren, and Siſters, with two Prieſts to celebrate Divine Service every Day, and to pray for the Soul of the ſaid Founder, the Revenue whereof was certified to be 18 *l.* 13 *s.* 2 *d.* Half-penny, 37 *Hen.* VIII. and out of it a Grammer School was to be maintained here.

Broughton, or *Broton*, an Hamlet belonging to *Whitchurch*, ſituate on the Weſtern Side of the *Stoare*. In 6 *Edw.* II. *John de Whitchurch* held Lands here to the Value of 10 *l.* and in 8 *Edw.* III. Sir *Robert de Vale*, Knt. being in Poſſeſſion of it, entailed it upon *John* his Son and Heir, who had his Seat here, and died ſeiſed of it 36 *Edw.* III. leaving *John Burdet* and *John Norris* his Couſins and Heirs. In the Family of *Burdet* it continued till the 10th of K. *Henry* VIII. when Sir *John Burdet*, Knt. paſſed it away to *George Throckmorton*, Eſq; and others.

Burmington the Lordſhip of *Robert de Stadford*, when the Conqueror's Survey was taken, to which it was certified to contain five Hides and a Mill, of which one *Godwin* was the Owner before the Conqueſt. In 13 *John* it anſwered for one Knight's Fee, as Part of the Honour of *Stafford*, being held 36 *Hen.* III. by *Adam de Greenvile* of *Hawiſia de Wallenward*, who held it of the Lord *Stafford*. This *Adam* was in Commiſſion for taking Aſſiſes of Novel Diſſeiſin in this County 52, 55 *Hen.* III. and left it to *William de Greenvile*, who forfeited it to the Crown by his Rebellion againſt King *Edward* II. but obtaining it again thro' the King's Favour, had a Grant of it in Tail to himſelf and *Lucy* his Wife, and their Heirs; and for want of them, to *John Rodency* and his Heirs. In the Family of *Greenvile* it continued to 46 *Edw.* III. when *Humphrey Stafford* of *Southwike* poſſeſſed it in Right of his Wife, who was the Heir of the *Greenviles*. From him deſcended Sir *Humphrey Stafford*, Knt. who by his Will gave 60 *s.* to this Church of *Burmington*. His Grandchild *Humphrey* was created Lord

Stafford.

Stafford of *Southwike*, 4 *Edw.* IV. and five Years after Earl of *Devon*, but revaulting from the King at *Banbury*, was beheaded. He left no Iſſue, and ſo *Eleanor*, the Wife of *Thomas Strangeways*, Eſq; his Aunt, became Co-heir to his Inheritance, and had this Lordſhip allotted for her Share. Her Heir was Sir *Giles Strangeways*, Knt. who alienated it to *Henry Anneſley*, Gent. 32 *Hen.* VIII. but who has been Owner of it ſince we know not.

Charlecote, or as it is written in Domeſday-book *Cerlecote*, from *Ceorle* the *Saxon* Owner, before the Conqueſt; but after it was given to the Earl of *Mallent* by the *Norman* King. It was then certified to contain three Hides and two Mills, and belonged to the Pariſh of *Wellsburne*. From him it deſcended, with his other Lands, to *Henry de Newburgh*, his Brother, the firſt Earl of *Warwick*, whoſe Son and Heir *Roger*, 23 *Hen.* I. gave to the Collegiate Church of *Warwick*, then newly by him founded, one Hide of Land lying here, with the Tithe of the whole Lordſhip, and two Mills. This *Roger* enfeoffed *Thurſtane de Montfort* (a great Man in thoſe Days) with this Lordſhip, and other large Poſſeſſions; and his Son *Henry* gave it to *Walter*, the Son of *Thurſtane de Cherlecote*, to whom King *Richard* I. and King *John* confirmed it. He was the younger Son of *Thurſtane de Montfort*. From *Walter* deſcended *William*, who aſſumed the Name of *Lucy*, as is ſuppoſed from *Cicely* his Mother, who was an Heireſs of the *Lucy* Family. *Thurſtane*, the Son of *Henry de Montfort*, confirmed this Grant to this *William*, reſerving to himſelf and his Heirs, 10 *l.* in Silver annually, as we ſuppoſe was in the original Grant. This *William* was in Arms with the Barons againſt King *John*, and for it his Lands were ſeiſed; but returning to his Allegiance, 1 *Hen.* III. his Eſtates were reſtored, and with them this Manor, and others in this County; with the Hundred of *Kinton*, which had been given him by King *Henry* II. To this *William* did *Walter de Lacy*, 18 *Hen.* III. give the Stewardſhip of all his Lands in *England*; and two Carucates of Land to the Conſtable of *Ludelaw-Caſtle*, for the ſafe Cuſtody of it.

This *William Lucy* was Knighted 17 *Hen.* III. and was after put into Places of great Truſt, *viz.* the Cuſtody of this County and *Leir*, with the Caſtle of *Kenilworth*, &c. He was ſigned with the Croſs, founded the Monaſtery of *Thelesford*, and had a Chapel at his Manor-houſe here allowed by the Parſon of the Pariſh, with Reſervation of Obedience to the Mother-Church. He left Iſſue Sir *William Lucy*, Knt. who married *Amicia*, Daughter and Heir to *William de Furches*, and Heir to *William Fitz-warin*, by whom he had Iſſue *Fouk de Lucy*. He was a Retainer to that Arch-Rebel *Peter de Montfort*, of whoſe Son *Peter* he obtained a Diſcharge of the 10 *l. per Ann.* Rent reſerved out of this Lordſhip, paying a Pair of Gilt Spurs, or 4 *d.* at *Chriſtmas*; by that notable Inquiſition taken 7 *Edw.* I. it was found that he held here two Water-Mills, and two Carucates of Land in Demeſne, with the whole Manor, and had 22 Tenants, that held of him 42 Yard-Lands at Will, performing certain Services, *viz.* Ploughing, Reaping, &c. and paying certain Sums of Money. He was one of the Juſtices of Gaol-delivery at *Warwick*. 14 & 17 *Edw.* I. and a Benefactor to the Canons of *Thelesford*. He dyed 31 *Edw.* I. and left *William Lucy* his Son and Heir, who was knighted 2 *Edw.* II. He was one of the Knights for this Shire to ſerve in divers Parliaments, and in Commiſſion for Gaol-delivery, Conſervation of the Peace, &c. He was a Benefactor to the Canons of *Thelesford*, as his Anceſtors had been, and left Iſſue by *Elizabeth* his Wife, *William* his Son and Heir, who was much imployed in the like publick Offices as his Father, and left Iſſue *Thomas* his Son and Heir, who gave certain arable Lands in this Place to the Canons of *Thelesford*, to pray for the Souls of *William de Clinton*, Earl of *Huntington*, himſelf and his Wife.

This *Thomas* had Iſſue *William Lucy*, who being knighted 5 *Rich.* II. was re-

retained to ſerve *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaſter*, in War and Peace, during Life; as was his Son and Heir, *Thomas* after him. He was knighted 7 *Hen.* IV. and ſerved for the County the ſame Year in Parliament; and the Year following was Sheriff for this County and *Leiceſterſhire*. He died 3 *Hen.* V. and left *William* his Son and Heir, then but thirteen Years old, who coming of Age, was a Perſon of Note in the County, ſerved in Parliament, as one of the Knight's of the Shire, and was Sheriff for this County and *Leiceſter*. He was a firm Adherent to the Houſe of *York*, in the bloody Quarrel with the *Lancaſtrians* for the Crown, and died in Peace under their Protection, leaving Iſſue *William* his Son and Heir. He was created a Knight of the *Bath* at the Coronation of King *Henry* VII.'s Queen, and was a Conſervator of the Peace in this County. By his Will dated *July* 2, 1492. among other Bequeſts, he gave to the Reparation of the High Altar in this Church 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* and an Acre of his Demeſne here to be for ever at the Diſpoſal of the Church-wardens, for the Benefit of the Church; and was buried in the Collegiate Church of *Stratford* upon *Avon*. To him ſucceeded *Edmund Lucy* his Son. He was a Commander in King *Henry* VII.'s Army, at the Battle of *Stoke* near *Newark*, and retained to ſerve the ſame King *Reg.* 7. at the Siege of *Boleign*. He was buried in *Our Lady*'s Chapel, in the Monaſtery of *Thelesford*, leaving *Thomas* his Son and Heir, one of the Sewers to King *Henry* VIII. and was knighted in the 6th Year of the ſame King. *William Lucy* was his Son and Heir, and *Thomas* his Son and Succeſſor, who built the Manor-houſe here of Brick, was alive in 1640.

The Church here in King *Henry* I.'s Time, was a Chapel to *Wellesburne*, and was confirmed to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, by *Simon* Biſhop of *Worceſter*, and *William* Earl of *Warwick*, in King *Henry* II.'s Time. But notwithſtanding this, *William Lucy*, Founder of the Monaſtery of *Thelesford*, by ſome Agreement with thoſe Canons, got it into his Power, and gave the Advowſon of it to the Canons of that Houſe; yet we ſuppoſe, 'twas on Condition of paying a Rent of 20 *s. per Ann.* to the Canons of *Kenilworth*; as it appears they did 19 *Edw.* I. It was appropriated to that Monaſtery at firſt; but one *Robert*, the Prior, in King *Edward* I.'s Time, made over the Right of Preſentation to the Vicarage to *Fouk de Lu y*, Lord of *Cherlecote*, and his Heirs, in whoſe Patronage it continued till King *Henry* VII.'s Reign, when Sir *William Lucy*, Knt. returned the Patronage to the Canons of *Thelesford*, and their Succeſſors; and *Edmund* his Son confirmed the Grant: The Vicarage then was valued at 12 Marks *per Ann.*

In the Church are two Marble Graveſtones, for *Edmund Wickham*, Son of *Thomas Wickham*, Gent. and *John Marſker*, Chaplain of this Church; both Ancients, but without Date. The moſt remarkable Tombs are for the Lady *Joyce Lucy*, Wife of Sir *Thomas Lucy*, Knt. who died *Febr.* 10. 1595. and for Sir *Thomas Lucy*, Knt. who died in 1603. and another Sir *Thomas Lucy*, who died *Dec.* 8. 1640. and *Alice* his Wife. In the Chapel, on the North-ſide of the Chancel, there is alſo a Monument ſumptuouſly built, but without any Incription, but may be juſtly ſuppoſed for one of the *Lucy*'s Family.

Chelmeſcote, abridged from *Chelmundeſcote*, was originally a Member of *Brailes*, and poſſeſſed with it by the Earls of *Warwi k*; but in the 20 *Hen.* III. *Roger de Craſte*, and *Simon de Turvile*, were certified to hold Half a Knight's Fee here of the Earl of *Warwick*, in whoſe Hands it continued till the 36th Year of that King; but muſt be ſoon after alienated to one *Hubaud*, who was not long poſſeſſed of it, before it was ſeiſed by that King, for the Rebellion of *Henry Hubaud*, who held out *Kenilworth* Caſtle againſt the King; but he recovered it again by the *Dictum de Kenilworth*, and was found 7 *Edw.* I. to hold it of the Earl of *Warwick*, by the 4th Part of a

Knight's Fee, when it was certified to contain five Yard-Lands in the Demeſne, and four held of him in Villenage by ſeveral Tenants; all which he left to his Son *John* 9 *Edw.* II. but of his Family after this we have no Account, nor of his Manor, till

The Firſt of King *Henry* IV. when *Reginald*, Lord *Grey* of *Ruthin*, conveyed it to one *John Ley*, who paſſed it to *Baldwin Boteler* 10 *Hen.* VI. whoſe Daughter and Heir, *Elizabeth*, carried it in Marriage to *Euſtace de Greenvill*, about the 38th of that King's Reign. This *Euſtace* is thought to have begun the Depopulation of this Town, which his Son *Henry* followed, and ſome others, till the Whole was effected, and the Lands encloſed. From *Henry* deſcended *Richard*, who died ſeiſed of this Manor 12 *Jac.* I. and left it to *Richard* his Grandſon, who about 12 *Car.* I. ſold it to *Richard Shuckborough*, of *Shuckborough*, Eſq;. There was another Manor in this Pariſh, of which one *William Walter* was poſſeſſed 30 *Henry* VIII. in Right of *Iſabel* his Wife, which he demiſed to *William Willington*, Eſq; who converted the Whole, being 260 Acres into Paſture; and having no Iſſue, bequeathed them to his Couſin *William Barnes*, and his Heirs, upon Condition that he ſhould diſtribute certain Sums of Money to the Poor of *Brailes*, *Shipſton* and *Tyſoe*.

In the Chapel here at *Chelmeſcote* was a Chantry founded by one *Thomas Pakinton* of *Brailes* 16 *Edw.* II. but was not compleated till 22 *Edw.* III. 1348. for then the ſaid *Thomas Pakington* declaring himſelf to be the Founder of the Chantry, conſiſting of four Prieſts, within the Pariſh of *Brailes*, did by and with the Conſent of the Biſhop of *Worceſter*, Prior and Convent of *Kenilworth*, and Vicar of *Brailes*, for the Time being, appoint, and direct that they ſhould celebrate Divine Service for his Lord the Earl of *Warwick*, his Counteſs and Children; as alſo for himſelf, all his Anceſtors and Kinsfolks; two of them in this Chapel, near which they had a Houſe to dwell in; and two of them in the Pariſh-Church of *Brailes*, near which they alſo had a Dwelling aſſigned them, that they might be ready to perform their Office there, taking their corporal Oaths before the Vicar of *Brailes*, that they would preſerve the Mother-Church of *Brailes* indemnified, and obſerve all his Orders to the utmoſt of their Power.

Cheriton, a Village anciently belonging to *Brailes*, and ſo not particularly mentioned in Domeſday-Book. In the Beginning of King's *John*'s Reign, *Henry Falconer*, and *Annora* his Wife, ſeem to have had this Manor, becauſe they ſued for the Patronage of the Church, which in ancient Times, was ſeldom or never ſeparated from the Manor; but it doth not appear, whether it was in his own, or his Wife's Right; for ſhe was a Widow before he married her, and was called *Annora de la Mere*. In 20 *Hen.* III. *Henry Bonchevalier* anſwered for Part of a Knight's Fee here, which was certified to be held of the Earl of *Warwick*; but this hinder'd not, but that in 36 *Henry* III. *Ralph de Willington* held the whole Manor by the Service of a Knight's Fee of the ſame Earl, as of the Manor of *Brailes*. He left it to *John* his Son, who held it by the ſame Tenure 9 *Edward* II. but 'tis probable ſome ways alienated it not long after, becauſe Sir *William Lucy*, Knt. was poſſeſſed of it 3 *Edw.* III. and his Poſterity have ever ſince held it to this Day, without Interruption, *viz.* 1640.

The Church here was controverted as to the Right of Patronage for ſome Time by *Henry Falconer*, and afterwards by *Lucia Clifton*, with the Earl of *Warwick*; but after it came into the Family of *Lucys*, it ſeems to have never been diſputed from the Year 1328. to the Year 1537. tho' *Baldwin de Berisford* preſented twice, *Richard Archer* once, and *Richard* Earl of *Warwick* once, moſt probably by ſome Agreement with the *Lucys*. It was valued 26 *Hen.* VIII. at 12 *l.*

Cheſterton, or *Ceaſtreton*, and *Ceſterton*, ſo called from a Roman Fortification or Caſtle, which ſtood upon the *Foſſe*, a Roman Way, that paſſeth through this Town,

Town, as is evident from diverſe old Coins, which have at Times been digged up here. This Place anciently was a populous Town, having no leſs than 79 Families inhabiting in it (as *John Rous* tells us) which by the Depopulation of his Time were reduced to three; but now are increaſed to fourteen or more. The Lordſhip of this Village was, in the Confeſſor's Time, divided into three Parts, *viz.* Earl of *Leofricke*, at his Foundation of the Monaſtery of *Coventry*, gave thoſe Marks a Part, which by the general Survey appears to have been an Hide and Half: *Henry de Feriers* (a great Man at that Time) had Half an Hide here, then held of him by one *Wezelinus*; but the greateſt Proportion was held by *Richard Foreſtarius*, *viz.* three Hides, then poſſeſſed by four Theins (King's Servants). He was alſo called *Richard Venator*, and *Richard Chineu*; and what he had here, was a third Part of the Town. *William* the Conqueror confirmed them to him, to hold of him by the Service of keeping the Foreſt of *Canok* in *Staffordſhire*, paying him ten Marks yearly for that Bailiwick: He built the Church here, and endowed it with Lands of two Marks Value. He had Iſſue only one Daughter called *Margery*, who married *Walter Crok*, who for three Marks, purchaſed her Father's Office to be Keeper of *Canock* Foreſt. To this *Walter* ſucceeded *William*, who conferred this Church on the Canons of *Kenilworth*, and gave the Templers a Yard-Land in this Lordſhip. He was hanged, and his Lands ſeiſed by the King, but given with his Siſter *Margery* in Marriage to *Robert le Broc*, a Man of Note in his Time; for he is called *Mareſcallus Angliæ*, and *Foreſtarius de Canoc.* He left Iſſue a Daughter named *Margery*, who being his Heir married to *Hugh de Loges*; who having contributed liberally to King *Richard* I.'s Redemption, had the Cuſtody of the Foreſt of *Canoc*, and all the Lands of *Robert de Broc*, his Wife's Father, confirmed unto him.

Hugh his Son and Heir held this Manor, and the Foreſterſhip of *Canoc*, of the King in Serjeanty, as his Father had done; but the Bailiwick of *Canoc* Foreſt was taken from him, and given by King *Henry* III. to Sir *Thomas Weſeham*, Knt. and his Heirs, who paſſed away the Inheritance 12 *Edw.* I. to *Philip de Montgomery*, that King confirming the Grant. This *Hugh de Loges* lived to be a very old Man, and not *Compos mentis*, and in that Condition having taken ſome Diſguſt to his Son and Heir *Richard*, endeavoured to diſinherit him, and to that End ſold this Manor to the Knights Templers, but without the King's Licence; whereupon *Richard*, tho' he had been an Actor againſt King *Henry* III. in the Barons Rebellion, yet having made his Peace according to the *Dictum de Kenilworth*, found ſo much Favour as to be reinveſted in it for 120 Marks Fine; and obtain'd the King's Promiſe, that his Father ſhould not diſinherit him of it, nor any of his other Lands. He held a Court-Leet here, and claimed Aſſiſe of Bread and Beer within this Lordſhip; for which being queſtioned, he pleaded Preſcription, and was allowed them. He was knighted 14 *Edw.* I. and died 21 of the ſame King, leaving *Richard* his Son and Heir; but he enjoyed them not long, for 28 *Edw.* I. he died, leaving only one Daughter and Heir, *Elizabeth*, who by Marriage carried this and her other Eſtates to *Nicholas de Warrewyk*, whoſe Son *John*'s Heir *Eleanor*, by her Marriage, brought them to the Family of *Peto*, who ſeated themſelves here 4 *Edw.* III.

Theſe *Peito's*, before they poſſeſſed this Lordſhip, had Lands in this County, and were ſome of them Men of Renown; for *Richard de Peito* had Lands at *Draiton* near *Stratford* upon *Avon*, which came to him by *Roeſe de Truſſel* 6 *Edw.* I. and was then in the ſuperior Rank of the Gentry, being written *de Pictavia*. His Son and Grandſon *Johns*, both famous at the ſame Time, being learned in the Laws, were chief Men in moſt publick Offices and Employments, all King *Edw.* II. and III.'s Reigns; and the Son died, as we gueſs, near the 4

Richard II. leaving three Sons, *William*, *John* and *Thomas*, of which *William* dying ſoon after his Father, *John* was his Heir, and became the firſt Lord of this Place by the Marriage of the aforeſaid *Eleanor de Warrewyk*. He was a Knight, and ſerved as ſuch for this County in ſeveral Parliaments in King *Edward* III. and King *Richard* II.'s Reigns. He died 19 *Rich.* II. leaving *William* his Son and Heir. He was alſo employed in publick Affairs, but lived not long after his Inheritance came to him; for he died 8 *Henry* IV. leaving *William* his Son and Heir, a Minor. He was knighted when he came of Age, and attended the King in the *French* Wars, in which he merited ſo much, that he was made Lieutenant General of the Marſhalſhip of *France*, under the famous *John Talbot*, Earl of *Shrewsbury* 27 *Henry* VI. and Captain of the *Baſtile* before *Diepe*; but being taken Priſoner by the *French*, he was put to ſo great a Fine for his Ranſom, that he was forced to mortgage this Lordſhip, and ſome other Eſtates, to raiſe it, to Sir *Drew Barentine*, and others. After this he retired from thoſe publick Services, and died 4 *Edw* IV. leaving *John* his Son and Heir. He rebuilt the ancient Manor-houſe in this Town, and cauſed the Arms of his own, and other Families related to it, to be painted in the Windows, being in Number thirty-five Coats. His Succeſſor *Edward* ſurvived his Father but a few Years, and left *John* his Son and Heir nine Years old. He, after he came of Age, married two Wives, and left Iſſue *John* his Heir, from whom deſcended the Succeſſion of *Humphrey*, *William*, Sir *Edward* and *Edward*, who was living in 1640.

Within the Precincts of this Pariſh, was another Manor held by one *Gilbert de Harpour*, to whom it deſcended from *Henry de Broc*, and *Conſtance* his Wife, the Daughter and Heir of *Jeffrey le Brune*. 'Tis probable that this was the Part which belonged to the Monks of *Coventry*, becauſe we find that the Templers made over a Part to them after their Marriage, for a Rent of 20 *s. per Ann.* ſo that the ſaid *Henry* and *Conſtance* had at length here four Meſſuages, and four Yard-Lands; yet held of *Brune* and his Heirs, by a yearly Rent of 20 *s.* The aforeſaid *Gilbert le Harpour* had a certain Place here, which he held of the King by Serjanty, to keep *Teddeſly Hay* in the Foreſt of *Canoc*. *John le Harpour*, who lived 25 *Edw.* III. was the laſt of his Family, who had to do here; for he paſſed away all his Lands here to *William Peito* and his Heirs, who have ever ſince enjoyed them together with the Manor of *Cheſterton*.

The Church here, which is dedicated to St. *Giles*, was given to the Canons of *Kinilworth* by *William Croc*; yet King *Richard* I. preſented to it *Reg.* 5. becauſe by the Death of *Robert de Broc*, the Lands being held in Serjeanty, were in the King's Hands; yet the Right was in the Canons of *Kenilworth*, and ſo continued, till they paſſed it away to *Roger Molend*, Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, and his Succeſſors, of which *Walter Langton* having given King *Edw.* II. the Manor of *Greneford* in *Middleſex*, the King granted him and his Succeſſors a Licence to diſpoſe and aſſign the Advowſon of it *inter alia* in pure Alms, to be appropriated for the Founding of Chantries, and other pious Works, for the Good of the Soul of King *Edw.* I. and his Anceſtors, Kings of *England*; but this royal Order being neglected, K. *Hen.* IV. *Reg.* 14. iſſued out a new Licence to the preſent Biſhop, to beſtow it upon the Vicars Choral of *Lichfield*, which was done by *John Burghill*, Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, and a Vicarage was inſtituted; but the Vicar had no more than 5 *l. per Annum* paid him by the Vicars Choral of *Lichfield*, to whom the Church was appropriated. In the South Iſle of this Church, is a Monument for Sir *William Peito*, who died *Anno* 1509. and his Lady *Eleanor*, who died in 1536. and in the Chancel, a Monument for *Humphrey Peito* and *Anne* his Wife, who died, he in 1589. and ſhe in 1604. for Sir *Edward Peito* and *Elizabeth* his Wife, who died, he in 1643. and

and ſhe . . . . . In the Church Windows are the Arms of the *Beauchamps*, *Staffords*, *Greſleys* and *Peitos*.

Compton-Long, a Village ſituate on the Banks of the River *Stoure*, in a low and deep Valley, as the Word *Cwn*, or *Cumbe* imports; and for Diſtinction from the other *Comptons* in this Hundred, called *Long-Compton* from the Figure of it. In the Conqueror's Time, *Goisfridus de Manneville* was poſſeſſed of it, when it was certified to contain thirty Hides, and Woods two Furlongs long, and as much in Breadth with a Mill, and a Church upon them, which were all of them before the *Norman* Settlement, the Poſſeſſion of *Aſgar Stalre*, in whoſe Line it continued divers Succeſſions. But after the Death of the laſt Earl of *Eſſex* of that Name, *Maud* his Siſter and Heir had the Honour of *Eſſex* with this Manor, and other Lands of his Inheritance. She married firſt to *Henry de Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford*, 1 *Joh.* and afterwards to *Roger D'antſey*, or *de Anteſſera*, who together paſſed away one Moiety of this Lordſhip to *Hubert de Burgh*, Earl of *Kent*; and the other to *William Marſhall*, Earl of *Pembroke*; but the Manor-houſe went along with the firſt Moiety. *Richard* ſucceeded his Brother in the Earldom, and had his Lands here; but it ſeems, they came to be another Village called *Weſton juxta Chiriton*, of which we ſhall ſpeak hereafter.

Hubert de Burgh, being thus poſſeſſed of the Demeſne, obtained a Charter to himſelf and his Heirs, for a Weekly Market here upon *Monday*, and a Fair every Year, to begin on St. *Peter*'s Eve, and to laſt for three Days. He was at this Time *Juſticiarius Angliæ*, a great Place, and held ſome Time in great Favour; but *Peter de Rupibus* rivalling him in the King's Affections, laid ſuch Crimes to his Charge, as turned the former Love to him into a perfect Hatred; ſo that he was not only deprived of his Juſtice's Office, but was impriſoned, his Money extorted from him, and his Lands ſeiſed; ſo that this Lordſhip came into the King's Poſſeſſion: But afterwards the King became reconciled to him again, and his Son *John* inherited moſt, if not all his Lands, and particularly came into Poſſeſſion of all his Moiety, by an Agreement with *Margery* his Mother for her third Part. This *John* having no Iſſue of his Body, ſettled divers Lordſhips upon the King and his Heirs; and this among others, reſerving to himſelf only an Eſtate for Life in them; whereupon King *Edw.* I. came into Poſſeſſion of them, and had here two Carucates of Land in Demeſne, and forty-two Tenants, holding them by divers Rents and Services; yet at the ſame Time, *Ralph Pipard* had here one Yard-Land and an Half, held of the Earl of *Hereford*, with a Water-Mill, Wood of twelve Acres, and thirty-one Tenants, a Gallows, Court-Leet and free Warren; and the Nuns of *Stodeley*, in *Oxfordſhire*, had a Carucate of Land here, given them by *Jeffery Crawcumb*, in pure Alms, which he had of the Earl of *Hereford*, nine Tenants, and three Acres of Land in Demeſne, held of them by *Hubert de Burgh*, as had alſo ſome others; but being thus in the King's Poſſeſſion, the Lordſhip was granted to *Euſtace de Hacche*, *Hugh de Pleſſets*, and *Ralph Pippard*, *Reg.* 13. and at length *Reg.* 27. to *John de Mohun* and *Ada* his Wife, and their Heirs, in Exchange for the Lands of the ſaid *John*, in *Kildare* in *Ireland*.

As to *Ralph Pipard*'s Part, which was reputed a Manor from this Time, he granted it to *Edmund de Botiller*, and his Heirs, to be enter'd upon by him after his Deceaſe; after which it came to *Edmund*, and from him to *James* his Heir, created Earl of *Ormond* 2 *Edw.* III. in whoſe Family it continued till King *Edward* IV.'s Time, when *James Botiller*, Earl of *Wiltſhire*, (Son and Heir to *James*, the 4th Earl of *Ormond*) advanced to that Honour in his Father's Life-time 27 *Hen.* VI. ſtoutly adhering to the *Lancaſtrians*, was attainted by Parliament, and his Lands ſeiſed; and among them, this Lordſhip; which, with other Lands, that King gave to *Walter* Lord *Devereux*,

for his ſignal Services againſt them: But *Thomas* his Brother and Heir, finding Favour with King *Edward*, was again reſtored by Parliament, and recovered his Lands, which he left to his two Daughters and Heirs, *Margaret* and *Anne*; between whom being parted, *Margaret*'s Moiety came to Sir *William Compton*, Knt. whoſe Deſcendants the Earls of *Northampton* now enjoy it in 1640.

The Manor here, which was granted to *John de Mohun*, as is aboveſaid in King *Edward* I.'s Time, continued in the Line till the Reign of King *Henry* IV. but then Sir *John Mohun* dying without Iſſue Male, it came by Partition to *Richard Le Strange*, Son and Heir of *John Le Strange* of *Knokin*, by *Maud*, the youngeſt of his three Daughters, who died ſeiſed of it 27 *Hen.* VI. leaving Sir *John Le Strange* his Son and Heir; but he died without Iſſue Male, and *Joan* his only Daughter and Heir, marrying to *George* the eldeſt Son of *Thomas* Lord *Stanley*, (afterwards Earl of *Derby*) brought it into that Family, in which it continued ſeveral Succeſſions, till *William* Earl of *Derby* ſold it, in King *James* I.'s Reign, to *William* Earl of *Northampton*, Grandfather to that Earl, who was the Owner of it in 1640.

The Church is of no leſs Antiquity, than the *Britains* Time; and if we may believe *John* of *Tinmouth*'s Story of *Auguſtine* the Monk's coming hither in 604. and the Parſon's Complaint to him of the Lord of the Manor's refuſing to pay his Tithes; but if nothing more can be with Certainty gathered from it, this may; That Tithes were very anciciently paid for the Support of the Miniſtry here, as well as in other Parts of the Chriſtian Church, which is as much, as need to be inferred from it; but later Times being better known we will deſcend to them, and then we find, that about the Beginning of King *Stephen*'s Reign, *Jeffery de Magnaville* gave this Church to the Abbey of *Walden* in *Eſſex*, which he had newly founded: But it not being yet appropriated to that Monaſtery, it was divided rather among certain religious Houſes, than given to any; for though the Abbey of *Walden* had the biggeſt Share, *viz.* 12 Marks *per Annum* out of it; yet the Nuns of *Hurley* in *Berkſhire*, and the Chapel of *Pleſhy* in *Eſſex*, had alſo Penſions out of it; but how much exactly, we find not. At length in the Year 1316. 10 *Edw.* II. *Walter de Maydeſton*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*, appropriated it to the Abbey of *Walden*, and appointed a Vicarage, which was valued 26 *Hen.* VIII. at 13 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. per Ann.* That Part which the Canons of *Walden* had here, was after the Diſſolution of that Monaſtery, granted by King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 30. to *Thomas* Lord *Audley*, Chancellor of *England*, and his Heirs, by the Name of a Manor, together with the Rectory of this Place; but it ſeems, as if it went again to the Crown; for 4 & 5 *Phil.* & *Mar.* I. Sir *Thomas Pope*, Knt. had a Grant of them. In the Windows of this Church are the Arms of *England*, *Edmund* Earl of *Cornwall*, *Bohun* Earl of *Hereford*, and *Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*; and in the South Window of the Chancel are the Arms of *Botetourt* and *England*, ſhewing them Benefactors to it.

Compton Murdac, ſo called from its low Situation, and the Addition of *Murdac*, the ancient Lord for Diſtiction-Sake from other Villages of the Name of *Compton* in this Hundred. In the Conqueror's Time, it was the Poſſeſſion of the Earl of *Mallent*, and contained ſeven Hides, as appears from Domeſday-Book, wherein 'tis called *Contone*: It had then a Church. From the Earl of *Mallent*, it deſcended to his Brother *Henry de Newburgh*, Earl of *Warwick*, whoſe Son and Succeſſor *Roger* granted it with the Advowſon of the Church, to *Robert Murdac* and his Hetrs, to hold by the Service of one Knight's Fee, in the Reign of *Henry* I. to whoſe Son *Roger William* Earl of *Warwick* confirmed it. From *Roger*, by divers Deſcents, it came to *William Murdac*, in the latter End of King *Henry* III.'s Reign. He had a Charter of Free Warren granted him

him in all his Demeſne Lands here, and held them till 7 *Edw.* I. when an Inquiſition of them was taken, and they were found to be two Carucates of Land in the Demeſne, fifteen Tenants holding by ſervile Labours, three Freeholders, and fifteen Cottagers. He died 26 *Edw.* I. leaving Iſſue *John* his Heir, who having no Child, *Thomas* his Brother ſucceeded in his Eſtate. He was a Knight, and was in the Expedition with King *Edward* I. againſt the *Scots*, 29 *Edw.* I. but died 9 *Edw.* II. and was ſucceeded by *John* his Son and Heir. He was made a Conſervator of the Peace 1 *Edw.* III. and was *Reg.* 20. at the Battel of *Creſſy* with the Earl of *Warwick*. *Thomas* his Son and Heir ſucceeded him; and *Reg.* 44. paſſed over all his Intereſt in this Lordſhip to *Alice Perers* or *Peres*, King *Edward* III.'s Concubine. She enjoyed it about ſeven Years, the Reſt of that King's Reign, but was baniſhed 1 *Rich.* II. and all her Goods being confiſcated, this Lordſhip came into the King's Hands, and was put into the Cuſtody of *John Spenſer*. She about two Years after married to Sir *William Windſor*, Knt. a Perſon for whom the King had a ſingular Reſpect, not for his former Services only, but for his preſent Undertaking for the Expedition into *Britanny*, under *Thomas de Woodſtock*, the King's Uncle; and on that Account, granted this Manor to him and his Heirs for ever, in Right of his Wife, who purchaſed it (as the Patent ſays) when ſhe was a ſingle Woman. Sir *William*'s Heirs were only Daughters, the Eldeſt of which *Joan* being married to *Robert Skerne*, carried this Lordſhip to him and his Family 3 *Hen.* VI. but it was not long before he parted with it; for in the 20 *Hen.* VI.

Richard Verney, Eſq; (afterwards knighted) was in Poſſeſſion of it, and built a great Part of the Manor-houſe, as it now ſtandeth. From what Family of the *Verneys* this *Richard* was deſcended we know not, but find that as ſoon as he ſettled here, he was put into publick Employments, as a Conſervator of the Peace, a Commiſſioner of Array, and knighted. He died 5 *Hen.* VII. and left *Edmund* his Son and Heir. He was Eſcheator for this County and *Leiceſter*, and a Commiſſioner of Array 2 *Rich.* III. He died 11 *Hen.* VII. and left *Richard* his Son and Heir, of whom our Hiſtories relate this Thing memorable of him; That he was in great Eſteem with King *Henry* VIII. who being informed, that he had ſome Infirmity in his Head, gave him a Licence to wear his Bonnet at all Times, and in all Places; yea, in his own Preſence, without Interruption from any Man. He lies buried with his Wife and Children, in the Chapel, on the North-ſide of this Church. From him deſcended Sir *Grevil Verney*, a Gentleman of ſingular Endowments, whoſe Son *Richard*, an ingenious Gentleman, had it in 1640. Mr. *Rous* has placed this Town among thoſe, whoſe Depopulation he laments in this County.

The Church here was given by *Henry de Newburgh*, Earl of *Warwick*, to be a Prebend, for the Maintenance of one Canon, in the Collegiate Church of *Our Lady* at *Warwick*, and confirmed to it by *Walter Durdent*, Biſhop of *Coventry*, in King *Stephen*'s Time, and by *Grey Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick* 4 *Edw.* II. The Earl of *Warwick* anciently preſented to this Prebend. In the Church and Chancel are divers ſumptuous Monuments for ſeveral of the Family of *Verneys*, and ſome others; as for Sir *Rich. Verney*, and *Margaret* his Wife, who died, he in 1630. and ſhe in 1631. for *George Verney*, Eſq; who died in 1574. for *Richard Verney*, Eſq; and *Anne* his Wife, who died, *Anno Dom.* 15 . Mrs. *Anne Odingſale*, Wife of Mr. *Edward Odingſale*, and Daughter of *Richard Verney*, Eſq. who died in 1523. for Sir *Grevil Verney*, Son of *Richard Verney*, Eſq; and *Margaret*, the Siſter of *Fulk Grevil*, Lord *Brook*, who died in 1642. and *Grevil* his Son and Heir, who died in 1648. as alſo for *George* his fourth Son, who died in 1649. and *John* an Infant, who died in 1620. In the Windows of this Church were

many

many Arms and Figures in 1640. which we ſuppoſe are ſince deſtroyed.

Compton Scorſen, a Lordſhip of *Robert de Stadford*, in the Conqueror's Time, containing (as it was then certified) ſix Hides of Land, five of which one *Warinus* held, and the remaining one *Aluinus*. In the Conqueror's Survey it is written *Contone* only without Diſtinction, perhaps, becauſe theſe *Comptons* were then all one Pariſh with divers Manors in it; which after were made ſeveral Pariſhes by the Lords of them. In 36 *Hen.* III. *Robert de Haleford* anſwered for Half a Knight's Fee here, held of the Lord *Stafford*, when it was called *Hethin Compton*. In the 7 *Edw.* I. it had the Name of *Scorſen* added to it, and was then the Lordſhip of *Robert Fitz-Petri*, who held it by the Service of Half a Knight's Fee. *Peter* the Father of *Robert* was ſurnamed *De Valle*, and had to do here long before this. It was certified at that Time to contain three Yard-Lands in Demeſne, and three Tenants, holding by Payment of ſundry Rents, and Performance of ſeveral baſe Services. *Robert Fitz-Peter* was in Poſſeſſion of it 9 *Edw.* II. and *Robert* his Son and Heir ſucceeded him; but having no Iſſue ſurviving him, *John Burdet* of *Arrow*, and *John Norris*, his Siſter's Sons, became his Heirs; to the former of which this Manor fell in the Diviſion, and continued in his Poſterity, till *Robert Burdet* of *Bramcote*, his Great Grandſon, ſold it to *William Sheldon*, of *Weſton*, in this County, and *Robert Palmer*, &c.

Compton Wineyate, which Addition was given it from a Vineyard; which, as the Inhabitants tell us from Tradition, was anciently in this Lordſhip. In the Conqueror's Time, it was poſſeſſed by *Turchil de Warwick*, and was then ſaid to contain eight Hides, and one Virgate of Land, of which two were held of *Turchil* by one *Almarus*, three and the Virgate by one *Roger*, and the Reſt by *Alvinus*. The greateſt Part of *Turchil's* Lands came to *Henry de Newburgh*, Earl of *Warwick*; and the Reſidue, which *Turchil's* Heirs had, they held them of that Earl. From one of theſe, but which we know not, was the Anceſtor of the Family of *Compton*, which took their Name from hence, enfeoffed; but we find not any of them ſtiled Lords of this Manor, till 7 *Edw.* I. when it is certified, that *Philip de Compton* was Lord of it, by the Name of *Compton Wyniate*, and that he held it of *Thomas de Arden*, by the Service of Half a Knight's Fee, and he of the Earl of *Warwick*; at which Time the ſaid *Philip* had here two Carucates of Land in Demeſne, ... Freeholders, who held of him ſix Yard-Lands by ſeveral Rents, and five Tenants holding three Yard-Lands, paying certain Rents, and performing divers ſervile Labours. It Was alſo then certified, that the Templers had three Freeholders here, who held two Yard-Lands, for which they paid a certain Rent, and did Suit of Court at *Warwick*. From this *Philip* deſcended *Robert de Compton*, who was in the Expedition againſt *Wales*, in 5 *Edw.* II. *John de Compton*, who was Knight for this Shire, in the Parliament held 16 *Edw.* III. *Thomas de Compton*, who was one of the Coroners for this Shire, from the 23 to 50 *Edw.* III. and *Edmund*, who held the ſame Office (which in thoſe Days was of great Account) in the Beginning and End of *Richard* II.'s Reign.

But the moſt memorable Perſon of this Family, who laid the Foundation of their Greatneſs by his Merit, was *William de Compton*, who from a Page to *Henry*, the 2d Son of King *Hen.* VII. roſe to be chief Gentleman of the Bedchamber to his Maſter, then become K. *Hen.* VIII. who further, in Conſideration of his faithful Services, augmented his Arms out of his own Enſigns, made him a Knight, Chancellor of *Ireland*, and Captain of the Rear-Guard, in the King's Army, at *Therouene*, and had the Title of *Burſarius Regis*. He erected a fair Manor-houſe here, out of the Brick of *Fulbrooke* Caſtle, which he was allowed to pull down. To it he built a Chapel, in which was a Window of rare Workmanſhip,

ſhip, having in the Top a Repreſentation of our Saviour's Paſſion; and in the lower Part, the Portraiture of himſelf and Lady kneeling in their Surcoats of Arms, as they remain in *Baliol* College Chapel, *Oxford*; and added to the Whole, a very large Park, for the Uſe of himſelf and Heirs, for ever, as the Patent for it ſays; in which Place it is called *Compton Inferior*, or *Compton Vyneyatys*. He died 20 *Hen.* VIII. and was buried in this Church, under a ſumptuous Alabaſter Monument, wherein he ordered his Father and Mother, and Lady, to be interred with him. To him ſucceeded

Peter his Son and Heir, then a Minor, whoſe Wardſhip was committed to Cardinal *Wolſey*. He died before he was of Age; but having married *Anne*, the Daughter of *George* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, left Iſſue *Henry*, then but 49 Weeks and 5 Days old. Being arrived at full Age he was knighted, and in 8 *Eliz.* was ſummoned to Parliament among the Barons, and died 31 *Eliz.* leaving Iſſue by *Frances*, Daughter of the Earl of *Huntington*, *William* his Son and Heir, whom King *James* I. *Reg.* 16. created Earl of *Northampton*. He was made Preſident of that King's Council, Knight of the Garter, and Lord Lieutenant of this County; and having wedded *Elizabeth*, the Daughter and Heir of Sir *John Spenſer*, Knt. Alderman of *London*, died in 1630. leaving *Spenſer*, his Son and Heir, Earl of *Northampton*, who left by *Mary*, the Daughter of Sir *Francis Beaumont*, Knt. *James* Earl of *Northampton*, who by his ſecond Wife *Mary*, the Daughter of *Baptiſt* Viſcount *Campden*, had *George* the preſent Earl, and *Spenſer*, Lord *Wilmington*.

The Church here was an handſome Fabrick in the Beginning of the laſt Century, and had anciently two Yard-Lands belonging to it; but in the Times of the Civil Wars of *England*, in the Year 1646. when *Compton* Houſe was garriſoned for the Parliament, it was totally demoliſhed, and the Monuments therein for Sir *William* and his Lady, which were very beautiful and ſtately, utterly razed, and beat to Pieces. Whether the Church be ſince built again we know not; but ſuppoſe it is, becauſe that noble Family having a Seat here, will not want an Houſe for God's Service.

Cotes or *Coton-End*, an Hamlet belonging to *Warwick*, and lying on the Eaſt-part of the Town beyond the little Brook, coming from the Priory-Mill. In *Edward* the Confeſſor's Days, it was the Eſtate of *Edwine* Earl of *Mercia*; but after the Conqueſt, King *William* had it in his own Hands, and then it was certified to contain one Hide of Land, two Mills, and Woods three Furlongs in Length, and as much in Breadth. In the general Survey 'tis written *Cotes*, which ſignifies *Domus*, an Houſe. It was given by that Prince to *Henry de Newburgh*, when he was advanced to the Earldom of *Warwick*. He gave certain Lands lying here to the Churches of *Our Lady* and *All-hallows* at *Warwick*, and his Son *Roger* confirmed them, adding his Grant of the Tithe thereof, and an hundred Acres of Land, in 23 *Hen.* I. when he united thoſe two Churches, and made *Our Lady*'s Collegiate; and being ſo united, we have no more to ſay of it, becauſe the Earl kept the Reſt in his own Hands.

Crimſcote is not mentioned in the Conqueror's Survey; nor do we obſerve any Thing of it afterward, till the Inquiſition taken 7 *Edw.* I. when *Peter de Montfort* held it with *Whitchurch*, of which it was originally a Member. It had then divers Tenants, holding their Lands by the Performance of divers ſervile Labours, and ſome ſmall Rents; as alſo certain Freeholders: With *Whitchurch* it paſſed to Sir *Edward Belknap*, who was in Poſſeſſion of it 1 *Edw.* VI. In ancient Records it is written many Ways, *viz.* *Kenermarcote*, *Kilmeſcote*, *Kirmiſcote* and *Kenemiſcote*, which we take Notice of, to ſatisfy the Reader of the great Variation of Names of Places, and the Spelling of them.

Cumbroke, an Hamlet lying Part in the Manor of *Kineton*, and Part in the Manor of *Brakhampton*; for we can't find, that it ever was a Manor of it ſelf. It had a Church or Chapel proper to it, dedicated by *Simon*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*, in King *Henry* II.'s Time, to the Honour of God, the Bleſſed Virgin, and St. *Margaret*; and as appears from the Valuation taken in 26 *Hen.* VIII. had the ſmall Tithes and Oblations of the Hamlet belonging to it, which at that Time were valued at 5 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. per Ann.*

Derſet, or *Great Daſſet*, a large Pariſh, divided as it were into two Parts; this, and that in which the Church ſtands, which is called *Burton-Daſſet*. In the Conqueror's Time, the Earl of *Mallent* had ten Hides here, which was the Freehold of three Thanes, before the *Normans* Settlement. In the general Survey it is written, *Derceto*. The Reſt of it, which contained 15 Hides, was held by *Harold*, the Son to *Ralph* Earl of *Hereford*, as he had done in the Confeſſor's Days. In that Record it is written *Derceton*. In each of theſe Parts there was a Prieſt, and conſequently a Chapel, beſides the Mother-Church, which ſtood in *Harold*'s Part. From *Harold* deſcended the Family of *Sudley*, who took their Name from their Seat, at *Sudley* in *Glouceſterſhire*, and inherited his Part, as the Earls of *Warwick* did the Earls of *Mallents* Part for ſome Time; as ſeems plain from this, That *Robert Mauduit* held one Knight's Fee and an Half here 20 *Hen.* 3. but ſoon after the *Sudleys* were poſſeſſed of the Whole; for *Ralph de Sutbleg*, about eleven Years after, accounted for two Knight's Fees here; as did alſo his Heirs 36 *Hen.* III. and afterwards. In 51 *Hen.* III. *Bartholomew de Sutbleg* being Lord of this Place, obtained to him and his Heirs, a Charter for a Market, on every *Friday* Weekly; and a Fair annually for three Days, on the Eve of St. *James* the Apoſtle, and two Days after. In the 7 *Edw.* I. *John Sutheley* was certified to be Lord of it; but there 'tis ſaid to be a Member of *Sudley*, and to be held of the King *in Capite*, by the Service of two Knights Fees; yet at the ſame Time, the chief Chanter of the Church of *Litchfield*, had the fourth Part of one Yard-Land, the Canons of *Erdbury* two, and the Templers of *Balſhall* four, held by eleven Tenants. This *John* was a ſpecial Benefactor to the Monaſtery of *Erdbury* by giving them Lands, and other Advantages out of this Place. Sir *John Sudley*, Knt. was the laſt of that Family, that had to do here; for he dying without Iſſue in 41 *Edw.* III. left his Siſters *Joan* and *Margery* his Heirs, of whom *Joan*'s Son, *Thomas Boteler*, became Heir of Half, and by the Death of *Margery* without Iſſue, of the whole Eſtate of the *Sudleys*; it was then called, *Cheping-Dercet*.

This *Thomas Boteler*, thus becoming Lord of this Town, was afterwards knighted, and died ſeiſed of this Manor, leaving *John* his Son and Heir, 14 Years of Age, 22 *Rich.* II. but this Manor was before ſettled in Feoffees, for the Uſe of *Alice* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *John Beauchamp* of *Powyk*; and her Son, when he came of Age 8 *Hen.* IV. confirmed it to her for Life, though ſhe was at that Time married to Sir *John Dalyngrugge*, Knt. This *John* and *William* his Brother, Sons of Sir *Thomas Boteler*, both died without Iſſue, and before *Alice* their Mother; who dying 21 *Hen.* VI. Sir *Ralph Boteler*, Knt. their younger Brother, was found to be Heir of this, and Sir *Thomas*'s other Eſtates. He was a Man of great Note in that King's Reign; for being Knight for the Body of that King, he was made his Standard-Bearer, *Reg.* 17. Lord *Sudley*, *Reg.* 20. Lord Treaſurer of *England*, *Reg.* 22. which he held three Years. He departed this Life 13 *Edw.* IV. leaving the Sons of *Elizabeth* and *Joan* his Siſters his Heirs; of whom this Manor, upon the Partition, fell to

Henry Belknap, Eſq; Brother of *William Belknap*, Son of *Joan*. He lived at *Bekle* in *Suſſex*, and bequeathed his Body to be buried in the Chapel of *Our Lady* there, giving to the High Altar, in Lieu

of Tithes forgotten, 20*d.* He died 3 *Hen.* VII. and left Sir *Edward*, his Son and Heir, then 17 Years of Age, who became a Man much employed in publick Affairs; for in 2 *Hen.* VII. he was one of the Commanders in the King's Army at the Battle of *Stoke*; in the 6th a Commiſſioner of Array for this County; in the 12th a Commander in the Battle of *Black-heath* in *Kent*, againſt the Weſtern Rebels; and in the 17th Keeper of *Warwick Caſtle*, and Squire of the Body to the King. He was alſo in Commiſſion for the Peace moſt of that King's Reign, and ſometimes for Gaol-delivery. He was blamed for depopulating and incloſing a great Part of the Pariſh, contrary to a Statute made in the 3d Year of that King; but he making it appear that his Incloſures were no Prejudice, but a Benefit to the Publick, and that the Benefice was better, the Inhabitants richer, the Children better taught, and God better ſerved; the King granted him a ſpecial Patent of Immunity from any Trouble upon that Account. He continued much in Favour in King *Henry* VIII.'s Reign, being knighted by him, and conſtituted Governor of *Warwick-Caſtle*; but died the 12th Year of that King's Reign, in *France*, without Iſſue, leaving his four Siſters his Heirs; between whom or their Heirs his Eſtate was divided; and *Gerard Danet*, *William Shelley*, and Sir *Edward Wotton* had their ſeveral Parts. The Lord *Wotton* was ſeiſed of his Anceſtors Part, 1 *Jac.* I. and *Danet* ſold his Share to *Peter Temple*, Eſq; 2 *Eliz.* whoſe Poſterity enjoyed it in 1640.

The Church here, which is dedicated to *All-Saints*, was given to the Canons of *Erdbury*, by *Ralph de Sudley*, the Founder of that Monaſtery, and was appropriated thereunto by *Jeffrey Muſchamp*, Biſhop of *Coventry*, in King *John's* Time; and endowed with one Carucate of Land. The Vicarage was not ordained 'till 16 *Hen.* III. when *Alexander Savensby*, Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, appointed it; after which having another Endowment in K. *Henry* VII.'s Time, it was valued 26 *Hen.* VIII. at 14 *l.* The Patronage of the Vicarage hath gone along with the Manor ever ſince the Diſſolution of the Abbies. In the Church are only two monumental Inſcriptions, for *Peter Temple*, Eſq; above-mentioned, who died in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and *John* his Son, who died in 1603. In the Chancel Window there are the Arms of the *Sudleys*, or two Barrs Gules.

Dichford-Frary, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *Robert de Stadford* in the Conqueror's Time, when it was certified to contain two Hides of Land, which one *Brion* held of him, with a Mill, having been the Freehold of one *Lueric* in the Confeſſor's Time. From *Brion* it ſeems that the Lands here paſſed to one *Roger*, who aſſumed the Name of *De Dykeford* from hence. *Adam de Standon*, and *Vivian* his Son pretended to ſome Right here to two Hides of Land, paying Half a Knight's Fee to *Harvey de Stafford*; but *Vivian* made over all his Intereſt to *Fraricus de Dichford* upon Condition of paying the ſame Service, and 4 *s.* Rent yearly. From this *Fraricus* this Town was called *Dichford-Frary*, to diſtinguiſh it from other neighbouring Villages in *Worceſterſhire*. *John de Dichford* was the Heir and Succeſſor of *Fraricus* in this Manor, but left no Iſſue Male; whereupon his Eſtate paſſing to Daughters, and they joyning together, made it over to *Henry de Sutton*, whoſe Daughter and Heir *Eleanor* carried it to *Jeffrey Alleſley* of *Lawford* Pariſh in this County, as his Daughter and Heir did to *William Willington* of *Barcheſton*, and his Daughter to *William Sheldon*, Eſq; whoſe Poſterity enjoyed it in the Year 1640, or after.

The Church here was dedicated to St. *Giles*, but it is ſo long ſince it was demoliſhed, that there are no apparent Marks where it ſtood. However thus much is ſaid of it, That it was ſubordinate to the Church of *Walford*, and as a Member thereof appropriated to *Merton College* in *Oxford*, which claimed the

Tithes and Burials of the Dead on that Account; but it not being granted them, it was agreed between *Jeffrey Alleſley* and *Eleanor* his Wife, Patrons of this Church, in the Right of the ſaid *Eleanor*, That the perpetual Incumbent of this Chapel ſhould for ever, in Conſideration of the Premiſſes, and as a Token of Subjection to the ſaid Mother-Church, pay two Shillings a Year in the ſaid Church of *Walford*, upon *July* 19 (which was the Day of the Dedication of it) to the ſaid Warden and Scholars, and their Succeſſors for ever.

Eatendon Inferior, or *Nether-Eatendon*, ſo called from its Situation on an Hill, in the *Saxon* Language *don*, or *dune*, and by a River, or *Ea*, water. Upon the *Norman* Settlement it was given to *Henry Feriers*, the Progenitor of the Earls of *Derby* of that Name, and then contained, as appears by the Conqueror's Survey, 17 Hides, with a Church and a Mill, held at that Time by one *Saſwalo*, in whoſe Poſterity it hath continued ever ſince, and till the Reign of King *Henry* III. it was their principal Seat. They were called by the Name of this Town while they reſided there; but removing afterwards to a Town called *Shirley* in *Derbyſhire*, and fixing there, they aſſumed the Name of *Shirley* from thence, and have ſo been called ever ſince. *Saſwalo* was a Thane or Lord in the *Saxon* Times, and had a great Eſtate in theſe Parts, of which this Lordſhip being a Part, he built the Church, and endowed it at its Dedication.

Henry his Son and Heir ſucceeded him in King *Stephen*'s Time, and being a devout Man beſtowed on the Canons of *Kenilworth*, by the Conſent of Earl *Ferrers* his Lord, and for the good Eſtate of the ſaid Earl, his Lady and Sons, as alſo for the Remiſſion of his Sins, and the Souls Health of his Anceſtors, Succeſſors, and Friends, the Advowſon of the Church of this Place, with the Glebe and Tithes thereunto belonging. He died without Iſſue, and *Henry*, the Son of his Brother *Fulcher* ſucceeded him in this Inheritance. He had Iſſue, but, for what Reaſon is not known, conſtituted his Brother *Sawaldus*, or *Sewal* his Heir, *De Baroniis Fulcheri* and *Henrici* by a Fine levied in the Earl's Court, 4 *Rich.* I. which *Baronies* extended to nine Knights Fees, of which four belonged to *Fulcher* his Father, and five to *Henry* his Uncle. He was a Knight, and for the Health of his Soul diſclaimed all his Intereſt in the Patronage of Church, and gave 28 Acres of Lands, lying in *Over-Eatingdon*, to the ſaid Canons. To *Sewall* ſucceeded *Henry* his Son and Heir, called *Henry Fitz-Sewall*. He erected an Altar dedicated to St. *Nicholas*, in this Church of *Eatendon*, and gave divers Parcels of Land to it for the Maintenance of a Chantry-Prieſt to celebrate Divine Service thereat for his own Soul, his Wife's and Childrens, and after augmented it with the Tithes of his Mill, and an Annuity of 4*s. per. Ann.* reſerving to himſelf the Power to preſent, as oft at it ſhould become void. He was ſucceeded by his Son *Henry*, who was a Knight, but died before 44 *Hen.* III. His Son and Succeſſor *James* was the firſt that took upon him the Name of *Shirley*, by which Name he had Free Warren granted him in his Manor of *Shirley* and here. He was a Knight, and had Iſſue *Ralph* his Son and Heir, who in 7 *Edw.* I. held this Manor of *Edmund* Earl of *Lancaſter*, that King's Brother, by the Service of two Knights Fees, having at that Time three Carucates of Land in Demeſne, twelve Tenants holding by divers Services and ſundry Freeholds. He, beſides ſundry other Offices which he underwent, ſerved in two Parliaments as Knight of the Shire, as did his Son *Ralph* in one.

To this *Ralph* ſucceeded Sir *Thomas Shirley*, Knt. who dying before 36 *Edw.* III. left *Hugh* his Son and Heir by *Iſabel* his Wife, Daughter of the Lord *Baſſet* of *Drayton*. He was a Knight, Juſtice of the Peace, and Maſter of the King's Hawks. He was ſlain in the Battle of *Shrewsbury* fighting for the King, and left *Ralph* his Son and Heir, then but 12 Years

Years old. He afterwards accompanied King *Henry* V. in his Wars in *France*, and was at the Battle of *Agincourt*, after which he was knighted. To him ſucceeded *Ralph* his Son, who recovered much of the Lord *Baſſet*'s Eſtate which had been ſettled on his Father, but was in Controverſy ſome Time. His Heir was *Ralph*, who died 6 *Edw.* IV. leaving *John* his Son and Heir, whoſe Heir was *Ralph*. He having given great Proofs of his Valour at the Battle of *Stoke*, 2 *Hen.* VII. was made a Knight Banneret, and after ſerved that King in his Wars ſome Years. He died 8 *Hen.* VIII. and appointed a thouſand Maſſes to be ſaid for his Soul on the Day of his Burial. His Son and Heir *John* died before him, but left a Son *George*, who was Heir to his Eſtate after him. He was created a Baronet *May* 22. 1 *Jac.* I. which was the Day of the firſt Erection of that Dignity, and had a Court-Leet granted him in this Manor. He left Iſſue Sir *Henry Shirley*, Bart. who married *Dorothy*, Siſter, and one of the Co-heirs of *Robert Devereux*, Earl of *Eſſex*, whoſe Son Sir *Robert Shirley* inherited, beſides his Father's Eſtate, great Part of the Earl of *Eſſex*'s through his Mother's Right.

The Church given to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, by *Henry* the Son of *Saſwalo*, in the Conqueror's Time, was upon a Vacancy of the Priory once preſented to by King *John*; but afterwards by the Convent, till the Diſſolution. In the latter End of that King's Reign, it was appropriated to thoſe Canons by *Silveſter*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*, with a Reſervation of a Competency for a Vicar, which was to be not leſs than 5 *l. per Ann.* which was confirmed by Pope *Gregory* IX. in 1228. 12 *Hen.* III. In the 26 *Hen.* VIII. the Vicar's Portion was valued at 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d. per Ann.* In the South Iſle of the Church is an old Monument, with the Pourtraitures of a Man and his Wife without Inſcription, and in the Body of it ſeveral Tombs for the Family of *Underhills*, *viz.* Of *Edward Underhill*, Gent. and *Margaret* his Wife, who died in 1546, *Thomas Underhill*, Eſq; and *Elizabeth* his Wife, who lived 65 Years together, had 13 Sons and 7 Daughters, and died in 1603. *William Underhill*, a Gentleman of the *Inner Temple*; *Jane*, the Daughter of *Thomas Underhill*, who died in 1566, and *Anthony Underhill*, Son of the ſaid *Thomas*, who died in 1587. In the South Iſle is alſo erected a beautiful Monument of black Marble, with the Statue of a Lady excellently cut, which is for Dame *Frances Freckelton*, Wife of Sir *Ferdinando Freckelton*, Knt. who died *Sept.* 13, 1633. Adjoining to this Village, at ſome Diſtance North-ward is

Eatendon Superior, a Village containing 3 Hides, in the Conqueror's Time poſſeſſed, one of them by *Turchil de Warwick*, but held of him by *Ermenfridus*, having been the Freehold of one *Almarus* in the Confeſſor's Time; another by *Hugh de Grentemaiſnill*, but held of him by one *Baldwine*, and the third by the King, held by one *Ordric*, but then reckoned among the Lands of *Richard Foreſtarius*. We have no Account how *Turchil*'s Part deſcended, unleſs the Family of *Etingdon*, who had the 7th Part of a Knight's Fee here, may be ſuppoſed to inherit it, which is not improbable. *Hugh Grantemaiſnill*'s Part was divided among the ſeveral Owners, *viz.* *Henry de Brandeſton*, who had two Tenants in this Village, holding ſeveral Proportions of Land, and *Jordanus de Pilardintone*, who had four Yard-Lands here, who held them of *John de Warwick*, as he did of *William de Boteler*, who held them of *Robert Blanchmains*, Earl of *Leiceſter*, who married the Daughter and Heir of *Hugh de Grantemaiſnill*. To *Richard Foreſtarius* ſucceeded *William Croc*, who enfeoffed *Fravicus de Biſhopſden* with his Part, to hold of him by the Service of keeping a certain Dog. This Hide was poſſeſſed in 33 *Hen.* III. by *Bardulfus de Ceſterton*, who had it in Marriage with a Daughter of *William de Biſhopſden*, a Deſcendant from *Fravicus* aforeſaid.

The Church dedicated to our Lady was a Chapel to *Nether Eatingdon*, and in it *William de Itchington* founded a Chantry, 4 *Edw.* I. and gave unto it one Meſſuage, one Toft, one Yard-Land and an Half, two Acres of Meadow, and four Marks yearly Rent for the Maintenance of a Prieſt to ſing Maſs daily there, for the Health of his own, and his Anceſtors Souls, and all the Faithful deceaſed; and becauſe it was ordained by the Canons of *Kenilworth*, not only at the Inſtance of the ſaid *William de Itchington* the Founder, but of *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter*, the Souls of the Earl, his Father and Mother were to be pray'd for, and the Earl and his Heirs had the Preſentation to the Chantry, as oft as it was vacant: Yet upon Condition that the Chantry-Prieſt ſhould not receive any Offerings or Tithes from the Pariſhioners, nor adminiſter Sacraments in Prejudice of the Mother-church of *Nether Eatingdon*, which to perform, he ſhould at his Entrance make Oath to the Convents. To this Chantry *Henry de Brandeſton* gave 8 *s.* yearly Rent out of two Meſſuages and two Yard-Lands lying in this Place, ſo that the Revenue of it 37 *Hen.* VIII. was 7 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d. per Ann.*

Farnborough, or as it is called in Domeſday-book *Ferneberge*, which implies a Ferny Hill, is in that Survey reckoned among the Biſhop of *Cheſter*'s Lands, and ſaid to contain three Hides. One *Story* held it before the *Norman* Invaſion; but after it *Osborn Fitz-Richard*, whoſe Grand-child *Hugh* aſſumed the Sirname of *Say*, and from him deſcended *Margery de Say*, who being Heir of *Riccard*'s *Caſtle* in *Hereford*ſhire, and other great Poſſeſſions, brought them into the Line of *Mortimer*. In this Pariſh, at that Time, *Herbert de Muchegros* held a fourth Part of a Knight's Fee, and *Robert de Mongumery* an eighth Part of *Riccard*'s *Caſtle*, and *Thomas* and *Nicholas Say* one Knight's Fee, and a fourth Part. In 7 *Edw.* I. *Jordan de Say* was certified to be Lord of this Town, but to hold it of *Robert de Mortimer*, who married *Margery de Say*. He is ſaid then to have had here two Carucates of Land in Demeſne, and five Free-holders. To him ſucceeded *Jordan* his Son, who firſt ſold the Advowſon of the Church, and not long after the whole Manor, to *John de Rale* of this Place, and his Heirs.

This *John de Rale* was then liſted among the Eſquires of this County, and ſo afterwards knighted. He reſided here, and ſeems originally to have been deſcended of the *Raleighs* of *Devonſhire*. From his Son *John* deſcended *Thomas*, to whom *John* and *Thomas de Say* releaſed all their Right here. This *Thomas* bore many publick Offices in this County, as Sheriff, Conſervator of the Peace, *&c.* He died 21 *Rich.* II. and left Iſſue *Thomas* his Son and Heir, who marrying *Joan* the Daughter and Heir of *William* Lord *Aſtley*, reſided moſtly with her at *Aſtley*, till his Death, which happened 6 *Hen.* IV. By his Will among other Legacies, he gave to the Bailiff of this Place 13 *s.* 4 *d.* and to the Church 40 *s.* He left Iſſue *William* his Son and Heir, then but a Year old; and a Daughter *Joan*, who after her Brother's Death, not being of Age, became his Sole Heir, and married to *Edward Bromflete*, made in her Right Lord of this Manor; but after her Deceaſe the *Raleighs* enjoyed it, and in their Family it continued to the Year 1640, if it doth not now. The famouſeſt of this Line was Sir *Edward Raleigh*, who was much employed in publick Affairs, as Sheriff, Juſtice of the Peace, and Gaol-delivery, *&c.* He was buried in the Chapel of our Lady, in this Church, and erected a Chantry in it for a Chantry Prieſt, D. D. who ſhould preach the Word of God, and pray for his own, Wife's, all his Anceſtors, Succeſſors, and Chriſtians Souls. He left Iſſue Sir *Edward Raleigh*, his Son and Heir, who was Father of *George*, *&c.*

The Church here dedicated to St. *Botolph*, was in the Gift of *Nicholas de Ferneberge*, in *Richard* I.'s Time, and from him *Jordan de Say* deſcending had the

the Advowſon in him, 'till he ſold it to *John de Rale*, and his Heirs, as is ſaid above. How it paſſed from him or his Poſterity we find not, but obſerve, That Sir *William Shareſhull* granted it to the Canons of *Lilſhull* and their Succeſſors, who obtained the Appropriation of it from *Roger de Northburgh*, Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, who alſo ſet out the Vicarage, which was valued 26 *Hen.* VIII. at 5 *l.* 12 *s.* Sir *Thomas Say*, Knt. gave to the Parſon of this Church the Homage and Service of one Meſſuage and one Yard-Land held by *William de Williamſcote* in this Town.

Ex-ote, a Member of *Ilmindon*, and poſſeſſed therewith by *Peter de Montfort*, in 7 *Edw.* I. who held it by the ſame Tenure. He had here nine Tenants, who held eight Yard-Lands of him by certain Rents, and ſeveral baſe Services, doing Suit twice a Year at his Court-Leet, held for the Honour of *Leiceſter*. In his Family it continued many Succeſſions; for Sir *William Montfort* of *Colſhill*, Knt. poſſeſſed it in 10 *Hen.* VI. but ſince it hath been entirely depopulated.

Fulridy an Hamlet of *Nether-Eatendon*, in which *Ermenfridus*, who held of *Turchil de Warwick* one Hide of Land in *Over-Eatendon*, held of him another in this Place, as appears by the general Survey, in which it is written, *Fulrei*. But the Anceſtors of *Shirley* were anciently enfeoffed of it, for in 36 *Hen.* III. it was certified, that one *Robert de Fulri* held Half a Knight's Fee, and a ſixth Part here of *Sewall de Etindon*, and in 7 *Edw.* I. *John Weſton* held it of *Ralph de Shirley* by the Service of Half a Knight's Fee, when it was certified to contain Half a Carucate of Land in Demeſne, two Tenants holding certain Lands by ſervile Tenure, and ſome Free-holders. After this, in 20 *Edw.* III. *John Dimock* and *John Bardolfe* anſwered for Half a Knight's Fee here, held of the Earl of *Lancaſter* and Lord *Stafford*; but notwithſtanding this, it was never reputed a diſtinct Manor, but included in that of *Nether-Eatendon*, to which the Inhabitants did their Suits. King *James* I. *Reg.* 16. granted the Court-Leet there to Sir *George Shirley*, Bart.

Halford, truly written *Old Ford*, ſo called from the *Ford* over the *Stoure*. *Henry de Newburgh*, or *Roger* his Son, were the firſt Owners of it that we meet with, and by one of them it was granted to *William Giffard* in King *Henry* I.'s Time, who held two Knights Fees of *William* Earl of *Warwick*, *de Veteri Feoffmento*, in 12 *Hen.* II. This *William Giffard* made a Grant of one of theſe Hides to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, and *Robert de Halford* held Half of one of the Earl of *Warwick*, in 20 *Hen.* III. We ſuppoſe him a Deſcendant from *William Giffard*, for *Andrew Giffard* held the other Half. In 7 *Edw.* I. *Margery de Cantilupe* held a Water-Mill here of the Earl of *Warwick*, by the Service of one Knight's Fee, having alſo two Servants and certain Free holders here. *John de Briggewrithe* alſo held at that Time three Acres of Land by the Service of giving on every *Chriſtmas Day* to 36 poor People, a Loaf of Bread, and Herring, and a Flagon of Beer; and Sir *Robert Burdet* held one Knight's Fee of *Alan de Zouche*. As for the Lands here which belonged to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, they were after the Diſſolution ſold by King *Henry* VIII. to *John Pope* and his Heirs, who ſold them the ſame Year to *Robert de Halford*.

The Church here hath all along belonged to the Biſhop of *Worceſter*, as to the Patronage of it; but out of the Tithes the Canons of *Kenilworth* had a Portion of 5 Marks. The Glebe belonging to this Church conſiſted of 2 Yard-Lands. The whole Revenue of it was valued 26 *Hen.* VIII. at 13 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* In the Church is only one Grave-Stone for Mr. *Henry Kymicberi*, late Rector of this Church, who died *July* 5, 1584.

Herdwick, a Member of *Dercet*, the Poſſeſſion of *Ralph de Sudley*, in King *Hen.* II.'s Time; he gave ſome Part of it, *viz.* four Yard-Lands to the Templers, but the Reſt of it the *Sudleys* held. The Templers Part came to the

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Hoſpitalers in King *Edw.* II.'s Time, and continued in their Poſſeſſion to the general Diſſolution of the Religious Houſes in 30 *Hen.* VIII. when they came to the Crown, and reſted there till 7 *Edw.* VI. when theſe Lands in *Herdwick* were granted to *Edward Aglionby* of *Balſhall*, and *Henry Hugford* of *Solihull*, Gent. and their Heirs, who paſſed them the ſame Year to Mr. *Wotton*. There was antiently a Chapel here, dedicated to St. *Leonard*, but the Village being depopulated, it is become ſo ruinous that it is not uſed.

Herdwick-Priors was one of the 24 Towns, given by Earl *Leofrike*, to the Monks of *Coventry*, in King *Edward* the Confeſſor's Time, when he founded that Monaſtery. In the Conqueror's Survey it is certified to contain fifteen Hides, and is called in that Record, *Herdwiche*. It continued in the Monks Hands till the Diſſolution; and in that Time there is nothing remarkable ſaid of it more, than that the Monks had Free Warren granted to them in all their Demeſne Lands here in 41 *Hen.* III. which were five Carucates, the reſt being held by 29 Tenants who occupied 17 Yard-Lands, for which they paid certain Rents, and performed divers ſervile Works, and beſides had a Court-Leet.

After the Diſſolution of the Monaſtery, it was granted by King *Hen.* VIII. *Reg.* 34. to Sir *Edmund Knightley*, and Heirs Male, which he dying without, it deſcended to *Valentine* his Brother, then a Knight. He died ſeiſed of it 8 *Eliz.* and left it to his Son and Heir *Richard*, who ſold it in the ſame Reign to one *Ralph Blount*, an antient Servant of Sir *Valentine*'s. He had Iſſue *Richard*, who incloſed all that belonged to the Manor, and then ſold it to Sir *William Samuel*, of *Upton* in *Northamptonſhire*, Knt. who gave it to *Arthur* his younger Son, who ſold it to *William* Lord *Spencer*, whoſe younger Son *Robert* was in Poſſeſſion of it in 1640.

The Church belonging to the Monks of *Coventry* was in their Patronage, as Lords of the Manor, and by the Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield* was appropriated to them in 1260, 44 *Hen.* III. being at that Time endowed with two Carucates of Land, and a Vicarage appointed out of it, which in 26 *Hen.* VIII. was valued at 23 *l.* and 16 *s.* over and above 26 *s.* and 8 *d.* yearly paid out of it to the Monks of *Coventry*, and 4 *s.* for Synodalls.

Hethcote, a Manor adjoining to *Mitonfield* on the South Part, given by *Walter Power* to the Collegiate Church of *Warwick*, 2 *Hen.* IV. to the Intent that the Dean and Canons of the ſaid Church ſhould annually ſolemnize the Obits of himſelf, and *Margaret* his late Wife. After the Diſſolution of the ſaid Church it was granted, by the Name of the *Leaſow* of *Hethcote*, to *George Treſham*, Gent. and *Edward Twyniſio*, and their Heirs, in 37 *Hen.* VIII. and from the ſaid *George* it was conveyed to *William Mercote*, who 6 *Edw.* VI. died ſeiſed of it, leaving *William* his Grandſon, then nine Years old, his next Heir.

Hovington, another of the Towns which Earl *Leofrike* gave to the Monaſtery of *Coventry*, when he founded it in the firſt Year of the Confeſſor's Reign. In the Conqueror's Survey it is called *Hunitone*, and certified to contain five Hides, with four Mills. From the firſt Donation it continued in the Poſſeſſion of that Houſe till the Diſſolution, in which Space all that is ſaid of it is, That 33 *Hen.* III. the Monks demiſed it to *Ralph de Leiceſter*, Canon of *Litchfield*, to hold during Life, with the Advowſon of the Church; and that 41 *Hen.* III. they obtained a Charter of Free Warren in all their Demeſne Lands here; as alſo that the Tenants to it, beſides their annual Rents, ſhould perform divers Services, *viz.* mow his Graſs, and carry in his Hay, plough his Land, ſow and harrow it, reap his Harveſt and carry it in, *&c.* They had alſo ſixteen Cottagers, who performed ſuch like Services, every one of them paying four Hens, one Cock and five Eggs; and ſome Freeholders, of whom *Nicholas Trimnell* was the Chief, who held ſeven Yard-Lands of

of the ſaid Monks, by the Service of the 10th Part of a Knight's Fee. All theſe Parcels of Lands, Rents and Services at the Diſſolution of the Monaſtery were ſold, with the Advowſon, to *Robert Gibbs* of this Place, Gent. for 786 *l.* 7 *s.* 6. 32 *Hen.* VIII. to hold of the Crown *in Capite*, by the 10th Part of a Knight's Fee, and paying the King 4 *l.* 7 *s* 4 *d.* Half-penny yearly. This *Robert* died ſeiſed of it, leaving it to *Robert* his Son, who was Father of Sir *Ralph*, whoſe Son Sir *Henry* enjoyed it in 1640.

The Church is dedicated to *All-Saints*, and being appropriated to the Monks of *Coventry*, by *John Thoresby*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*, ten Marks were reſerved out of it for the Maintenance of the Vicar yearly, beſides other Penſions paid out of it, *viz.* 10 *s.* to the ſaid Biſhop and his Succeſſors, 13 *s.* 4 *d.* to the Prior and Convent of *Worceſter*, which Sums were augmented, *viz.* 26 *s.* to the Biſhop of *Worceſter*, and 20 *s.* to the Monks.

Idlicote, a Village which in the Conqueror's Time was poſſeſſed by *Robert de Stadford*, when it was certified to contain five Hides, having been the Freehold of *Anegrin* and *Ordric* before the *Norman* Invaſion. It was then written *Etelincote*. This *Robert*, or his Son *Nicholas*, paſſed this Manor to *Jeffrey de Clinton*, Chamberlain and Treaſurer to King *Henry* I. who gave it to the Monaſtery of *Kenilworth* at his Foundation of it; whereupon *Nicholas* acquitted the Canons of that Houſe of the Knight's Fee, by which *Jeffrey* held it of him. In 7 *Edw.* I. the ſaid Canons being Lords of this Town had three Carucates of Land in Demeſne here, a Wind-Mill, and ſeveral Tenants who held 15 Yard-Lands and an Half by certain Rents, and the Services of Ploughing, Mowing, making of Hay, &c. a Court-Leet and Court-Baron, with the Privileges of Gallows, Weifs, &c. which they claimed by the Grants of divers Kings, and were allowed them; and 19 *Edw.* I. obtained a Charter of Free Warren in all their Demeſne Lands here.

Upon the Diſſolution of the Abbies this Manor came to the Crown, but was paſſed away from it 33 *Hen.* VIII. together with the Advowſon of the Church, to *Thomas Cawarden*, Eſq; and *Elizabeth*, and the Heirs of the Body of the ſaid *Thomas* lawfully begotten; but *Thomas* leaving no Iſſue it returned to the Crown, and was 4 *Eliz.* granted to *Lodowick Grecill* and others, and ſoon after to ſome one of the Family of *Underhill*; for 12 *Eliz.* *William Underhill* died ſeiſed of it, and left it to *William* his Son and Heir, then under Age. His Grandchild Sir *Hercules Underhill*, Knt. was in Poſſeſſion of it in 1640. and his Poſterity may be ſo ſtill for ought we know.

The Church is dedicated to St. *James*, and being in the Gift of the Canons of *Kenilworth*, they had a Portion out of the Tithes to the Value of 10 *s.* which ceaſed at the Diſſolution of that Houſe. In 26 *Hen.* VIII. the whole Revenue of it was valued at 13 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* *per Ann.*

Ilmington, a large Pariſh containing nine Hides, as appears from the Conqueror's Survey, of which eight with the Church in them were the Eſtate of the Earl of *Mallent*; and the ninth was held by *Robert de Stadford*. In that Record 'tis written *Ilmedone* and *Edelmitone*. The Earl, or ſome of his Poſterity, enfeoffed *Robert de Harecourt* with his Part, but he being one of thoſe *Normans* that ſubjected themſelves to the King of *France*, King *John* ſeiſed his Lands, and gave Part of this Manor to *Owen Fitz-David* in Exchange for his Land at *Eleſmere*. It was written in that Record *Illamedone*, and certified to maintain 4 Ploughs, 500 Sheep, 4 Kine, 3 Horſes, and 24 Hogs. What remained of it in the King's Hands was given to *Simon de Montfort*, Earl of *Leiceſter*, but the Earl forfeiting it for the ſame Crime, *John de Harecourt*, a famous Baron, by the Interceſſion of the Archbiſhop of *Roan*, obtained it as his Right, 1 *Hen.* III. and had that King's Precept to inveſt him with it; but notwithſtanding this Reſtitution, *Simon de Montfort*, his Son,

held the Poſſeſſion, whether by Force or Contract we know not; for though he granted by his Deed to *John* the Son of *Richard Harecourt* all his Right in it, with the Advowſon of the Church, yet he reſerved to himſelf and his Heirs, the Service of one Knight's Fee, and the Inheritance of the Court Leet, with all the other Royalties; all which by another Grant he paſſed to Sir *Peter de Montfort*, together with the Manor-houſe, Warren, and Homages thereunto belonging; yet it ſeems, as if the Family of *Harecourt* had ſome Title to it, becauſe *Peter de Montfort*, Son of the aforeſaid *Peter*, procured a full Grant of it to himſelf and Heirs; and had it confirmed by the King 56 *Hen.* III.

But this notwithſtanding in 7 *Edw.* I. it was found, that this laſt *Peter* held this Manor of the Earl of *Leiceſter*, by the Service of one Knight's Fee, having at that Time four Carucates of Land in Demeſne, Free Warren, Court-Leet, Gallows, and other Privileges, with thirty-nine Tenants, holding twenty-ſix Yard-Lands, by the Payment of ſeveral Rents, and performing diverſe Services, eight Cottagers, and four Freeholders. From him deſcended ſucceſſively Sir *John de Montfort*, Knt. Sir *Baldwin*, who hardly kept Poſſeſſion of this Manor, but Sir *Edmund*, his Brother by Father's Side, ſought to ſue him out of it. The laſt of theſe *Montforts*, that poſſeſſed this Manor, was Sir *Simon*, Son and Heir of Sir *Baldwin*; he being attainted 11 *Hen.* VII. for aſſiſting *Perkin Warbeck* with Money, the Inheritance of this Eſtate eſcheated to the Crown (*inter alia*) and was by that King given to Sir *Reginald Bray*, Knt. (a great Favourite) who dying without Iſſue, *Margery* his Niece, Wife to Sir *William Sands*, Knt. became his next Heir. He was afterwards Lord *Sands*; and doing his Homage, had the Livery of this his Wife's Eſtate given in 31 *Hen.* VIII. *Thomas* Lord *Sands*, their Son and Heir, inherited it after his Parents Deceaſe; but at length, paſt it over to *Thomas Andrews*, Eſq; and his Heirs.

The Church here is dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin, and was valued in 1291. (19 *Edw.* I.) at thirty Marks; out of which a Portion of one Mark was iſſuing yearly to the Monaſtery of *Eveſham*; but in 26 *Hen.* VIII. it was valued at 30 *l.* ſo much was the Price of Things improved.

Kingſton, or *Little Cheſterton*, a depopulated Village, reduced now to one Houſe; but in the Conqueror's Days, a Lordſhip of *Turchil de Warwick*'s, who gave it then to the Monks of *Abingdon*, *Simon* his Son conſenting to it, and the King himſelf confirming it. In the general Survey, 'tis ſaid to contain one Hide held by one *Alwol* at that Time, which was given as before to the Monks of *Abingdon*, the Extent of it, then being nine Carucates of Land; but they did not enjoy it long, if at all, quietly; for *Henry de Newburgh*, after he had by the Favour of *William Rufus* obtained *Turchil*'s Lands, in Augmentation of his Earldom, laid Claim to it; ſo that *Reynaldus* the Abbot, was glad to give him a Mark in Gold to ratify their Title. In 4 *Hen.* I. the aforeſaid Monks granted this Manor in Fee to one *Auskitill*, who allowed the Monks all the Tithe of his Corn ariſing out of it: To *Auskitill*, ſucceeded Sir *Robert de Kingſton*, in the Inheritance of this Place, who gave ſome Part of it in Dower with his Daughter *Avicia*, to *William de Arderne* of *Rodburn*; yet in 36 *Hen.* III. one *William Ley* was Owner of it, and held it of the Monks of *Berkſhire*, by the Service of a Knight's Fee. He is thought to be the Son of *Robert Kingſton*, and to take his Name from his Reſidence at *Ley* in *Berks*, as was uſual in thoſe Days. His Son *Thomas Ley* ſucceeded him here, and is certified to hold a whole Carucate of Land, and a Virgate in Demeſne, held by ten Servants, who were under particular Rents, and to perform diverſe ſervile Works. To him ſucceeded *John Ley*, who 6 *Edw.* III. obtained a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demeſne Lands here, and ſix Years after, paſſed away all his Eſtate here to *Thomas Ley*

his Brother; after which we find no more of this Family here.

In 3 *Rich.* II. it was poſſeſſed by *Katharine*, the Widow of Sir *Thomas Beſyles*, Knt. Daughter and Heir (as is ſuppoſed) of *John*, the Son of the afore-mentioned *Thomas*. She had Iſſue by Sir *Thomas*, a Son and Heir Sir *Peter*; but he dying without a Child, *Robert Craunford*, Son of *Margaret*, deſcended of a Siſter of *John*, became his Heir 3 *Hen.* VI. but he kept it not long, though we find not upon what Account he parted with it; for *Rich. Varney*, Eſq; (afterwards knighted) was found Lord of this Manor 10 *Hen.* VI. but it was in Feoffees, becauſe of his Minority, till 25 *Hen.* VI. when they reſigned all their Intereſt and Title to this Manor, to *Richard Verney*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife. It ſeems by the Complaint of Mr. *Rous*, the Depopulation of this Place is very ancient, before the *Verneys* had it, who enjoyed it to the Year 1640. for the above-mentioned Sir *Richard*, the firſt Owner, ſettled it on his Son Sir *Richard*, who gave a conſiderable Part of it to *John Verney* his younger Son, whoſe Poſterity then had it.

Knitecote, a Member of *Daſſet*; and in King *Henry* III.'s Time, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of one *Simon de Knitecote*, whoſe Father *Ralph*, or ſome of his Anceſtors were enfeoffed therewith by one of the *Sudleys*; and by Reaſon of their Reſidence here, aſſumed their Surname from it. Here they had a Chapel. *Simon* had no Heir Male, and ſo the Inheritance of this Manor deſcended to *Julian* his only Daughter and Heir, from whom it paſſed to her Daughter and Heir, *Joan Dycon* of *Derſet*. She paſſed away all her Right in this Manor to *William Sutton*, and *Amicia* his Wife, and his Heirs, 24 *Edw.* III. but they again parted with it to *William de Peyto*, and his Heirs, three Years after; from whom ſoon after it paſſed 3 *Rich.* II. to *Laurence Dive*, of *Harleſtone*, in *Northamptonſhire*; and from him to *Thomas Purefey*, who conveyed it 10 *Hen.* VII. to *William Huſſey*, Eſq; in Exchange for *Fenny Drayton* in *Leiceſterſhire*, called *Huſſey's Manor*. From *Huſſey* it came at length to Sir *Walter Smith*, Knt. whoſe Grandchild Sir *John Smith*, of *Crabbet* in *Suſſex*, enjoyed it in 1640.

Kyte-Herdwicke, a Member of *Tiſoe*, and poſſeſſed therewith by the antient Barons of *Stafford*, which was given by *Robert de Stafford*, Grandchild to the firſt *Robert*, to *William Giffard*, who beſtowed one whole Hide thereof upon the Canons of *Kenilworth*, in King *Henry* II.'s Time, in Recompence for the Wrongs he had done them, and for the Pardon of his Sins; but how long he kept the Reſt, or how he parted with it, we can't diſcover.

In 36 *Hen.* III. it appears, that the Heirs of *Ralph de Mora* held Half a Knight's Fee in this Place of *Robert Stafford*; and in 7 *Edw.* I. *Rich. de Bleys* was certified to be Lord of Part of this Manor, which he held of the ſaid Baron of *Stafford*, by the Service of two Parts of a Knight's Fee; and *John Cantilupe*, Owner of another Part of it, held it of the ſaid Baron, by the Service of a third Part of a Knight's Fee, and a Pound of Cummin. How it came to be called *Kyte-Herdwicke*, we can't tell, but ſo it is written in ancient Records. In 10 *Hen.* VI. *William Verney* of *Wolford*, Eſq; was Lord of this Place, and held it by the third Part of a Knight's Fee; and from him it paſſed to *Richard Dalby*, of *Brook-Hampton*, who died poſſeſſed of it 20 *Edw.* IV. leaving *Robert* his Son and Heir thirty Years of Age.

Lambcote, originally a Member of *Eatendon Inferior*, of which no Mention is made till 34 *Hen.* VIII. when it was paſſed out of the Crown by the Name of a Manor, and lately belonging to the diſſolved Monaſtery of *Kenilworth*, and given by that Prince to *Richard Andrews*, Gent. and *Leonard Chamberlain*, Eſq; and to the Heirs of *Andrews*.

Levenhall, anciently a Manor, but now hath no Habitation upon it, only certain Grounds ſtill retain that Name. *Robert de Morton*, who ſtiled himſelf, *Dominus*

minus de Levenhul, by his Deed, whereupon a Fine was levied 29 *Hen.* III. granted to the Monaſtery of St. *Sepulchres* in *Warwick totam illam terram extra* Warwick *ex parte occidentali quæ appellatur* Levenhul. But it ſeems to have been a Purchaſe; for the Canons of that Houſe gave forty Marks of Silver, in Conſideration of that Grant; and covenanted to pay to the ſaid *Robert*, and his Heirs, 13*s.* 4*d. per Annum*, at the Feaſts of St. *Michael* and *Our Lady*, by equal Portions.

Lighthorne, a Village ſituate at the Head of *Thelesford Brook*, the Lordſhip of which *Ralph* Earl of *Hereford* was the Owner of, in the Confeſſor's Days; but being deprived of it by the Conqueror, as moſt of the *Saxons* were of their Lands, it was beſtowed with other Lands in this County, upon *Will. Buenvaſleth* a *Norman*; and at the Time of the general Survey, was certified to contain five Hides, beſides the Incloſure, and a Grove containing two Furlongs in Length, and twenty Perches in Breadth. From him it came to the Family of *Mundevile*, in King *Henry* I.'s Time, (but how we find not) for in King *Henry* II.'s Days, *Nigel de Mundevile* confirmed to the Canons of St. *Sepulchres* at *Warwick*, a Yard-Land lying in this Lordſhip, which his Father *Ranulph de Mundevile* had bequeathed to them with his Body, to be buried in their Monaſtery. They were enfeoffed of it by *Henry de Newburgh*, Earl of *Warwick*, who had it of *William Buenvaſleth*, and held it of the ſaid Earl, by the Service of one Knight's Fee; and ſo *Richard de Mundevile* was certified to hold it 20 *Hen.* III. They had a Charter of Free Warren granted to them, *Nov.* 19. 37 *Hen.* III.

This *Richard de Mundevile* was the laſt that had any Thing to do here; for in 6 *Edw.* I. he paſſed away all his Intereſt in it to *William Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, reſerving to himſelf and *Maud* his Wife, an Eſtate for Life only; in Conſideration of which the ſaid Earl granted to them his Manor of *Brayles*, to be enjoyed for the ſame Term. While they thus held it, it appears, that there was here a Park, containing four Acres, and five Carucates of Land, held by the Lord in Demeſne; twenty-one Tenants holding ten Yard-Lands, and performing ſervile Works, and ſome Freeholders, holding two Yard-Lands: As alſo that what the Canons of St. *Sepulchres* in *Warwick* had here, was held by Freeholders, paying ſeveral Rents. *Richard* and his Wife died 29 *Edw.* I. and this Lordſhip came to *William de Beauchamp*, who left it in Dower to *Maud* his Lady, after whoſe Death *Guy de Beauchamp* their Son inherited it; and upon his Deceaſe, it was aſſigned to *Alice* his Wife in Dower, as it was 2 *Hen.* IV. to *Margaret*, the Counteſs of Earl *Thomas*; in whoſe Family it remained, till it came to the Crown with the Reſt of their Lands, in the Reign of King *Edward* IV. and there remained, till King *Henry* VIII. firſt leaſed it out for twenty-one Years to *Roger Wigſton*, Eſq; and then ſold it to Sir *Thomas Pope*, Knt. and his Heirs, together with the Advowſon of the Church, to which, after the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries, he added all the Lands, which had formerly belonged to the Priory of St. *Sepulchres* at *Warwick*; and they are, or lately were poſſeſſed by a Deſcendant of that Family, Sir *Thomas Pope*, of *Wroxſton* in *Lancaſhire*, a younger Son of the late Earl of *Doun*.

The Church here is dedicated to St. *Laurence*. In King *Edward* III.'s Days, *John de Blockley*, an Incumbent of this Church, purpoſing to erect a Chantry in it, and endow it with Lands of a good Value, procured a Writ called *Ad quod damnum*, for that End; but we do not find, that he did accompliſh his Deſign. It was valued 19 *Edw.* I. at 26 Marks; but afterwards in 26 *Hen.* VIII. at 15*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In the Chancel Windows, are the Earl of *Warwick*'s Arms, as well of the old Earls, as *Beauchamps*.

Longbridge, an Hamlet belonging to *Warwick*, ſo called from a narrow Foot-Bridge, lying over a ſmall Torrent, that runs

runs by it: It doth not appear that it was ever a distinct Manor by it self, but that the Lands therein did Part belong to the Monastery of *Thelesford*, Part to the Collegiate Church of *Warwick*, Part to the Knights Hospitalers, and Part to the Priory of *Chaucumbe* in *Northamptonshire*; and the Rest to particular Persons. In 4 *Edw.* I. one *John de Honele*, an Inhabitant here, was presented before the Justices itinerant, for withdrawing his Suit from the County and Hundred Courts.

Merston-Boteler, the Lordship and Estate of *Hugh de Grentemaisnill*, in the Conqueror's Time, when it was certified to contain ten Hides of Land, a Church, and two Mills; but not long after *Ralph Boteler* of *Oversley* had a Grant of it; for in King *Stephen*'s Time, he gave the Church to the Monastery of *Alcester*, which he had founded. This Grant was from the said *Hugh*. From the abovementioned *Ralph* descended *William de Boteler*, who in 7 *Edw.* I. held it of the Earl of *Leicester*, by the Service of two Knights Fees, having then one Water-Mill in it, two Carucates of Land in Demesne, thirty Tenants holding one Yard-land and an Half, by certain Rents and Services, and ten Cottagers, who paid their Suit to the Court-Leet, held for the Honour of *Leicester*. *Ralph de Ardern* had seven Yard-Lands here, which he held of *John Mallore*, and he of the said *William le Boteler*; of whose Family Sir *William le Boteler*, Knt. was the last that had to do here; for he leaving *Elizabeth* his Daughter and Heir, she marrying to *Robert de Ferrers*, had by him a Daughter and Heir, *Elizabeth*, by whose Marriage it passed to *Nevill*, and afterwards to *Gascoign*; and was, by Sir *William Gascoign*, sold to *Thomas* Lord *Cromwell* 29 *Hen.* VIII. He was attainted by Parliament the next Year, and thereby his Estate escheating to the Crown, was granted by that King to *Richard Farmour* and *Anne* his Wife, and *John* their Son and *Maud* his Wife, and their Heirs Male, 36 *Hen.* VIII. *John* died without Issue Male; and reverting to the Crown, it was given 7 *Edw.* VI. to *Peter Temple* of *Derset* in this County, and *Thomas Lee* of *Clatercote* in *Oxfordshire*, and their Heirs, to hold *in Capite*, by the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee. *Peter Temple* sold away several Parcels of it to several Persons in Queen *Mary*'s Reign; and among them, *John Woodward* purchased the Manor-house, and a large Portion of the Demesne with it. He died 2 & 3 *Phil.* & *Mar.* I. leaving *Richard* his Heir, who died two Years after, leaving *John* his Heir. But the greatest Proportion besides, (*viz.* one Messuage, one Garden, one Orchard, three hundred Acres of Land, ten of Meadow, eight Acres of Pasture, and fifty Acres of Heath) was sold to *Thomas* and *Edward Savage* by the said *Peter* and *Thomas*; *Edward* died seised of it, leaving it to the Survivor *Thomas*, who departed this Life 5 *Eliz.* and left it to *John* his Son.

The Church here was given to the Monastery of *Alcester*, by *Ralph le Boteler*, Founder thereof, in King *Stephen*'s Time; and being appropriated to the Monks there, a Vicarage was appointed; which in 19 *Edw.* I. was rated at twelve Marks. At that Time, the Priory of *Ware* had a Portion of Tithes belonging to it in this Place, valued at one Mark. In 26 *Hen.* VIII. the Rectory was valued at 17 *l.* and the Vicarage at 8 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d. per Annum.* The Patronage of the Vicarage went along with the Manor, and was presented to by *Thomas* and *Richard Woodward*, and *Frances* the Widow of the latter.

Merston-Priors is a Lordship in the Parish of *Herdwick-Priors*, and was given with it to the Monks of *Coventry*, by Earl *Leofrick*, in *Edward* the Confessor's Days. It was always involved in *Herdwick*, and therefore is not mentioned in the general Survey. In 41 *Hen.* III. the Monks had a Charter of Free Warren granted them in all their Demesne Lands here; and in 7 *Edw.* I. had twenty-eight Tenants, which held twenty-three Yard-Lands in this Place, paying several Rents, and performing diverse Services,

viz. ploughing, reaping, mowing, *&c.* and uſed to do Suit to the Priors Court twice a Year. After the Diſſolution of the Monaſtery, it was granted out of the Crown with *Herdwick*, *&c.* to Sir *Edmund Knightley*, Knt. and hath ever ſince paſſed therewith, being now poſſeſſed by the Lord *Spenſer*.

The Chapel, as a Member alſo of *Herdwick*, was appropriated to the Monks of *Coventry*; and going along with the Manor, is in the Gift of the Lord *Spenſer*.

Miton, once a Village, but now nothing but a Grove of Elms. In the Conqueror's Time, the Earl of *Mallent* had the greateſt Part of it, *viz.* two Hides, and the Third belonging to St. *Mary*'s Church at *Warwick*. The Earl's Part had two Mills on it, and was held before the Conqueſt, by one *Algarus Comes*, and *Edwine* his Son. In the Conqueror's Survey it is written *Multon* and *Moltone*. After the Earl of *Mallent*'s Death, it came to *Henry de Newburgh*, the firſt Earl of *Warwick* of that Line, his Brother, and from him deſcended to his Poſterity. In their Time there was a Chapel, where the Canons of St. *Mary* officiated, which ſhews, that it ſtood upon their Part; but it was alſo well endowed. For *Roger* Earl of *Warwick*, Son of *Henry*, did in King *Stephen*'s Reign give to it ten Acres of his Demeſne here, and five Acres of Arable, with an Houſe, and Half an Acre of Meadow; and did beſides confirm the Gift of eight Acres, which *William Fitz-Godard* had bequeathed to it: Both have long been depopulated, ſo that 'tis now no more than a Part of *Warwick*.

Mollington is but Part in this County, *viz.* five Hides, as it was certified in the Conqueror's Survey; the Reſt is in *Oxfordſhire*. It was then poſſeſſed by *Osborn Fitz Richard*; but before the *Norman* Settlement belonged to the Mother of *Lewinus de Newebam*. From the Poſterity of *Osborn* Half of it deſcended to one *Juliana de S. Remigio*, who beſtowed it upon the Canons of *Kenilworth*, in King *Henry* II.'s Time, who held it to the Diſſolution of their Monaſtery; when going to the Crown, it was ſold to *Fouk Woodhull*, Gent. 37 *Hen.* VIII. to hold of it *in Capite*, by the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee, and 10*s.* yearly Rent. His Deſcendants were ſeiſed of it 30 *Eliz.* The other Half came to *Thomas Arden* of *Rotley*, from the ſaid *Osbornus*, to hold of him by Half a Knight's Fee, as he did of *Riccards Caſtle*. From him it paſſed thro' many Hands to *Edmund Waldeyve*, in 18 *Rich.* II. in Right of *Margaret* his Wife, as of her Inheritance, and from them to their Son *Thomas*; but more of it we find not till 32 *Eliz.* when *Henry Keble* was the Owner of it, and ſettled it upon his Grandchild *George Keble*, and the Heirs Male of his Body, with Remainder to Sir *William Blount*, Lord *Montjoy*, and the Lady *Alice* his Wife, who had Iſſue *William* their Son and Heir, who 'tis probable inherited it, and *Keble*'s other Eſtates given his Father with it.

Morton-Merbull, or as it is vulgarly called *Morton-Morrell*, from the two Parts into which it is divided, *viz.* *Morton*, where the Church ſtands, and *Merebull*, a Quarter of a Mile diſtant from it. In the Conqueror's Time it had not this Diſtinction, but was all called by the Name of *Morton*, and was then poſſeſſed by the Earl of *Mallent*, (containing five Hides, which had been one *Dorman*'s, a *Saxon*). He left one Moiety of it to *Henry de Newburgh*, Earl of *Warwick*, his Brother; and the other to his own Poſterity, Earls of *Leiceſter*. *Agatha Traſbut* in 20 *Hen.* II. held one Knight's Fee of the Earl of *Warwick*, in this Place; but the Earl of *Warwick*'s Half was firſt granted to *John Fitz-Alan* of *Wolfrinton*, who held it of *William Mauduit*, Earl of *Warwick*, in 52 *Hen.* III. He enfeoffed *Thomas Trimnell* with it, who was in Poſſeſſion of it 4 *Edw.* I. and ſoon after, in Right of *Avicia* his Wife (we ſuppoſe his Daughter) *Euſtace Hacche*; but he held it of *John Fitz-Alan*, by the Service of Half a Knight's Fee, paying a

Pair

Pair of Gilt Spurs yearly, as the Record of 7 *Edw.* I. ſheweth, wherein 'tis ſaid, That the ſaid *Euſtace* held in *Morton* two Carucates of Land, and was Patron of Half the Church, had four Tenants performing baſe Services for certain Yard-Lands, five Cottagers, ſix Freeholders, and a Court-Leet; and in *Merebull* had ſix Tenants, holding ſix Yard-Lands under the like Services.

The Earl of *Leiceſter*'s Half was by one of thoſe Earls given to the Anceſtors of *William Biſhopſden*, and by him to *Henry Harecourt*, or one of his Anceſtors, to hold by the Service of the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee, and a Penny. The Extent of it in 7 *Edw.* I. was two Carucates of Land in the Demeſne, and other Lands in the Hands of nine Freeholders, and eight Tenants, who held their Part in Servitude. The Knight's Templers at the ſame Time held certain Lands here, given them by *Roger de Newburgh*. *Henry Harecourt* was ſlain here, and left only one Daughter, *Margaret*, who firſt married to *John Pipe*, by whom ſhe had a Son; and after his Deceaſe, to *John de Saunderſtede*, who 24 *Edw.* III. obtained a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demeſne Lands here, for himſelf, Wife, and their Succeſſors. He alſo joined with her in levying a Fine, wherein it was ſettled for Want of Iſſue of their Body, upon *Henry Pipe* her Grandchild, and *Ingrith* his Wife, and their Iſſue, Remainder to her right Heirs.

In 7 *Edw.* I. *Euſtace Hacche* was a menial Servant of that King, and obtained of him *Reg.* 10. a Charter of Free Warren, in all his Demeſne Lands here. He was a Perſon employed in War and Peace by that Prince; for he was a Juſtice for the Goal-delivery at *Warwick*, and ſeveral Times in the Wars in *Scotland*; and particularly at the Battle of *Fawkirk*. He died 34 *Edw.* I. leaving *Jullan*, the Wife of *John Hanſard*, his Heir; but it ſeems, that he did not inherit it, becauſe *Avicia* his Wife levying a Fine, ſettled it on *Nicholas Trimnell* and *Margery* his Wife; after her Deceaſe, *Nicholas* was a Knight, as was his Son *John*, who ſucceeded him. This Manor was then called *Morton D'auberry*; and being come to *John Trimnell*, was ſold to *Thomas Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, with the Advowſon of the Church, in whoſe Family they remained, till the great Poſſeſſions of that Earldom came to the Crown in King *Henry* VII.'s Reign. King *Edward* VI. granted this Manor to *John Dudley*, then Earl of *Warwick*, and afterward Earl of *Northumberland*, who paſſed it 6 *Edw.* VI. to *John Coleburne*, Gent. who died ſeiſed of it, and left it to his Son and Heir *John*, whoſe Heir and Succeſſor Sir *Edmund* ſold it to *Richard Murden*, who leaving only one Daughter and Heir *Mary*, then wedded to Sir *Stephen Harvey*, Knight of the *Bath*, had two Sons who died unmarried, and five Daughters; but to which of them it fell, we know not.

The Church of this Place is dedicated to the Holy Croſs; and was 19 *Edw.* I. divided between two Rectors, according to the two Parts of the Town. *Euſtace de Hacche*, who had the Earl of *Warwick*'s Part, preſented to it from 1280 to 1300. This Moiety was intended to have been appropriated to the Nuns of *Pinley* in this County, and a Licence was obtained of the King for that Purpoſe; but it doth not appear, that it took Effect, and ſo the Patronage continued in the Lords of it; and *Nicholas Trimnell*, and *John* his Son, preſented to it in 1314 and 1322. As to the Earl of *Leiceſter*'s Part, which was given as is above ſaid to *William de Biſhopſden*, his Son Sir *John de Biſhopſden*, Knt. 6 *Edw.* III. gave the Advowſon of his Moiety to the Hoſpital of St. *John Baptiſt* at *Warwick*; and it was appropriated thereto, *Anno* 1359. 33 *Edw.* III. a Portion of 2 *s. per Annum*, being reſerved out of it to the Biſhop and his Succeſſors; but the Preſentation in their Turn was made by *Gilbert Kirkby*, Clerk, and *Ralph* (we ſuppoſe his Brother or Brother's Son), for what Reaſon we know not. In the Chancel of this Church

Church are theſe monumental Inſcriptions for *Elizabeth*, an Infant Daughter of *Stephen Harvey*, Eſq; by *Mary*, Daughter of *Richard Murden*, Eſq; who died *July* 3. 1623. *Richard Murden*, Eſq; who died when he was Sheriff of *Warwick*, *Octob.* 3, 1635. and *Mary* his Wife, whoſe Daughter *Mary* married Mr. *Harvey* above-mentioned; afterward made Knight of the *Bath*.

Naſpes, an Hamlet in *Biſhop's Tachebrook*, which at this Time hath not above four Houſes in it; but was anciently more populous. In 7 *Rich.* I. one *Richard des Aſpes* paid one Mark to the King for the Seiſin of his Lands here; and in 9 *Edw.* II. it was certified to be an Hamlet belonging to *Tachebrooke Epiſcopi* above ſpecified.

Northend, a Member of *Daſſet*, ſo called from its Northern Situation in that Pariſh; we obſerve nothing memorable in it but a Chapel, which it had anciently.

Newbold-Pacy, ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from the other Villages, called *Newbold* in this County, from the *Pacys*, ancient Lords of it. It was one of thoſe Towns, which the Conqueror gave to *Haſculf Maſard*, one of his warlike Followers, of whom at the Time of the general Survey, *Humfredus de Haſtang* held it, when it was certified to contain five Hides. One of the *Haſtangs* (but which we know not) enfeoffed the *Pacys* with it; for in 7 *Edw.* I. *William de Pacy* or *Paſci*, is certified to hold this Manor of *Robert de Haſtang*, by the Service of one Knight's Fee, having then but one Acre of Land in Demeſne, fourteen Tenants occupying eight Yard-Lands under ſervile Works, five Cottagers, and three Freeholders, holding diverſe Parcels of Land. At the ſame Time, the Knights Templers had eight Yard-Lands in this Lordſhip, *viz.* four in Demeſne, and four in Villenage; which upon the Diſſolution of the Hoſpitalers 7 *Edw.* VI. was given to *Thomas Lucy*, Eſq; and his Heirs. Of the *Lacys* we find nothing more of Note after this; though there was a Succeſſion of them for a Time longer.

The Church here was given to the Canons of *Noſtell* in *Yorkſhire*, by *Atropus Haſtang*, in King *Henry*'s I.'s Time; but it ſeems to have been claimed by the Family of *Pacys*, as Lords of the Manor, becauſe the Canons impleaded *William Pacy*, about the Advowſon in 28 *Edw.* I. but he being in the King's Buſineſs, the Juſtices of the Common Pleas were forbidden by a Mandate from the King to proceed in the Cauſe. And what was after done in it, we don't diſcover; but obſerve, that not long after it was ſettled on the Provoſt and Scholars of *Queen's College* in *Oxford*, who obtained an Appropriation thereof from the Pope, which was made to them by *John Thoreſby*, then Biſhop of *Worceſter*, who having reſerved to himſelf and his Succeſſors, a Penſion of 20 *s. per Ann.* to be paid yearly at *Chriſtmas*, ordained and endowed a Vicarage, *Anno* 1349. but we find not the Value of it.

Oxhill, or as it is written in the Conqueror's Survey, *Offeſelve*, was then in the Poſſeſſion of *Hugh de Grentemaiſnill*, and certified to contain ten Hides, and a Mill, having been before the *Norman* Settlement, the Eſtate of one *Toli*. In the Reign of King *Henry* II. *Engelram de Dumart* was Owner of it; and becauſe he died without Iſſue, his Siſters *Emma* and *Eliz.* ſucceeded him in the Inheritance of it. King *John* ſeiſed upon it, (but for what Reaſon is not known) and commanded the Sheriff, *Reg.* 18. to give the Poſſeſſion of it to *Theodoric de Whicheford*, to whom he had granted it by the Name of *Hoſteſhulve*; but in 3 *Hen.* III. *Thomas de Periton*, as Heir to *Engelram de Dummariſh*, obtained the Reſtitution of it; and dying 11 *Hen.* III. left it his Son *Adam*, who had Livery of it the ſame Year. He left only a Daughter and Heir *Margaret*, who by Marriage carried this Manor to Sir *William Keyns*, who left Iſſue *Robert*; who in 7 *Edw.* I. held it of the King *in Capite*, by the Service of one Knight's Fee, having

having one Carucate of Land in Demeſne, five Tenants holding ſeveral Parcels of Land under ſervile Labour, and ſome particular Rents; as alſo diverſe Freeholders. They were an eminent Family, but for Want of Iſſue Male became extinct; and this Manor by the Female Iſſue paſſed to the *Creſſys*, of whom afterward.

At the ſame Time, the Prior of *Ware* had one Yard-Land here, and the Monks of *Bordeſley* two Carucates, and ſix Virgates, and nine Tenants, holding ſundry Proportions, by ſeveral Rents and ſervile Works, with a Court-Leet, by the Grant of King *Henry* III. The Family of *Creſſys* poſſeſſed this Manor ſeveral Deſcents; as after the former *Robert* ſucceeded two more of that Name, *William* and *John*, whoſe Son *John*'s Male Iſſue failing, *Iſabel* the Wife of Sir *Thomas Chaworth*, Knt. was one of his Coheirs; and *Eleanor* the Wife of Sir *Humphrey Stafford*, the other; to which laſt upon the Partition this Manor fell; but he was ſoon diſſeiſed of it by *John Hatheuyke* 2 *Edw.* IV. who ſold it to *William Catesby*, by whoſe Attainder it eſcheated to the Crown 1 *Hen.* VII. and from thence paſſed to Sir *David Owen*, Knt. whoſe Son and Heir *Henry* ſold it to *Simon Walweyn*, Gent. 10 *Eliz.* who died ſeiſed of it. *Reg.* 20. leaving it to *Matthew* his Son, who, by his Laſt Will and Teſtament, entailed it upon the Iſſue Male of his Brother *Francis*; and for Default thereof, upon *Urſula* his Brother's Daughter; who marrying *Matthew Clarke*, left it to his Poſterity: What the Monks of *Bordeſley* had here came to the Crown at the Diſſolution of the Monaſtery, and was given by Queen *Mary* to *Peter Temple*, Eſq; and *Richard Petever*, Gent. and their Heirs; but *Peter* 1 *Eliz.* ſold it to *George Biſhop* and *John* his Son, whoſe Poſterity enjoyed it in 1640.

The Church is dedicated to St. *Laurence*; and in 26 *Hen.* VIII. was valued at 15 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.* *Pillerton Nether*, a large Pariſh containing eleven Hides of Land, one of which in the Conqueror's Reign, *Hugh* Earl of *Cheſter* poſſeſſed with three Virgates, and the other Ten, beſides the Wood one Mile in Length, and as much in Breadth, and a Mill, *Hugh de Grentemaiſnill* was Owner of. It was then written *Pilardetune*; but they had them not long; for King *Henry* I. gave the Whole to *Henry de Newburgh*, or *Roger* his Son, Earls of *Warwick*; for *William* Earl of *Warwick*, Son of *Roger*, 12 *Hen.* II. declared himſelf to hold it by one Knight's Fee *de Veteri Feoffmento*, and that *Robert Fitz-William* was his Tenant of it. He aſſumed the Name of *Pilardinton* from this Place, and was the Founder of the little Monaſtery of *Pinley*. We find ſeveral of his Name in this Place, but none of them Lords of it after him; for in *Richard* I.'s Time, *Gilbert de Waſeville* poſſeſſed it; and having forfeited it to the Crown by committing Felony, that King ſeiſed, and gave it to *Hugh de Hercy*; but *Waleran*, Earl of *Warwick*, claiming it as his Right obtained it, and at the King's Requeſt continued it to *Hugh de Hercy*. He was diſturbed in the Enjoyment by *Hugh de Gornas*; but he kept the Poſſeſſion, and left it to his Poſterity. In 7 *Edw.* I. *John de Hercy*, Great Grandſon of *Hugh*, was found to hold this Manor of the Earl of *Warwick*, by the Service of one Knight's Fee, having then one Carucate of Land in his Demeſne, and ſeven Tenants holding of him by ſeveral Rents, and ſervile Employments. He had no Iſſue, and therefore ſettled this Manor 35 *Edw.* I. after his own and Wife's Deceaſe, upon *Thomas Wandak* and *Alice* his Wife, and the Heirs of *Thomas* his Kinſman. From this Family of *Hercy*, was this Town for Diſtinction-ſake called *Pillerton-Hercy*.

To *Thomas Wandak* ſucceeded *John* his Son and Heir; but he was outed the Poſſeſſion by *William Spine* 29 *Edw.* III. who recovered it by Law; yet his Daughters *Alice*, who was married to *Thomas de Wencote*, and *Katharine*, who wedded *Henry de Etington*, recovered the Poſſeſſion; and upon the Diviſion, *Katharine* with her Husband quitted all

their Interest therein to *Thomas de Wencote* and *Alice* his Wife and their Heirs for ever, upon Condition that they should receive during their Lives, 10 *l.* a Year. But this Settlement lasted not long, for we find that *John de Hastings*, E. of *Pembroke*, died seised of it 49 *Ed.* III. and it was assigned the same Year to *Anne* his Widow in Part of her Dower. *John de Hastings*, their Son, after her Death inherited it, and died possessed of it 13 *Rich.* II. leaving *Reginald Grey* of *Ruthin*, his Cousin and Heir. Whether he ever enjoyed it we know not, for 2 *Hen.* IV. the Heirs of Sir *John Thornbury*, Knt. held a Knight's Fee of the Earl of *Warwick* here, and 10 *Hen.* VI. Sir *Philip Thornbury* was Lord of this Manor; but his Son *Richard* demised it to *Hugh Dalby*, Gent. for certain Years. How it came afterwards into the Family of *Dudley*, we do not observe but 1 *Phil. & Mar.* I. we find that by the Attainder of Sir *Ambrose Dudley*, Knt. it escheated to the Crown, and was by that Queen granted to *William Rice*, Esq; *viz.* one Moiety of it.

The Church of this Town was dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and the Patronage of it was in the Family of *Hercy*, of whom *John de Hercy* presented to it four Turns, from 1287 to 1307, afterward the Right of Presentation was disputed by the Monks of St. *Neots*, and *Thomas de Tydington*, but we do not find that they either of them presented; for the last of them sold his Right to *Guy de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, whose Son *Thomas* gave the Advowson to the Collegiate Church of *Warwick*; and the Canons thereof procured an Appropriation of it for the building of their Steeple, of *Wolstan*, then Bishop of *Worcester*, who at the same Time reserved a Portion of twelve Marks annually for the Vicar's Maintenance, and a Pension to himself and Successors of 6 *s.* 8 *d.* a Year. In 26 *Hen.* VIII. the Vicarage was valued at 8 *l per Ann.* but paid a Pension of 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* to the Monks of *Shene* yearly, as the Rectory did a Pension of 15 *s.* 8 *d.* to the Monks of *Worcester*, and 41 *s.* to the Bishop of *Worcester* by Composition. In this Parish is

Over Pillerton, the Lordship and Estate also of *Hugh de Grentemaisnil*, in the Conqueror's Time, which was given by him to the Monastery of St. *Ebrulf* in *Normandy*, founded by his Uncles *William* and *Robert*, and Brother *Robert*. King *William* confirmed the Gift by the Name of *Parva Pilardenton*: It then contained six Hides and one Virgate of Land, and was held by four Thanes in King *Edward* the Confessor's Days. The Monks of *Ware* (who were a Cell to St. *Ebrulf*) received their Rents, having in their Hands two Carucates of Land in Demesne, 21 Tenants, who held by certain Rents and servile Labours; two Cottagers and four Free-holders. Upon the Valuation of the Priors Aliens Lands in King *Rich.* II.'s Time, this Manor was rated at 7 *l.* 14 *s.* 1 *d.* and being given by Act of Parliament, in the *French* Wars, to King *Henry* V. he, upon his Foundation of the Priory of *Shene* in *Surrey*, bestowed this Manor upon it. In 30 *Hen.* VIII. it came to the Crown by the Dissolution of the Abbies, and was sold five Years after to *Jeffrey Shakerly*, Esq; who had License the same Year to sell it to one Mr. *Holt*. He passed it to one Mr. *Lee*, as he did soon after to *Henry Ward*, Gent. who died seised of it 1 *Eliz.* and left it to *William* his Son and Heir.

Here was a Chapel for the Service of God, and the Priest serving in it had a Stipend out of the Tithes of the Value of 5 *l. per Ann.* as appears from the Valuation 26 *Hen.* VIII.

Radway, a Village situate at the bottom of *Edg-hill*, so called from the red Earth, which shews it self on the Road. In the Conqueror's Time it contained six Hides, of which three belonged to the Monks of *Coventry*, two to Earl *Alberic*, the Progenitor of the *Veres*, Earls of *Oxford*, and *Richard Forestarius*; it was then called *Radwei*, or *Rodeweie*. The Monks Part was made over by them to *Roger de Clinton*, Bishop of *Coventry*, who gave two Hides of it to the Monks of

Radmore in Frank-alms, in King *Stephen*'s Days; and the other Hide to *Jeffrey de Clinton* of *Kenilworth*, who beſtowed it on the ſame Monks for the Health of his own, and Anceſtors Souls. The Earl *Alberic*'s Part was given in Marriage with his Daughter *Julian* to *Hugh Bigott*, Earl of *Norfolk*. It was then accounted Half a Knight's Fee, and being granted out to ſeveral Perſons, was partly given to, or ſold to the Monks of *Stoneley*, and partly to the Canons of *Erdbury*, *viz.* one Hide beſtowed on them by *Ralph Sudeley*, which was rated 7 *Edw.* I. at two Yard-Lands, held by five Tenants, which paid ſeveral Rents, and performed divers ſervile Labours. At which Time the Monks of *Stoneley*'s Lands here were four Carucates of Lands, two of which they held in Demeſne, and the reſt were in the Hands of Tenants, who paid ſeveral Rents, &c. *Richard Foreſtarius*'s Part, which was one, and contained ſeven Yard-Lands and an Half, deſcended lineally to the Family of *Loges*, and by *Hugh de Loges* was alienated to *Alan de Marcote*. The Monks of *Stoneley* had Free Warren here in their Part, and a *Grange* called *Egg-grange*. They alſo purchaſed a Part of *Marcote*'s Lands, which were ſeven Meſſuages, one Toft, and ſeven Yard-Lands and an Half, which *Robert de Walden* of *Warwick* afterwards granted wholly to them. After the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries, *Egg-grange* was ſold to *Richard Andrews*, Gent. and his Heirs, 34 *Hen.* VIII. *Radway-grange* to *Francis Goodere*, and his Heirs, 36 *Hen.* VIII. and in 7 *Edw.* VI. the reſt was ſold to *Thomas* and *Humphrey Cox*, Brethren, and the Heirs of *Thomas*.

The Church dedicated to St. *Peter* was antiently appropriated to the Monaſtery of *Stoneley*, and a Vicarage then appointed, which 26 *Hen.* VIII. was valued at 5*l.* 12*s.* *per Ann.*

Ratley, a Village near *Edg-hill*, which by the Conqueror's Survey is certified to contain five Hides, being then held of *Turchil*, Earl of *Warwick*, by one *Almarus*; but before the Conqueſt it was the Freehold of one *Ordric*. In that Record 'tis called *Rotelei*. From *Turchil* this Lordſhip deſcended to his Poſterity, *Hugh de Arden* his Grand-child enjoying it in King *Henry* II.'s Time. He gave ſome Lands here to the Monks of *Stoneley*, as did alſo *Thomas* his Nephew and Heir, who granted to them three Carucates of Land, which in his Deed is ſaid to be 330 Acres. He or his Son was taken Priſoner in the Battle of *Eveſham*, fighting on the Barons Part, but recovered their Lands here by *Dictum de Kenilworth*; and in 7 *Ed.* I. he was certified to hold of the Earl of *Warwick*, by the Service of a Knight's Fee, two Carucates of Land in Demeſne, two Acres of Incloſure, the Patronage of the Church, and Free Warren, with 18 Servants who held 11 Yard-Lands under ſeveral Rents and Services.

The Monks of *Stoneley* at the ſame Time held four Yard-Lands here in Demeſne, given to them by the abovementioned *Hugh de Arden*; but *Thomas* or his Son for 100*l.* ſold this Manor with the Capital Houſe, Park, and Advowſon of the Church, to *Nicholas de Eaton*, who thereupon did his Homage for it to *William Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, at his Seat in *Beoley* in *Worceſterſhire*. In 18 *Edw.* I. he obtained a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demeſne Lands here, and in the 30th of the ſame King entailed it upon the Iſſue of his Body by *Margery* his Wife, with Remainder to his right Heirs. His Grand-child *Nicholas*, by Deſcent from him, enjoyed it, but leaving only one Daughter *Cicely*, who married Sir *Edward Warren*, ſhe brought it into his Family. His Poſterity enjoyed it but two Succeſſions, for *Laurence Warren* ſold it to *Thomas Tropnell* and others, who parted with it in King *Henry* VIII.'s Reign, to *John Warner*, whoſe Deſcendant *John* was in Poſſeſſion of this Manor in the Year 1640.

The Church dedicated to St. *Peter ad Vincula* was given by *Thomas de Arden*, Lord of the Manor, to the Monks of *Stoneley*, notwithſtanding the Grant he had before made of the Advowſon to

Nicholas de Eaton, as is above obſerved. Theſe Monks gave it to one *Guy Gyllebroke*, a Prieſt, and his Heirs, to whom after *Thomas de Arden* had confirmed it, *Guy* diſpoſed of it immediately to *William de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, ſo that neither the Monks of *Stoneley* or he had ſo much as one Preſentation. *Thomas de Beauchamp*, his Grand-child, preſented once, and ſoon after, *viz.* in 16 *Edw.* III. conferred it on the Canons of *Clatercote* in *Oxfordſhire*, who obtained an Appropriation of it within two Years, from *Roger de Northburgh*, Biſhop of *Coventy* and *Litchfield*, who in 1348 ordained a Vicarage, which in 26 *Hen.* VIII. was valued at *6 l.* 10 *s. per Ann.* In the Church is but one Grave-Stone of Note for *John Warner*, who died in 1520.

Upon the Corner of *Edg-hill*, in this Pariſh, is a great Fortification of a Quadrangular Form, containing about twelve Acres, as may be judged by the Eye; near unto which in the laſt Century was found a Brazen Sword and Battle Ax, of which Weapons Mr. *Cambden* makes Mention in *Cornwall*. It it doubtleſs a *Roman* Work, as we have many of that Nature in this Nation, which if any deſire a fuller Information of, let them read *Polybius*'s 17th Book, *Cæſar de Bello civili*, *Lib.* 3. *n.* 13. *& de bello Gallico*, *Lib.* 7. *& Vegetius*, *Lib.* 4. *Chap.* 28.

Shotſwell, a Village ſituate on the Brow or Ledge of *Edg-hill*. It is not mentioned in Domeſday-book, becauſe it was then involved in *Warmington*, with which it was then, or ſoon after, of the Earl of *Warwick*'s Fee. One of thoſe Earls granted it to the Anceſtor of *John de Dyve*, who paſſed it to one of the Progenitors of *Robert Fitzwith*, who ſold it to *Robert Wandard*; but he held it of *John Fitzwith* by the Service of Half a Knight's Fee, which *John* at the ſame Time, being the Superior Lord, had one Carucate of Land in Demeſne, and two Servants, the Canons of *Clatercote* ſeven Yard-Lands, and the Canons of *Studley* a Carucate and ſix Cottages. This *Robert Wandard* was a Knight 15 *Edw.* I. and the Coroner for this County. He had Iſſue *Thomas*, who ſold this Manor to *William de Bereford*, who in 9 *Edw.* II. was certified to be Lord of it. He died ſeiſed of it 20 *Edw.* II. leaving *Edmund* his Son and Heir, who in 9 *Edw.* III. obtained a Charter of Free Warren for it, and left it to Sir *Baldwin de Bereford* his Son, who paſſed away the Eſtate he had in this Manor to Sir *John Beauchamp* of *Holt*, Knt. He was attainted in Parliament 11 *Rich.* II. and put to Death; but his Son *John* inherited it, and died ſeiſed of it 8 *Hen.* V. leaving *Margaret*, the Wife of *John Pauncefot*, his Daughter and Heir, who afterwards became the Wife of *John Wyſham*.

By one or both of theſe her Husbands, ſhe ſeems to have had two Daughters, who marrying to *John Aſhton* and *John Blount* of *Oxfordſhire*, carried this Lordſhip into their Family; but the greateſt Part came to *Aſhton*, who granted it to *James Botler* Earl of *Ormond*, whoſe Son and Heir *James*, created Earl of *Wiltſhire*, 27 *Hen.* VI. following the Fate of the *Lancaſtrians*, was attainted by the Parliament 1 *Ed.* IV. and put to Death at *Newcaſtle*, leaving no Iſſue. His Eſtate being thereupon confiſcated, was given by King *Edward* to *Richard Harecourt*, Eſq; and *Edith* his Wife, and the Iſſue Male of their Bodies, he having from the Beginning been a ſteady Adherent to the *York* Intereſt; but it doth not appear that they had the whole Manor of this Place; for *Thomas Croſt*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, were by Fine inveſted with a third Part of it to them and their Heirs, 12 *Ed.* IV. *John Croſt* their Son ſucceeded him; but ſome way alienated it, ſo that it became inveſted in *Thomas Pope* and his Heirs, in which it continued in 1640.

The Church dedicated to St. *Laurence*, was veſted in *Robert Wandard* and his Heirs by the Monks of *Preaux* in *Normandy*, paying 10 *s.* annually to the Parſon of *Warmington*, which was in the Patronage of the Abbot of that Houſe, and

and his Succeſſors. It was afterwards granted to the Monaſtery of *Lavenden* in *Buckinghamſhire* in King *Edward* III's. Time, and appropriated to it 2 *Rich.* II. by *Pope Urban* VI.'s Bull; *Simon Sudbury*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* the ſame Year ordaining a Vicarage, which in the 26 *Hen.* VIII. was valued at 5 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d. per Ann.*

Shukburgh inferior, or *Nether Shuckborough*, a Village reputed for 3 Yard-Lands, in which *Richard Foreſtarius* in the Conqueror's Time held Half an Hide. From him (who is there called *Richard Chenew*) it deſcended by *Margery* his Daughter and Heir to *William Crock*, and ſo by *Margery* his Daughter to *Robert de Brok*, who by a fair Charter, in which he calls him *Domini Regis Angliæ Mariſcallus*, gave all his Land here called *Succeberge* to *Roger Helie*, alias *de Bentley*. From him deſcended *John de Bentley*, who 28 *Edw.* I. was certified to hold here one Hide of Land of *Richard de Loges*, lineal Heir to *Robert de Broc.* His Son *William de Bentley*, Lord of *Bentley* in *Staffordſhire* 47 *Edw.* III. granted to *John de Catesby* and his Heirs, all his Lands in this Place, with the Court-Leet. We have no Account of it further till 3 *Eliz.* when *Thomas Shukborough*, Eſq; was found to die ſeiſed of it; and from him it deſcended to Sir *Richard Shukborough* the Owner of it in 1640.

Stokehull, a ſmall Hamlet lying on the North-ſide of *Warwick* heretofore, but now hath no Signs of it, but certain Grounds that are ſo called. In King *Henry* I.'s Time, *Roger*, Earl of *Warwick*, when the Collegiate Church there was founded, granted to it the Tithes of certain Lands lying here, which proves it to be his Eſtate, and ſo he left it to *Henry* his Son, as he did the reſt of his Lands. Again, in 14 *Edw.* I. a Moiety of this Manor was by Fine ſettled upon *John de Lou* and *Amice* his Wife, and her Heirs. This is all our Hiſtories afford us concerning this Hamlet; and no Wonder, ſince it is one of thoſe Villages which *John Rous* in his Catalogue laments the Depopulation of in his Time.

Stourton, ſo called from its Situation on the River *Stour*, was originally a Member of *Whichford*, and as ſuch was granted away by one of the *Mohuns* to *William Cumin*, or ſome of his Anceſtors. He having no Male Iſſue, *Margery* his Daughter and Heir ſucceeded him in his Eſtate here and elſewhere; and marrying *John de Cantilupe*, brought the Inheritance of this Lordſhip into his Family; and in 7 *Edw.* I. he is certified to hold it of *John de Mohun*, or *Moun*, by the Service of two Parts of a Knight's Fee, having two Carucates of Land here in Demeſne, and 18 Tenants holding ſeveral Parcels of Land by certain Rents and Services in Husbandry; but in that Record it is called *Nerton* from its Northern Situation. Theſe *Cantilupes* had their Seat at *Snitfield*, in this County; but having no Heir Male, the Heir General married to Sir *Thomas Weſt*, and made him Lord of it. Queen *Philippa*, the Conſort of K. *Edward* III. would fain have given it to the Monks at *Weſtminſter*, but her Deſire took not Effect; and ſo it was ſold by Sir *T. Weſt* to *John Harwell* 20 *Rich.* II. and *Roger* and *William Harwell* were 10 *Hen.* VI. certified to be Lords of it.

Stretton ſuper Foſſe, ſo called from its Site on the *Roman* Street-way, called the *Foſſe*, in the General Survey is computed at eight Hides, of which ſix with the Church were poſſeſſed by *Giſlebert Fitz-Turold*, and then held by one *Walter*, but were the Inheritance of one *Cheward* and *Brictric* in the Confeſſor's Time, when the laſt poſſeſſed the other two; but in the Conqueror's Days they belonged to *Osborn Fitz-Richard*, and were held by the ſaid *Walter*. The firſt Part of this Manor, poſſeſſed by *Giſlibert*, we have no other Account of but this, *viz.* That *Ralph Todeney* held a Knight's Fee here, 20 *Hen.* III. which 36 *Hen.* III. was in the Poſſeſſion of *Willian de Bretun*; that *Walter Pykerell* had the Advowſon of the Chapel, and preſented to it in 1298; that the Abbot of *Bordeſley*, after

Walter Cumin had given those Monks all he had here, was Lord of the Town; but this not happening till 9 *Edw.* II. *John de Leiceſter*, Clerk, poſſeſſed it, and preſented to the Chapel in 1330, and twice afterwards. From him it came to *Roger Hillary*, who procured a Grant for Free Warren in all the Demeſne Lands of it; but he is ſaid to hold it of the Earl of *Warwick* by the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee. He alſo preſented to the Chapel in 1393, but having no Iſſue, this Lordſhip fell to his Daughter *Elizabeth*, the Wife of *William de Plaunch*; but ſhe dying Childleſs, her Siſter *Joan* married to Sir *John Rochford*, became her Heir, and his Daughter and Co-heir *Joan* carried it by Marriage to Sir *Robert Roos*, Knt. He preſented alſo to the Church in 1426; but dying 20 *Hen.* VI. left it to his Daughters, of whom *Margaret* the eldeſt marrying firſt to *Thomas Pinchbeck*, and then to *John Whittlebury*, brought it into their Poſſeſſion, and they preſented five Turns, *viz.* from 1429 to 1506, but at length *Whittlebury* parted with it to Sir *Richard Clement*, Knt. with *Anne* his Daughter and Heir.

The other Part of this Town poſſeſſed by *Osbert Fitz-Richard*, as is aboveſaid, was by his Grand-child *Osbert Fitz-Hugh*, granted to *Hugh Hubald* and his Heirs, to hold by the Service of a Footman in the Marſhes of *Wales* eight Days yearly. He ſold it to *Walter Cumin* to hold by the ſame Tenure, and his Son *Walter* gave it to the Monks of *Bordeſley*, which *Henry Hubald* having confirmed to them, and they having four Hides in the Town before of *Walter Cumin's* Gift, became compleat Lords of the Town, and enjoyed them till the Diſſolution of their Houſe; when this and their other Lands coming to the Crown, it was paſſed 37 *Hen.* VIII. together with the *Grange* to *Thomas Badger*, *Thomas Fowler*, and *Robert Dyſon*; from whom it came at length to one *William Freeman*, who in 1 *Eliz.* died ſeized thereof, leaving *John* his Coſin and Heir.

The Church was rated 14 *Edw.* III. at three Marks and an Half; but in 26 *Hen.* VIII. when the general Valuation of the Benefices was made, there is no Mention made of it.

Tachebrooke Epiſcopi, or *Biſhop's Tachebrooke*, ſo called for Diſtinction from another Village of the ſame Name, and in the ſame Pariſh. In the Conqueror's Time it was held by the Biſhop of *Cheſter*, (*i. e. Litch.* and *Cov.*) and contained ſeven Hides and two Mills, being Part of the Poſſeſſions belonging to the Church of St. *Chad* at *Litchfield*. In his Survey 'tis written *Taſchebroc*. The Biſhops of that Dioceſe held it till King *Edward* VI.'s Time. *Roger Molend*, who was Biſhop there in 43 *Hen.* III. obtained a Charter of Free Warren for himſelf and his Succeſſors in all his Demeſne Lands here; and in 7 *Edw.* I. he was certified to hold three Carucates of Land here in Demeſne, and to have 19 Servants to work for him three Days in every Week through the whole Year, and to mow *ad magnam precariam* (*i. e.* on his general Reaping Day), ſix Freeholders that did the like, and a Court-Leet, with Gallows, and Aſſiſe of Bread and Beer, which he held by Preſcription. In 1 *Edw.* VI. *Richard Sampſon*, Biſhop of that See, paſſed it (*inter alia*) to *Thomas Fiſher*, Eſq; and the Dean and Chapter confirmed the Grant with the Concurrence of the King, who added certain Liberties to it. *Thomas* died poſſeſſed of it 20 *Eliz.* and left it to his Son and Heir *Edward*, who ſold it.

The Church dedicated to St. *Chad*, hath for a long Time been a Prebend in the Cathedral of *Litchfield*, and hath had a Vicarage endowed antiently, which was valued 19 *Edw.* I. at 30 Marks, but in 26 *Hen.* VIII. at 5 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d. per Ann.*

Tachebrook-Malory, though in *Knightlow Hundred*, yet being in this Pariſh is proper to be ſpoken of here. In the Conqueror's Time it was certified to contain eight Hides, except one Virgate, all which were then poſſeſſed by the Earl

Earl of *Mallent*, and after him by his Son *Robert* Earl of *Leiceſter*, who enfeoffed *Ralph Boteler* of *Overſley* with it. He granted it to *Jeffrey de Clinton* (the Founder of the Caſtle and Priory of *Kenilworth*, in King *Hen.* I.'s Time) and *Jeffrey* his Son who inherited it; but *Henry* his Son gave the whole Village, with the Mill and Services of the Freeholders, to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, in which Grant it is called *Tachelesbroc*, (as in the Conqueror's Survey it is written *Tacesbroc.*) The Templers at this Time had ſome Lands lying in this Lordſhip; but it ſeems that one *Malory* had as conſiderable a Part of this Lordſhip as any, granted to him from *Ralph Boteler* before his Grant to *Clinton*; for though it was in Diſpute a while, yet it was at length agreed, That the Canons of *Kenilworth* ſhould quietly enjoy one Half of this Lordſhip, holding it of *H. Clinton* and his Heirs, by the Service of Half a Knight's Fee, and *Henry Malory* the reſt, holding it of *R. Boteler*, by the ſame Service, the Tenants in Villenage agreeing to it.

Askitel Mallory ſucceeded to his Father *Henry*, and ſiding with young King *Henry* againſt his Father King *Henry* II. forfeited all his Lands which were kept in the King's Hands, till 1 *John* he obtained the Reſtitution of them by the Payment of 60 Marks. This Family continued long Lords of this Manor, and *John Mallory* obtained a Charter of Free Warren to him and his Heirs for his Demeſne Lands here. This *John* in 10 *Edw.* III. procured a Licenſe to amortize one Meſſuage, with its Appurtenances in this Place, for the Maintenance of a Prieſt to ſing Maſs daily in the Chapel of St. *James* for the Health of the Souls of himſelf, *Margery* his Wife, and all the Faithful deceaſed. In the Reign of King *Henry* we find this Manor in the Poſſeſſion of *Benedict Medley*, Clerk of the Signet to that Prince; but how he came by it we know not. Certain it is that he died ſeiſed of it 19 *Hen.* VII. leaving it to *William* his Son and Heir, who with *Ralph Maxfield*, Prior of *Kenilworth*, depopulated eight Meſſuages, and converted 310 Acres into Paſture; ſo that there was in 1640. but four Houſes in all this Village. After the Diſſolution of the Abbies, the Part which the Canons of *Kenilworth* had here was granted by Queen *Eliz. Reg.* 4. to *Bartholomew Brakesby* and *Edward Downing*, who ſold it to *George Medley*, Eſq; Heir of the forementioned *Benedict*. To him ſucceeded *Henry* his Son, who died ſeiſed of it 21 *Eliz.* and left it to his Son and Heir *Henry*, in whoſe Poſterity we believe it is.

Thelesford, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of the Family of *Cherlecote*, who had here the Privileges of Toll, Tax, Stallage and Bloodſhed, but of them we have no farther Mention than of Sir *Walter Cherlecote*, Knt. Father of Sir *William de Lucy*, who founded a little Monaſtery in this Place dedicated to God, St. *John Baptiſt*, and St. *Radegund*, and gave to it 13 Acres of his Demeſne Land belonging to *Cherlecote*, and a Meadow thereunto belonging, adjoining to the Highway from *Cherlecote* to *Theſlesford-Bridge*, as alſo all the Lands Eaſtward of the ſaid Way. This is all we find of the Manor, which being given to the Monaſtery, will properly be treated no more of till we come to ſpeak of that Houſe in our Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory.

Thorndon, an Hamlet of *Nether Eatendon*, and poſſeſſed therewith by *Shirleys* Anceſtors; for 36 *Hen.* III. it appears that *William de Biſhopſden* held three Parts of a Knight's Fee here of *Sewall de Eatendon*, whoſe Anceſtor had enfeoffed *Fraricus de Biſhopſden* with it, the Father of *Sewall*. This *William* reſiding here held this Manor of *Ralph de Eatendon*, who aſſumed the Name of *Shirley*, by the Service of Half a Knight's Fee, and had two Carucates in Demeſne here, and fifteen Tenants holding ſeven Yard-Lands and an Half by ſeveral Rents and ſervile Works. In the 13 *Edw.* II. *John de Biſhopſden* had a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demeſne Lands here granted to him and his Heirs; and from him it deſcended to Sir *William de Biſhopſden*,

ſhopſden of *Alſcote* in *Gloceſterſhire*, Knt. who entailed it upon his Heirs by *Philippa* his Wife, Remainder to his right Heirs. But after this we meet with nothing of it till 18 *Hen.* VII. when *Thomas Nevill*, Eſq; died ſeiſed thereof, leaving it to *William* his Son and Heir, and afterwards in the End of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, *John Watſon* of *Betterton* in *Worceſterſhire*, Nephew of *John Watſon*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, poſſeſſed it, and his Son ſold it to *Lewes Hobdy* in King *James* I. or King *Charles* II.'s Reign.

Tiſoe, a Pariſh ſituate on the Skirts of *Edg-hill*, a great Lordſhip containing 23 Hides in the Conqueror's Days, as appears by Domeſday Book, where it is written *Ticheſhoe*. It was then the Poſſeſſion of *Robert de Stadford*, a Perſon of eminent Note, and had a Church on it; but before the *Norman* Settlement one *Waga* was Lord of it. The Poſterity of *Robert* held it divers Ages; and in 7 *Edw.* I. *Nicholas de Stafford* poſſeſſed it as Part of his Barony by the Service of one Knight's Fee, having at that Time two Carucates in his Demeſne, and 13 Tenants holding diverſe Parcels of Land at ſeveral Rents and particular Services, *&c.* and *Robert* his Son held ſo much Land as he had nineteen Tenants upon it, who paid the like Rents, *&c.* The Monks of *Bordeſley* alſo had three Yard-Lands and an Half here, the Nuns of *Brewood* two and an Half, the Biſhop of *Worceſter* four, the Canons of *Stone* three, with the Advowſon of the Church, the Canons of *Kenilworth* five, the Canons of *Erbury* two, and the Templers of *Balſhall* one; all of the Gift of the Barons of *Stafford*. This Part at the Diſſolution was granted 7 *Edw.* VI. by the Name of a Manor to *Edward Aglionby* and *Henry Hugford*, and their Heirs, and for Diſtinction ſake from the other Manors is called *Temple Tiſoe*. Within the Precincts of this Manor is cut upon the Side of *Edg-hill*, the Figure of an Horſe in a large Shape; and becauſe the Earth is red, it is called the Red Horſe, and gives a Denomination to the fruitful Vale about it, called the Vale of the Red Horſe. The Trenches about the Horſe are cleanſed every Year by a Freeholder of the Lordſhip, who holds his Land by that Service.

The Church dedicated to the Aſſumption of the Bleſſed Virgin, being given to the Canons of *Stone*, by *Robert de Stafford*, Grand-child of the *Robert* who lived in the Conqueror's Time, was valued 19 *Edw.* I. at 30 Marks, and appropriated to thoſe Canons by *Godfrey Giffard*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*, and a Vicarage appointed, which was valued 26 *Hen.* VIII. at 10 *l. per Ann.*

Upton, a Member of *Ratley*, and therefore not particularly mentioned in the Conqueror's Survey, is firſt ſpoken of in King *Henry* II.'s Reign, when *Harald Filius Gunfridi* ſold to *Godfrey de Arden*, a Monk of *Coventry*, certain Lands lying here for the Uſe of that Monaſtery. After this *Thomas de Arden* granted ſome Lands lying in this Hamlet, to the Priory of St. *Sepulchres*, in *Warwick*, and then it was written *Hoptone*; but ſuch Lands as ſtill remained to the *Ardens* were held by a Family who were enfeoffed therewith by them, and reſiding here aſſumed the Name of *de Upton*, of whom *Roger de Upton* is ſaid in an antient Record to hold it of *Thomas de Arden*, by the Service of the 10th Part of a Knight's Fee; and his Son *John* is certified to be Lord of it 9 *Edw.* II. but not long after *Thomas de Arden* ſold this Lordſhip, with the Services due to his Family, to *Guy de Gillibrock*, who preſently paſſed them to *Guy de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, of whom and his Deſcendants it was afterwards held, but how long we find not, for we meet with nothing of it till 30 *Hen.* VI. when *William Verney* of *Great Wolford*, in this County, Eſq; ſold it to *Richard Dalby*, of *Brockhampton*, Gent. who ſold it to Sir *William Danvers*, who depopulated one Meſſuage, and encloſed 28 Acres of Arable Land, and 200 Acres of Paſture in this Place; and from him is lineally deſcended *John Danvers*, Eſq; who was Lord of it in 1640.

Walton

Walton D' Eivile, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of the Earl of *Mallent* in the Conqueror's Time, and by him left to his Brother *Henry* Earl of *Warwick*. It was then certified to contain five Hides and a Mill. Earl *Henry* enfeoffed *Nicholas de David-villâ* (or *D'aiville*) with it, and ſo his Family became Owners of it. From them it became diſtinguiſhed from the other *Walton*, by their Name, whereas it was before called *Walton Theodorick* from one *Theodoric* Tenant in King *Hen.* I.'s Time. Of this Family was *Walter D'aiville*, a Juſtice of Aſſiſe for this County in King *Henry* III.'s Reign ſeveral Years. He beſtowed on the Nuns of *Pinley* the 10th Part of the Toll of the Mill here, and the 10th of the Rent when farmed. Another *Walter D'aiville* in 36 *Hen.* III. had a Charter of Free Warren granted him for all his Demeſne Lands here. The laſt of this Family that had to do here was *Roger D'eiville*, who towards the latter End of King *Henry* III.'s Reign ſold this Manor to *Simon de Wauton*, Biſhop of *Norwich* about that Time.

Simon de Wauton being thus Lord of this Manor, left it at his Death to *Maud* his Daughter and Heir, who was 7 *Edw.* I. certified to be the Owner of this Lordſhip, holding it of the Earl of *Warwick*, by the Service of one Knight's Fee; and having here three Carucates of Land in Demeſne, a Water-Mill, Free Warren, and a Court-Leet, with ſeveral Tenants paying ſeveral Rents and divers Services. She married *John le Strange*, of *Knokin*, for at his Death it appears that he died ſeiſed of this Manor, and left it his Son *John*. From him deſcended *Alan le Strange*, Eſq; who died ſeiſed of it 5 *Hen.* V. leaving *Alice* his Daughter and Heir, who 'tis probable died ſingle, and ſo Sir *Thomas le Strange* inherited it; for he appears to be Lord of it 9 *Hen.* VI. His Grandchild and Co-heir *Anne*, married *Robert le Strange*, of *Hunſtanton* in *Norfolk*, who depopulated ſeven Meſſuages and one Cottage here, and incloſed 160 Acres of Land; and *Margaret* the other Co-heir to *John le Strange*, of *Maſſingham*, whereby this Manor became to be divided; and her Half, by *Barbara* her Daughter, paſſed in Marriage to *Robert Mordant* of *Hampſted*, one of the Prothonotaries in King *Henry* VIII.'s Days, in the Common Pleas. This *Robert* purchaſed the other Moiety of Sir *Thomas le Strange*, and ſo left the Whole to his Poſterity, of which Sir *Charles Mordant*, Knt. was Lord of it in 1640.

The Church here was antiently a Chapel to *Wellesburne*, and endowed with a Glebe and Tithe at its Dedication; the Service to be performed in it being at the Diſpoſition of the Mother-Church, and as a Member thereof being given to the Canons of *Kenilworth* by *Roger* Earl of *Warwick*, between whom and *William D'aiville* this Agreement was made touching Divine Service to be performed therein, *viz.* That the Canons ſhould find a Prieſt at their own Charge to officiate therein daily; in Conſideration of which the ſaid *William* gave to the Canons and Church of *Wellesburne* eighty Acres of Land, and the Tithe Hay of his Demeſne, and Tithe of his Garden, and allowed the Prieſt doing Service there, Paſture for eight Oxen, two Cows, fifty Sheep and his Horſe; but upon Condition that ſome one of the Inhabitans of *Walton*, in the Name of the reſt, ſhould every Year upon the Feaſt of St. *Peter*, offer 6 *d.* upon the Altar of the Church of *Wellesburne*, by way of Acknowledgment of their Subjection to it; and that *William D'aiville* ſhould yearly give 6 *d.* and his Tenants 1 *d.* for every Yard-Land they held, towards the Repairing of the Chapel. This Rectory 26 *Hen.* VIII. was valued at 5 *l.*

Walton Mauduit was alſo the Lordſhip of the Earl of *Mallent* in the Conqueror's Time, when it was certified to contain ten Hides, two Mills, and Woods four Furlongs in Length and two in Breadth. It was then called *Walton Spilibert*, from one of that Name that held it. From the Earl of *Mallent* it deſcended to *Roger*, Earl of *Warwick*; whoſe

whoſe Succeſſor *Waleran* made it over to *Godfrey Lucy*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, for the Life of *Maud*, the Widow of *William* Earl of *Warwick*. After her Deceaſe, he gave it with *Alice* his only Daughter, by his laſt Wife, to *William Mauduit*, for her Marriage-Portion; but he joining in Rebellion againſt King *John* with other Barons, had all his Eſtates ſeiſed, and this with other of his Lands given by that King firſt to *Fulk de Breant*, and afterwards to *Robert de Mara*; but he did not remain long diſpoſſeſſed, for in 1 *Hen.* III. upon his returning to his Allegiance, all his Lands were reſtored. He left Iſſue

William Mauduit, who through his Mother's Intereſt, became Earl of *Warwick*. He ſold this Lordſhip to *Simon de Wauton*, Biſhop of *Norwich*, reſerving to himſelf and his Heirs, the 20th Part of a Knight's Fee; and the Biſhop ſoon after paſt away the Inheritance of it by Deed to *John de Wauton*, his Son, and his Heirs, reſerving the 20th Part of a Knight's Fee to the chief Lord. He had a Court-Leet, with Aſſiſe of Bread and Beer therein; and departing this Life, left it to *Maud* his Daughter and Heir, who in 7 *Edw.* I. was certified to be the Owner of it, holding it of the Earl of *Warwick*, by the 20th Part of a Knight's Fee, having two Water-Mills and one Wind-Mill, two Carucates of Land in Demeſne, and diverſe Tenants, paying ſeveral Rents, and doing ſeveral Works. At length his Moiety came alſo to the Family of *Strange*, and from them to *Mordant*, whoſe Deſcendant Sir *Charles Mordant* poſſeſſed it in 1640.

Warmington, a Village ſituate on the Side of *Edg hill*, the Lordſhip of the Earl of *Mallent*, containing fifteen Hides and an Half; which before the Conqueſt, had been the Freehold of one *Azor*. In the general Survey 'tis written *Wermintone*, and *Warmintone* from *Weremundus*, ſome ancient Owner of it. From the Earl of *Mallent* this Lordſhip deſcended to *Henry de Newburgh*, Earl of *Warwick*, his Brother, who gave it wholly to the Monks of *Preaux* in *Normandy*, and built them a Cell, to which they ſent over ſome of their Covent. He endowed it ſo well, that when *William de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, confirmed his Gifts to them in King *Edward* I.'s Time, they were found to have twenty Tenants, who held their Lands by diverſe ſervile Tenures. *Robert* Earl of *Mallent* had before given the Monks of *Preaux* the Manor of *Toſts* in *Norfolk*; to which Place, after they had built a Cell there, they removed the Monks of this Place, allotting this Lordſhip for their Maintenance; but when the Priories alien were given the King for maintaining his Wars with *France*, this Manor was ſeiſed for that Uſe, and committed 33 *Edw.* III. to the Cuſtody of *John Hardewik* a-while, till the Prior of *Toſts* gained ſo much Favour with the King, as to be permitted to farm it. While he held it, he made much Waſte here by felling 200 Aſhes prized then at 20 *l.* but he continued not Tenant long, for the Monks of *Preaux*, in King *Richard* II.'s Reign, granted it to *Lewis Clifford* for Life, with Remainder to his Son *Lewis* for Life, upon a certain Rent, to be paid to the King, during the Continuance of the Wars; and afterwards to them, if Times favoured.

In 6 *Hen.* IV. that King granted the Priory of *Toſts*, and this Manor thereunto belonging, to *Thomas Erpingham* and *John Heylles*, Clerk, for the Life of *Thomas*, who paſt away all their Right in them to the Monks of *Wytham* in *Somerſetſhire*, who had not only that King's Confirmation of it, but a Licence to purchaſe all the Right of the Monks of *Preaux*; but they not being able to do it before the Parliament at *Leiceſter* 2 *Hen.* V. all the Priories alien were then given to the King, his Heirs and Succeſſors, for ever; and all their Lands and Poſſeſſions were thereupon ſeiſed, in whoſeſoever Hands they were: But his Son and Succeſſor King *Henry* VI. being a godly Prince, and thinking it unlawful to convert thoſe Lands to Lay Uſes, which had been dedicated to God's Service, not only built

and endowed his Colleges at *Cambridge* and *Eaton* with thoſe Lands, but ſettled this Manor, with that of *Toftes*, upon the Monks of *Wytham*, for ever, in pure Alms, to pray for the Souls of his Progenitors and himſelf, after his Death; which Grant they got confirmed in King *Edward* the IV.'s Reign, and ſo held it to the general Diſſolution of the Religious Houſes, in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. who having it in his Hands, granted it *Reg.* 35. to *William* and *Francis Sheldon*, Gent. from whom it hath paſſed ſince to Sir *John Brown*, Knt. who 5 *Edw.* VI. obtained a Licence to alienate it to *William Byrt*, and others. Near this Place, at the End of the Hills, is a large ſquare military Entrenchment caſt up (as is ſuppoſed) to be a Defence againſt the ſudden Inroads of ſome Enemy. It contains about twelve Acres, near which not many Years ſince, was found a Brazen Sword, and a Battel-Ax.

The Church dedicated to St. *Michael* was never appropriated, ſo far as we can find, to the Monaſtery of *Preaux*, but was ſupplied by the Monks of *Preaux* or *Wytham*, or preſented to by them ſo long as they had it; and by the Kings afterward. In 19 *Edw.* I. 1291. it was valued at twelve Marks and an Half; and in 26 *Hen.* VIII. at 16 *l.* 3 *s.* 10 *d. per Annum.*

Waſperton, one of the Towns, which *Leofrick* gave to the Monaſtery of *Coventry*, upon the Foundation of it in the Confeſſor's Reign. In Domeſday-Book, it is written *Waſmerton*, and ſaid then to contain five Hides, a Mill, and Woods Half a Mile in Length, and two Furlongs in Breadth; yielding at that Time alſo four Horſe-loads of Salt, and 1000 Eels. But in King *Henry* II.'s Days, the Monks of *Coventry* paſſed away this Lordſhip to *Walter de Cherlecote* and his Heirs; which being confirmed by King *Richard* and King *John*, they held it the greateſt Part of King *Henry* III.'s Reign; for *William de Lucy*, deſcended of that Family, was then certified to hold it of thoſe Monks, by the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee; but by ſome Agreement ſoon after made with him, the Monks came again into Poſſeſſion of it; for 41 *Hen.* III. they procured a Grant of Free Warren therein; and *Reg.* 51. it was reckoned among their Poſſeſſions, and confirmed to them. In 7 *Edw.* I. the Monks of *Coventry* are certified to have had here two Carucates of Land in Demeſne, twenty-two Tenants holding fourteen Yard-Lands at Will, and performing ſervile Labours inſtead of Rent, and three Cottagers, who paid ſome Rents in Money: As alſo Liberty to fiſh in the *Avon*, in their own Manor, Court-Leet, Gallows, *&c.* Being in the Crown at the Diſſolution of this Monaſtery, this Lordſhip was given by King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 31. to *William Whorwood*, his Solicitor General, and *William Walter*, and *Katharine* his Wife, and their Heirs, who purchaſing *Whorwood*'s Intereſt, became ſole Proprietors of it, and left it to their Poſterity, of whom *Katharine*, one of the Daughters and Heirs of Sir *William Walter*, Knt. marrying Sir *Simon Fanſhaw*, brought it into his Family.

The Church is dedicated to St. *John Baptiſt*, and was anciently a Chapel belonging to *Hampton Epiſcopi*, the Parſon of which always preſented to it as a Vicarage. In 26 *Hen.* VIII. it was valued at 5 *l. per Annum.* In it is only one Graveſtone for *Thomas Croſſe*, who is ſtiled *Firmarius de Weſparton*, *i. e.* Farmer of this Manor, who died *April* 13, 1473.

Wellesburne-Haſtang, and *Wellesburne Mountfort*, were both one in the Confeſſor's Time; and being in his Hands came ſo to the Conqueror, who ſoon after he was poſſeſſed of them, gave the Whole to *Henry de Newburgh*, Earl of *Warwick*, who founded the Church here. He or ſome of his Succeſſors granted the former of them (for they were ſhortly after divided) to *Robert de Haſtang*, or ſome of his Anceſtors, from whoſe Family it was for Diſtinction called *Wellesburn-Haſtang*. From him *William de Pacy* became enfeoff'd of certain Lands here, which were after-

wards conveyed to *Godfrey Giffard*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*, who poſſeſſed them in 7 *Edw.* I. being then called *Wellesburn-Parva*; yet in the ſame Year, *Walter Giffard*, Archbiſhop of *York* his Brother, conveyed to *Henry le Toune*, and *Iſabel* his Wife, twenty-eight Meſſuages, ſix Yard-Lands, and 30 *s.* Rent, in this Place; but the *Haſtangs* ſeem to have been ſtill Lords of the Place, till 18 *Edw.* I. when *John de Strattelongs*, and *Maud* his Wife, being Lords of it, procured a Grant of a Weekly Market on *Monday*, and a Fair yearly on the Even and Day of St. *Peter* and *Paul*. After this we meet with nothing of this Place till 9 *Rich.* II. when Sir *John le Strange* of *Walton*, Knt. and *Mabel* his Wife, were in Poſſeſſion of it, with the Advowſon of the Chantry in the Church; and then it is called *Wellesburne le Strange*. In King *Henry* VI.'s Time, certain Truſtees entailed it upon Sir *Thomas le Strange* and *Elizabeth* his Wife, and their Heirs, whoſe Son and Heir *Thomas* having only Daughters, this Manor with *Walton D'eivile*, came by one of them to Sir *Charles Mordant*, who was poſſeſſed of them both in 1640.

The Church here dedicated to St. *Peter*, was built by *Henry de Newburgh*, and dedicated and endowed by *Roger* his Son, with Glebe and Tithes, which his Son *William* confirmed. It was then the Mother-Church to the two *Waltons*, the other *Wellesburne* and *Cherlecote*, and beſtowed by Earl *Roger* upon the Canons of *Kenilworth*, and confirmed to them by *Simon*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*; and tho' we do not find that it was appropriated, yet the Vicarage was rated 19 *Edw.* I. at twenty-two Marks; and in 26 *Hen.* VIII. at 8 *l. per Annum*. In it was a Chantry founded by one of the *Haſtangs*, who nominated to it after it was given to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, as often as they preſented; for it appears, that 14 *Rich.* II. *William* Son and Heir to Sir *John le Strange*, preſented to it. In the Church are two Marble Stones for Sir *Thomas le Strange*, who died in 1426. and *Thomas Middleton*, Eſq; who died in 1471.

Wellesburn-Mountfort, ſo called from *Thurſtane de Mountfort*, or his Poſterity, who was enfeoffed with this Part of it by *Henry de Newburgh*, or *Roger* his Son, in King *Henry* I.'s Time. *Robert Mountfort*, his Son and Heir, inherited it; but forfeiting it to the Crown, it was managed by the Sheriff for the King's Uſe, from 22 *Hen.* II. to the 1 *Rich.* I. when *Henry de Mountfort*, Brother of the ſaid *Roger*, giving a Fine of 100 *l.* obtained it again. He marrying *Julian* his Daughter to *William de Biſhopsdune*, enfeoffed them and their Heirs, with ſeven Yard-Lands, and a fourth Part of all this Lordſhip, with Houſebote, Heybote, &c. out of his Grove here. In 34 *Hen.* III. *Peter de Mountfort*, Grandchild of the ſaid *Henry*, was Lord of this Place, and obtained a Charter of Free Warren to himſelf and his Heirs, in all his Demeſne Lands here; but he being ſlain in the Battle of *Eveſham* fighting againſt the King, his whole Eſtate was ſeiſed, and found then to be two Carucates of Land, and 10 *l. per Annum* here. His Son *Peter* ſucceeded him; and being reſtored to his Father's Eſtate by the *Dictum de Kenilworth*, had other Privileges allowed him in this Manor, *viz.* Gallows, Aſſize of Bread and Beer, Waifs, &c. which in 7 *Edw.* I. he held of the Earl of *Warwick*, by the Service of one Knight's Fee, and had then twenty Tenants, holding of him nineteen Yard-Lands and an Half, and a fourth Part, paying ſundry Rents, and performing diverſe ſervile Works, &c. He had alſo at that Time five Freeholders, who had ſeveral Pieces of Land under certain Rents, and Suit of Court at his Court-Leet: Beſides theſe, it was alſo found that *William*, the Son of *Thomas Biſhopſden*, held Half an Acre of Land here in Demeſne, and had four Tenants, holding ſix Yard-Lands and three Quarters, by ſundry ſervile Employments, who were alſo to appear at the Court-Leet of the ſaid *Peter*, who had alſo ſeveral Cottagers, who perform-

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ed the like Services, as the other Tenants did. All which Privileges were pleaded and allowed in 13 *Edw.* I.

To the aforeſaid *Peter* ſucceeded *Guy de Montfort*, who taking *Margaret*, one of the Daughters of *Thomas Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, 22 *Edw.* III. entailed this Lordſhip with other Lands, upon the Iſſue of his Body to be begotten on the ſaid *Margaret*; and for Default thereof, upon the ſaid Earl, *Katharine* his Wife, and their Heirs: But this Entail took no Effect, for *Guy* dying without Iſſue, Sir *Baldwin Trevil*, and Sir *Tho. Boteler*, Knts. by a Writ of Formedon recovered this and other Lordſhips ſo entailed, as Couſins and Heirs to *Peter de Montfort*; whereupon by a Partition made between them in 9 *Rich.* II. this Manor was allotted to Sir *Thomas*; but his Iſſue Male extinguiſhing in Sir *Ralph Boteler*, Knt. his Son and Heir, Lord Treaſurer of *England*, in King *Henry* VI.'s Time, Sir *John Norbury*, Knt. and *William Belknap*, Eſq; being the Deſcendants of *Elizabeth*, and *Joan* his Daughters, became Heirs to this Inheritance; and upon a Diviſion between them, this Manor fell to Sir *John*, and after him, by *Anne* his Daughter and Heir, Wife to *Richard Halliwell*, to *Jane* his Couſin and Heir, wedded to Sir *Edmond Bray*, Knt. She died ſeiſed of it 5 & 6 *Phil.* & *Mar.* I. and left diverſe Daughters Coheirs; but to which of them it fell we know not, nor any Thing more of this Place.

Weſtcote, a Member of *Tiſoe*, the Lordſhip of the Barons of *Stafford*, who enfeoffed *Robert Fitz-Otes* with it, to hold of them by a certain Rent. He left three Daughters and Heirs, of which *Baſilia*, who was married to *Peter de Mora*, inherited this Manor. She had Iſſue by him five Daughters, of which *Ralph de Faloner*, alias *Mora*, married the Eldeſt, who had this Lordſhip for her Part. By her he had Iſſue *Peter de Mora*, who about 38 *Hen.* III. paſſed away all this Village to the Canons of *Kenilworth*; whereupon in 7 *Edw.* I. the Prior of that Houſe was certified to be Lord of it, and to hold it of the Baron of *Stafford*, by the Service of Half a Knight's Fee. The Hoſpital of St. *John* at *Oxford*, which is now Part of *Magdalene* College, had at that Time a Carucate of Land in this Village, and the Monks of *Stoneley* a Yard Land. What the Hoſpital had was purchaſed by the Maſter, Brethren and Siſters, in King *Edward* I.'s Reign, and was found to be four Yard Lands; which upon the Foundation of the College, *Temp. Hen.* VI. were tranſmitted to it: But the greateſt Part of the Manors which the Canons of *Kenilworth* had, were at the Diſſolution of the Houſe 34 *Hen.* VIII. granted to *Richard Andrews*, and his Heirs.

Weſton juxta Cheriton, a Member of *Long-Compton*, and Lordſhip of *Marſhall* Earl of *Pembroke*, who paſſed it to *Ralph Pipard*, of whom *John de Weſton*, held it by the fourteenth Part of a Knight's Fee, having then two Carucates of Land in Demeſne, one Mill, and eight Tenants, who held eight Yard-Lands, by ſeveral ſervile Services; and were obliged to appear at his Court-Leet at *Compton* yearly. This *John* entailed this Manor 27 *Edw.* I. after his Deceaſe, on *John de Broughton* and his Heirs, who obtained a Charter of Free Warren for all his Demeſne Lands here. How it deſcended after this we know not, but find that in *Edward* III.'s Time, *Ralph* Earl of *Stafford*, and *William de Peito* had it; the laſt to himſelf and Heirs Male, Remainder to *Hugh* the Earl's Son, for Want of Iſſue, and his Heirs Male; and for Want of them, to the right Heirs of *Peito*; but *Peito* kept it not long enough to have any Succeſſion of it in his Family; for *Alice de Perers*, formerly King *Edward*'s Concubine, but then Sir *William Windſor*'s Wife, juſtled him out of it, under a Pretence of being a Part of *Walter Chiriton*'s Land, which was ſeiſed for a Debt due to the King; whereas he had no Right to it longer than the Life of *John de Segrave* of *Folkeſtone*; however, being in the King's Hands, it was given by him to *Rob. Brown*, *Alice*'s Steward, for her Uſe. *Alice* was after-

wards attainted, and this Lordſhip was again in the King's Hands, who gave it to Sir *William Windſor*, who paſſed it to Sir *William Beauchamp*, and others, who granted their Right to Sir *William Murvers* and *Chriſtian* his Wife, and their Heirs; in whoſe Family the Inheritance remained ſome Time.

But notwithſtanding theſe Settlements, *Thomas Moubray*, Duke of *Norfolk*, had no ſmall Intereſt here; for beſides what he granted to *Richard de Burgh* for Life, he died ſeiſed of two Parts of it, which were aſſigned for the Maintenance of his Son and Heir *John*, then in his Minority; and the third Part the Dutcheſs had in Dower. *John* Duke of *Norfolk*, being at full Age, enfeoffed *Richard Walker* and *Henry Bratfield* with it, as they did *William Brandon*, who held it till 7 *Hen.* VII. and then paſſed it to *Henry Keble*, Alderman of *London*, who depopulated ſeven Meſſuages, and one Cottage here, and incloſed 350 Acres of Land, being all the Village, except the Manor-houſe, and eighty Acres of the Demeſne occupied with it. He left it by his Will to his Grandchild *Thomas Keble*, by whoſe Female Iſſue it came to *William Sheldon* of *Barcheſton*, and his Heirs. This *William* was deſcended from the *Sheldons* of *Beoley* in *Worceſterſhire*, who took their Name from *Sheldon* in this County, their moſt antient Seat; and liking the Situation of this Town, obtained a Licence from King *Hen.* VIII. to impark 300 Acres of Land, and a Charter of Free Warren to himſelf and his Heirs, on which he built a fair Houſe, in which his Poſterity have often reſided; though their chief Seat is at *Beoley*, where their Burying-Place is.

Whatcote, in the Conqueror's Survey called *Quatercote*, in which it is certified to contain five Hides and a Church, being then poſſeſſed by *Hugh de Grentmaiſnill*; but before the Conqueſt, the Inheritance of one *Toli*. Who ſucceeded him in it, we know not, nor any more of it till 7 *Edw.* I. when *John de Lou*, and *Philip* his Son, are found to be Lords of it, and Patrons of the Church, which they held of the Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, by the Service of Half a Mark, containing then two Carucates of Land in Demeſne, a Court-Leet, with diverſe Privileges, and eight Tenants, holding ſeveral Portions of Land under diverſe Rents, and ſervile Works. *Philip Low* or (as he was alſo called) *le Wolf*, ſucceeded the ſaid *John* in this Lordſhip, (which came to his Father by *Amicia* his Wife); and having by a Fine ſettled it on his Wife *Margery*, and dying without Iſſue, ſhe entailed it by Fine after her Deceaſe upon *William Hayford*, and his Heirs, &c. by which Entail it came to *Joan* the Wife of *John Foxcote*, who paſſed it with the Advowſon of the Church to *Thomas Morehall*, Clerk. Not long after which it came into the Poſſeſſion of *Edmund* Earl of *Stafford*, who being ſlain in the Battle of *Shrewſbury* 4 *Hen.* IV. *Anne* his Widow, had it aſſigned to her for Part of her Jointure. The Poſterity of the ſaid Earl enjoyed it till the 12 *Hen.* VIII. when *Edward* Duke of *Bucks* paſſed it to *Richard*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, and others, for the Uſe of Sir *William Compton*, Knt. whoſe Poſterity, now Earls of *Northampton*, have been ever ſince, as they now are, Lords of it.

The Church, dedicated to St. *Peter*, was originally endowed with Half a Yard-Land, and valued afterwards 19 *Edw.* I. 1291. at ſix Marks and an Half. *Philip le Lou*, and *Margery* his Wife, having the Advowſon, obtained a Licence from that King to grant it to the Nuns of *Pinley*; but it doth not appear that it was ſo ſettled; for 41 *Edw.* III. *Thomas de Morehall* had the like Licence to paſs it to the Canons of *Little Malvern* in *Worceſterſhire*, who had Leave alſo to appropriate it, as was done by *William Wittleſey*, Biſhop of *Worceſter* 42 *Edw.* III. 1368. which being confirmed by that Biſhop's Succeſſor *Henry Wakefield*, a yearly Penſion was reſerved to that Biſhop and his Succeſſors, of 3 *s.* 4 *d.* to be paid to them out of the Fruits of it; but notwithſtanding all this, the Canons of *Malvern* had no Benefit by the Appropriation,

propriation, but it continued a Rectory, and was valued 26 *Hen.* VIII. at 13 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. per Annum.*

Wimpſton, a Member of *Whitchurch*, poſſeſſed by the Family of *Montfort*, is ſtill reputed a Part of that Manor. It was anciently written *Wilmeton*, *Wilmeſton* and *Wilmyſton*.

Whitbford, the Eſtate and Lordſhip of the Family of *Mohun*, in the Reign of King *Henry* I. for then *William de Moion* and *Agnes* his Wife, gave the Church of this Place to the Monaſtery of *Bridlington* in *Yorkſhire*, which that King confirmed; but this *William* ſiding with *Maud* the Empreſs againſt King *Stephen*, and fortifying the Caſtle of *Dunſter* for her, forfeited this and his other Eſtates to that King, who ſeiſed it; but how it was diſpoſed of, we do not know, but find that 9 *Rich.* I. *Ralph de Welleford* farmed it of that King, who had it in his Hands, as an Eſcheat from *Joelinus de Pomeria*, a *Norman*. The Extent of it there appears to have been 8 *l.* 16 *s.* Rent of Aſſiſe, three Carucates of Arable Land in the Demeſne, ſtocked with forty-five Oxen, three Horſes, eight Hogs, five Kine and a Bull, and 200 Sheep, valued yearly at 15 *l.*

King *John Reg.* 6. reſtored the Land to *Reginald de Mohun*, (but otherwiſe diſpoſed of the Stock) to hold of the Crown, by the Service of one Knight's Fee: *Reginald* his Son ſucceeded him. He obtained a Licence of King *Hen.* III. *Reg.* 36. to ſtop a Road, which lay through his Park here, and aſſign another on the Outſide of it, if Paſſengers did not ſuffer Prejudice by it. He left Iſſue *John* his Son and Heir, of whom it was certified 7 *Edw.* I. That he had here 3 Carucates of Land in Demeſne, ſeventeen Tenants holding diverſe Parcels of Land by certain ſervile Works, a Court Leet, Free Warren, Gallows and a Wood. He died the ſame Year, and left a Son and Heir *John*, who leaving three Daughters only, *Elizabeth*, *Maud* and *Philippa*, all married; but the Eldeſt and Youngeſt dying without Children, their Eſtate here and elſewhere came to *Maud*, who was married to *John le Strange* of *Knokin*, whoſe Son *Richard le Strange* inherited the Whole, as did his Poſterity, till Iſſue Male failing; it came with his other Eſtates by the Female Heir to the Earls of *Darby*, of whom *Edward* Earl of *Darby* was ſeiſed of it 14 *Eliz.* To him ſucceeded *William* his Brother, who ſold this Lordſhip to *Ralph Sheldon* of *Beoley*, Eſq; Grandfather to *William Sheldon*, who was the Owner of it 1640. and 'tis probable his Poſterity ſtill is.

The Church is dedicated to St. *Michael*; and though it was given, as is aboveſaid, to the Canons of *Bridlington*, by *William de Moion* and *Agnes* his Wife; yet it ſeems as if the ſaid Canons had granted back the Patronage of it to the *Mohuns*; becauſe it appears, that they and their Deſcendants did all along preſent to it: It was valued 26 *Hen.* VIII. at 20 *l.* In the South Iſle of the Church, within an Arch of the Wall, lieth an ancient Stone-Coffin, on the Cover of which is a large Croſs engrailed, extending from the Head to the Foot; but without Name or Date. In the Chancel, on the South-ſide, is a Monument for *Nicholas Aſbeton*, T. B. Rector of this Church, and Chaplain to the Earl of *Darby*, who died *Septemb.* 30, 1582. 24 *Eliz.* And on the North ſide another raiſed Monument of Alabaſter, for *John Marton*, M. A. Rector of this Church, and Chaplain to the Earl of *Darby*, *ſans date*: And at the upper End towards the North-ſide, a flat blew Stone, for *Lionel Day*, S. S. T. B. Rector of this Church, who died *Anno Ætat.* 70.

Whitchurch was, in the Conqueror's Time, reputed two Manors, and both poſſeſſed by the Earl of *Mallent*, when they were certified to contain ſeven Hides, two Mills, and a Church. *Henry de Newburgh*, the firſt Earl of *Warwick*, Brother to the Earl of *Mallent*, inherited them among others of that Earl's Lands. This *Henry*, or his Son *Roger*, enfeoffed *Thurſtane de Montfort* with this, and other Eſtates, *Temp. Hen.* I. to hold of him by the Service of a Knight's Fee;

Fee; and he certified 12 *Hen.* II. that he held it of *William* Earl of *Warwick de Veteri Feoffmento*. *Peter de Montfort*, a Deſcendant from him, held it 20 *Hen.* III. by the ſame Service, of *William* Earl of *Warwick*; and in the ſame Reign, *Anno* 34. obtained a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demeſne Lands here. He was ſlain in the Battle of *Eveſham*, fighting againſt that King, and his Eſtates were ſeiſed; but by the Decree, called *Dictum de Kenilworth*, his Son *Peter* recovered it, and 7 *Edw.* I. was found to hold it by the Service of one Knight's Fee of the Earl of *Warwick*, having then four Carucates of Land in Demeſne, divers Tenants holding ſeveral Parcels of Land by divers Rents and ſervile Employments, as Court-Leet, Free Warren, *&c.* To this *Peter* ſucceeded *John*, and to him another *Peter*, who entailed it upon *Guy de Montfort*, and *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of *Thomas Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, and the Heirs of their two Bodies; and for want of them, on the ſaid Earl and *Katharine* his Wife, and the Heirs of the ſaid Earl.

Guy de Montfort died without Iſſue, whereupon the ſaid Earl did enter upon this Manor, and in 35 *Edw.* III. entailed it again upon *Thomas Beauchamp*, his eldeſt Son, with ſeveral Remainders. But notwithſtanding theſe Entails, the Heirs of *John de Montfort*, Father of *Peter*, *viz.* Sir *Baldwin Frevil*, and Sir *Thomas Boteler*, Knts. recovered it by a Writ of Formedon by Virtue of a Preceding Entail; and upon the Partition it fell to *Boteler*, whoſe Heirs marrying to Sir *John Norbury*, Knt. and *Edward Belknap*, Eſq; it came to this laſt upon the Diviſion, who much depopulated it, and incloſed it; but being one of the Eſquires of the Body to King *Henry* VII. he obtained a Pardon in the 24th of the ſaid King for it, and afterwards, *viz.* 4 *Hen.* VIII. paſſed it away with other Lands, in Exchange, to *John Cotes* of *Honingham*, in this County. From him it deſcended to *Anthony Cotes* of *Beſefield* in *Northamptonſhire*, Eſq; who in 25 *Hen.* VIII. depopulated the Capital Meſſuage, and incloſed 100 Acres of Land here, and then 1 & 2 *Phil.* & *Mar.* levied a Fine of it to *Thomas Gibbons*.

The Church in 19 *Edw.* I. 1291. was valued at 25 Marks, and in 26 *Hen.* VIII. at 21 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* *Willington*, a petty Hamlet, in which *Robert de Stafford* poſſeſſed an Hide and Half when the General Survey was made, held by one *Luvein*, but before the Conqueſt was the Free-hold of *Dodo* and *Lenric*. The Reſidue belonged to *Giſlebert de Gand*, a Great Man in *Lincolnſhire*, *viz.* one Hide, one Virgate and Half, which was held by one *Fulbric*, with a Mill, and had been the Eſtate of *Aluuardus*, in the Confeſſor's Days; it was then written *Uſſavintone*. In the 56 *Hen.* III. *Robert de Hamme* was Lord of it, but it was reckoned among the Fees of the Lord *Stafford*. He, with *Mabel* his Wife, releaſed to the Nuns of *Sewardſlee* in *Northamptonſhire*, Suit of Court for the Lands they held here. This *Robert*, in 7 *Ed.* I. held four Yard-Lands of the King's here, by the Service of the 7th Part of a Knight's Fee, and Suit of Court twice a Year to the Court of *Long-compton*, of which it was then a Member. *John Hamme* his Son inherited it 15 *Edw.* I. but 9 *Edw.* II. it was reckoned an Hamlet of *Barcheſton*. *Robert* his Brother was his Heir, being then Parſon of *Kuriwent*. He ſold it 17 *Edw.* II. to *Thomas de Hamme*, who paid five Marks for a Licenſe to purchaſe it to the King, becauſe it was held *in Capite* of him by the Service of a 4th Part of a Knight's Fee, though there was no more belonging to it than one Meſſuage, Half a Carucate of Land, and 11 *s.* Rent of Aſſiſe, *per Ann.* In the 46 *Edw.* III. and 16 *Rich.* II. it was certified to be among the Lord *Stafford*'s Fees; and that *Robert Holewey* held Half a Knight's Fee here, after which *John Rous* tells us, that it was wholly depopulated.

Winderton, an Hamlet in the Pariſh of *Brailes*, not mentioned in any Record till 20 *Hen.* III. when it was in the Poſſeſſion of one of the *D'eivills*, and held of

of the Earl of *Warwick* by Half a Knight's Fee. The *D'eivills* became enfeoffed of it firſt by *Roger de Clifford*, who 7 *Edw.* I. was Lord of it, and held it of the ſaid Earl of *Warwick* by Half a Knight's Fee, having then one Carucate of Land in Demeſne, and 19 Yard-Lands held of him in Villenage. To this *Roger* ſucceeded *Roger* his Son, who made over his Intereſt here to *John de Crumbwell* and his Heirs, in Exchange for other Lands. This *John*, for ſome Miſdemeanor, forfeited his Eſtate to the King, who ſeiſed it, yet out of Reſpect to *Idonea* his Wife, permitted her to take the Rents for Life towards her Maintenance. After her Death it devolved to *Edward le Spencer*, by Virtue of an Entail made in 15 *Edw.* II. but it ſeems what thus paſſed to *Spencer* was but a Moiety of this Village, though called a Manor. The other Moiety remained in the Family of *Clifford*, and was given 14 *Edw.* III. by *Robert Clifford*, Lord of *Weſtmorland*, to the Canons of *Haghmon* in *Shropſhire*, by the King's and Earl's Licenſe.

Spencer's Manor or Moiety, came at length by Deſcent to *Iſabel*, Daughter of *Thomas* Lord *Spencer*, as Siſter and Heir to her Brother *Richard*. She had to her ſecond Husband, *Richard Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, after whoſe Death ſhe ſettled it upon Sir *Ralph Boteler*, Knt. and others, and their Heirs, for the Performance of her laſt Will, as to what ſhe ſhould therein order for the Health of her Soul; but notwithſtanding this her Purpoſe, it deſcended to her Heir by the Earl of *Warwick*, and came to the Crown with the reſt of that Earl's Lands, and was not granted away till 1 *Mar.* I. when that Queen diſpoſed of it to *Michael Throckmorton*, Eſq; and his Heirs, who died ſeiſed of it 5 & 6 *Phil.* & *Mar.* I. leaving *Francis* his Son and Heir, then 7 Years of Age. As to what the Canons of *Haghmon* had here, it remained in the Crown from the Diſſolution to 17 *Eliz.* when it was given by that Queen to *John Dudley* and *John Aſcough*, and their Heirs.

Wolford magna, the Lordſhip of *Robert de Stafford*, who held ſeven Hides (in which were a Church and Mill,) in his own Hands, the Poſſeſſions of one *Waga*, a Great Man before the *Norman* Settlement. There were four Hides more in this Pariſh, two of which were held by *Orduui*, and the other two by *Aluuin*, which were his own Eſtate in the Confeſſor's Time. It continued in the Line of the *Staffords* till the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. What is memorable of them in relation to this Place, we ſhall take Notice of. In 11 *John*, *Harvæus de Stafford* anſwered for one Knight's Fee here, as a Part of his Barony. We read indeed that *Richard Chance*, 13 *Edw.* I. claimed a Court-Leet, Aſſiſe of Bread, &c. by Preſcription, and was allowed them; and in 9 *Edw.* II. was certified to be Lord of it; and that *John de Upton* and *Joan* his Wife had an Intereſt in a 4th Part of it; but it muſt be only in Truſt, for in 25 *Edw.* III. *Ralph* Earl of *Stafford*, entailed it upon *Hugh* his Son, and his Heirs of the Body of *Philippa*, the Daughter of *Thomas Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, and by him or his Anceſſors, ſundry Perſons were enfeoffed with good Quantities of Land; as *Adam de Grenevil* held Half a Knight's Fee of them, *Robert Verney* as much, *William Clarke* the ſame, and *William Ingram* a whole Knight's Fee in the 16 and 22 *Rich.* II. But at length this Lordſhip 12 *Hen.* VIII. by *Edward Stafford*, Duke of *Buckingham*, was paſſed away to *Richard*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, and others, to the Uſe of Sir *William Compton*, Knt. and his Heirs, who are the Noble Family of the Earls of *Northampton*.

The Church is dedicated to St. *Michael*, and was given to the Canons of *Stone* in *Staffordſhire*, by *Robert de Stafford*, Grand-child of the firſt *Robert*, who lived in the Conqueror's Time. In 26 *Hen.* III. the Advowſon was diſputed between *Hawiſe*, Widow of *Richard de Gloceſter*, and the Prior of *Kenilworth*, to which the Monaſtery of *Stone* was a Cell; and after a full Hearing, was adjudged to be the Prior's Right; and ſo

ſo continued till 51 *Hen.* III. when the Canons of *Stone* paſſed it away to the Warden and Scholars of *Merton College*, *Oxford*, to whom it was appropriated the next Year by *Godfrey Giffard*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*, *anno* 1268. and in 1291, was valued at 26 Marks. In 16 *Edw.* II. it was again appropriated to them by *Thomas Cobham*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*, but not valued again till 26 *Hen.* VIII. when the Vicarage was rated at 8 *l.*

Wolford-parva, the Eſtate of the Earl of *Mallent* in the Conqueror's Time; and being held of him by one *Radulphus*, was then certified to contain four Hides and an Half, having before the *Normans* Coming been the Eſtate of one *Aluric*. From the Earl of *Mallent* it came to the Barons of *Stafford*, who enfeoffed the Family of *Ingram* with the greateſt Part of it, but the Time when we do not know, but it muſt be certainly antiently; for 3 *John*, one *Ingram* of *Walworth* levied a Fine of Lands here, and 36 *Hen.* held Half a Knight's Fee here of the Barons of *Stafford*. In the Record of 7 *Edw.* I. *Thomas de parva Woleward* is ſaid to be Lord of it, and to have two Yard-Lands here with certain Freeholders and Cottagers, which were held of the King; yet the Poſterity of the Baron of *Stafford* were reputed the Lords of it, till 12 *Hen.* VIII. when *Edward* Duke of *Bucks* conveyed it, with *Great Wolford*, to *Richard*, Biſhop of *Winchester*, and others: However the *Ingrams* ſtill had a Manor here, of which *Richard Ingram* died ſeiſed 5 *Eliz.* and *Haſtang Ingram* was in Poſſeſſion of it in 1640. At preſent it has but few Inhabitants; but antiently had 43 Families.

Woodlow was originally Part of the Poſſeſſions of *Henry de Newburgh*, the firſt Earl of *Warwick*, who at the Foundation of the Collegiate Church of *Warwick*, endowed it with the Tithes of certain Lands here; and in his Grant it is called *Wudulai*. In King *Henry* I.'s Time, *Richard* Son of *Ivo*, Earl *Roger*'s Cook, held it, and left it to his Son *Alan*, who ſucceeding in the ſame Office to *William* Earl of *Warwick*, Earl *Roger*'s Son, he obtained of King *Henry* II. a Special Charter of this Lordſhip to himſelf and his Son, impowering him to keep a Court of his own proper Tenants, and to take Toll of them for all Things bought or ſold by them in the Borough of *Warwick*; and ratifying to him and his Heirs the Office of Maſter Cook in his Kitchen, with all the Fees and Privileges to the ſaid Place belonging, paying yearly to the ſaid Earl a Pair of Gloves at *Eaſter*, *&c.*

From this *Alan* deſcended the Family of *Woodlow*, ſo named from this Place of their Reſidence, of whom *Thomas de Woodlow* was Feodary to *Richard* Earl of *Warwick*, for all his Lands in this County, and in 5 *Hen.* V. was one of that Earl's Council. In his Family it continued to 15 *Hen.* VI. when *John de Wodlow* having no Iſſue Male ſettled it upon his Daughter *Alice*'s Son, *George Herthull*, with divers Remainders; but ſome of theſe *Herthulls* paſt away their Right in it to *Alice* the Daughter of *Richard Cheſter*, by *Avice*, one of the Coheirs of *Alan de Wodelaw*, who being in a State of Widowhood after the Death of *John Mayell*, her ſecond Husband, granted the Capital Meſſuage of this Place, with all the Lands thereunto belonging (except ſome that had been exchanged away) to *John Brome* of *Warwick*, from whoſe Son *Nicholas Brome* is deſcended *Robert Brome*, who reſided here, and had the Inheritance of it in 1640.

Wormleighton, the Lordſhip of the Earl of *Mallent* in the Conqueror's Time, and held of him thus, *viz.* one Hide and an Half by one *Giſlebert*, then written *Wimerſtone*. Another Part, *viz.* Three Hides poſſeſſed by *Turchill* of *Warwick*, held by one *Warinus*, then written *Wimeneſtone*. A third Portion one *William* held at the ſame Time of *Goisfrid de Manneville*, *viz.* Half an Hide and a 4th Part. From the Earl 'tis probable it deſcended to *Henry de Newburgh* Earl of *Warwick*, as his other Lands moſt of them did, who enfeoffed *Jeffrey de Clinton* the King's Chamberlain, and Treaſurer

ſurer with it, *Temp. Hen.* I. His Son *Jeffrey* ſucceeding to his Father, gave the Church of this Place to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, and afterwards enfeoffed *Richard* his Son in the whole Manor, to hold by the Service of a Knight's Fee, which Grant *Henry de Clinton* his Son ratified to the ſaid *Richard* and his Heirs, for eight Marks of Silver, and then it was written *Wilmelathtune*. This *Richard* had Iſſue *William* and two Daughters, *Petronill* and *Sibil*; *William* died without Heirs; and the ſaid *Henry de Clinton* confirmed this Manor to his ſaid Succeſſors and their Heirs, to hold by the Service of a Knight's Fee; and in Conſideration of 20*s.* in Silver quitted unto them their Relief. *Petronill* married *Jeffrey Peache* about King *Rich.* I.'s Time; and he had with her the Inheritance of this Lordſhip, which continued in his Poſterity to King *Henry* IV.'s Time.

To *Jeffrey* ſucceeded *Richard*, and to him *John*, who in 7 *Edw.* I. was certified to hold this Manor immediately of *Theobald de Nevill*, by the Service of a Knight's Fee, as he did of *Richard Harecourt*, who held it of the Earl of *Warwick*. *John* had then here two Carucates of Land in Demeſne, and thirteen Tenants holding ſeven Yard-Lands and an Half, and three Free-holders; as alſo Court-Leet. It was then likewiſe found that *John Peſſelew* held of the ſaid *John Peache* two Carucates of Land here, by the Service of Half a Knight's Fee, and had fourteen Tenants holding ſeveral Parcels of Land, for which Court-Leet and Aſſiſe of Bread and Beer, he pleaded Preſcription in 13 *Edw.* I. Of this Family of *Peache* divers bore the Name of *John*, and to one of them in 28 *Edw.* III. there was a Charter of Free Warren granted in all his Demeſne Lands here. After this in the 12 *Hen.* IV. this Manor was, by a Fine levied, ſettled upon *Katharine*, the Widow of Sir *John Peache*, for Term of Life; and after her Deceaſe, upon *William Montfort* of *Colſhill*, and *Margaret* his Wife, and the Heirs of their Bodies, with Remainder to the Right Heirs of *Margaret*, the Heir of Sir *John Peache* aforeſaid.

Being come to *William* it was left by him to Sir *Simon Montfort* his Son, who being attainted 10 *Hen.* VII. this Lordſhip was forfeited to the King, who granted the Inheritance of it out of the Crown, *Reg.* 13. to *William Cope*, Eſq; Cofferer of the Houſe-hold of that King, to be held in Socage, paying 20 Marks *per Ann.* into the Exchequer. He in the 14 *Hen.* VII. depopulated twelve Meſſuages and three Cottages here, and incloſed 240 Acres of Land. One Sir *Edward Raleigh*, Knt. alſo waſted ſix Meſſuages more; at length the ſaid *William Cope* ſold this Lordſhip to *John Spencer*, Eſq; who ſoon after built on it a fair Manor-Houſe, wherein making his Abode with a large Family of ſixty Perſons, he became a great Benefactor to the Church in Ornaments and other Things. From him deſcended Sir *Robert Spencer*, Knt. created Baron *Spencer* of *Wormleighton*, 1 *Jac.* I. whoſe Grand-child *Henry* Lord *Spencer* enjoyed it in 1640.

The Church here is dedicated to St. *Peter*, and was given to the Canons of *Kenilworth* in King *Stephen*'s Days, by *Jeffrey de Clinton*, Son to that *Jeffery* that founded that Monaſtery, and confirmed to them by *Richard Peache*, Biſhop of *Coventry*, in King *Henry* II.'s Time. *Jeffrey de Muſhamp*, Biſhop of that See, in King *John*'s Time appropriated it to thoſe Canons, and appointed that the Canons ſhould receive a Penſion of 40*s. per Ann.* during the Life of *Adam de Kelinton*, the preſent Incumbent; but after his Deceaſe or Reſignation, two Parts of the Fruits and Profits belonging to it, as well in Lands and Rents, as Obventions of the Church-Yard and Altar, ſhould be appropriated to the Monaſtery; and the other third Part to be entirely paid to the Vicar; but notwithſtanding this Determination of the Biſhop, there aroſe a Controverſy between the Lord of the Manor and Canons of *Kenilworth*, touching the

Advowſon; but at length they came to an Agreement, by which *Richard Peache*, then Lord of the Manor, quitted all his Intereſt to the Canons. The Rectory, when it was appropriated in 1291, 19 *Edw.* I. was valued at fifteen Marks, and the Vicarage at 10 *s.* but in the 26 *Hen.* VIII. the Vicarage was rated at 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* In the Windows of the Church are the Arms of the *Beauchamps* Ruding, and *Spencer* empaling Ruding.

The Hundred of Knightlow.

This Hundred in antient Records is written ſo many Ways, that I cannot but take Notice of them, *viz.* 16 *Hen.* II. it is called *Cnuchetalawa*; 21 *Hen.* III. *Kniſtelaue*; 4 *Edw.* I. *Knyhtelawe*; 11 *Edw.* I. *Knytelowe*; 9 *Edw.* II. *Knythlawe*, and now *Knightlow*, taking its Name from a Tumulus or little Heap of Earth upon the great Road from *Coventry* to *London*, at the Entrance upon *Dunſmore-heath*, called *Knightlow-hill* or *Knightlow-croſs*. This Hundred is bounded on the Eaſt by *Leiceſter* and *Northampton* Shires, on the South by the Hundred of *Kineton*, on the Weſt by the Hundred of *Hemlingford*, which bounds the North-ſide. The Fee of it was in the Crown, till 4 *Edw.* III. when that Prince by his Letters Patents granted the Bailiwick of it to his beloved Eſq; *Edmund Shireford* during Life, paying the antient Ferm to the Sheriff, but after him we find none that had it in Ferm, and ſo we conclude, that as it returned to the Crown, it remains there ſtill, and is govern'd by the Sheriff and his Officers, who account for it in the Exchequer. The Market-Towns are,

Rugby, written in Domeſday-Book *Rochberie*. In the Conqueror's Time *Turchil de Warwick* was the Owner of it, and one *Eddulfus* held it of him, (it then containing two Hides and an Half) by the Service of Half a Knight's Fee: *Thurbert de Rokebe* ſucceeded his Father *Eddulfus*, and was a great Benefactor to the Monks of *Combe*, &c. His Son *Henry de Rokeby* built here a little Caſtle about a Furlong from the Church northward, as is to be ſeen by the Banks of Earth, and Part of the Mote yet remaining. It was built in K. *Stephen*'s Time, who fearing the coming of the Empreſs *Maud*, gave the Nobles Liberty to build Caſtles on their own Ground for their Defence, but when King *Henry* II. arrived at the Throne, he cauſed all, or moſt of them to be demoliſhed. He gave certain Lands here to the Abbey of *Pipwell* in *Northamptonſhire*, upon which thoſe Monks had a Grange. He had a Controverſy with the Canons of *Leiceſter* about the Advowſon of the Chapel, and obtained that he ſhould nominate a fit Clerk to it, and they ſhould preſent him to the Biſhop. His Son and Succeſſor was *Henry*, who confirmed all the Grants of his Father and Grandfather to the Abbey of *Combe*. He was a Knight, and as he granted a Yard-Land here to the Prior and Monks of *Kirby*, ſo in 39 *Henry* III. he obtained for himſelf and his Heirs a Charter for a weekly Market here on Saturday (as it ſtill continues) and a Fair yearly to continue for three Days, beginning on the Evening of *S. Laurence*, with Free Warren in all his Demeſne Lands in this Shire. After his Death *Annabil* his Widow held this Manor in Dower, and becauſe ſhe exerciſed a larger Juriſdiction than her Charter allowed, the Sheriff ſeized upon the Market, Fair and Free Warren for the King, but upon her Death all was reſtored to her Son and Heir *Ranulph*, who died, leaving Iſſue *Annabil*, his Daughter and Heir, the Wife of Sir *John Goband* Knt.

In 1 *Edward* III. Sir *John Goband*, and *Annabil* his Wife had a Court-Leet and other Privileges granted to them in this their Manor, but it continued not long in their Family; for *John* their Son and Heir in 23 *Edward* III. paſſed the Inheritance of it with the Advowſon of the Church to *Ralph* Lord *Stafford* and Sir *John Oddingſells* Knt. and their

their Heirs, but *Annabil* his Mother ſurviving and marrying to *John Brown*, he is ſaid to be Lord of *Rugby* in 20 *Edw.* III. in her Right; for after her Deceaſe *Hugh* Lord *Stafford* was entirely inveſted in it; but by the Releaſe of *Nicholas Goband*, and Sir *John Oddingſells*, of all their Right. This Manor remained in the Family of *Stafford*, till the Death of *Humphrey* Duke of *Buckingham*, if not longer, which is probable, becauſe we find no more Mention of it, till *Richard* III. *Reg.* 1. granted it to *John* Lord *Dudley* and his Heirs, for his faithful Services to him. It came to that King by the Death of *Margaret*, Counteſs of *Richmond*, Mother of King *Henry* VII. then the Wife of *Thomas* Lord *Stanley*, who was ſuffered to enjoy it for his Life, and ſo the Lord *Dudley* had it not till the Lord *Stanley*'s Death, but when that happened we find not, nor whether the Lord *Dudley* or his Family ever enjoyed it, for in K. *Henry* VIII.'s Days it was again in the Houſe of *Stafford*; for upon the Attainder of *Edward*, Duke of *Bucks*, in that Reign, it was granted to Sir *Gilbert Talboys*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, and the Heirs of their Bodies. This Sir *Gilbert* and *Elizabeth* had Iſſue *Elizabeth* their Daughter and Heir, who was wedded to *Ambroſe Dudley* Earl of *Warwick*, who 2 *Eliz.* ſold it with the Advowſon of the Church to *John Wyrley* and *Dorothy* his Wife, who died ſeized of it 28 *Eliz.* and left it to *Francis* her Son and Heir, then forty Years of Age.

The Church here is dedicated to St. *Andrew*, and was valued in 19 *Edward* I. 1291. at ſeven Marks, but in 26 *Henry* VIII. at 17 *l.* 19 *s.* 2 *d.* above *xx s.* yearly paid to the Abbey of *Leiceſter* by Way of Penſion.

Southam, a Lordſhip given by K. *Ethelred* (about eighty Years before the *Norman* Invaſion) unto Earl *Leofwin*, whoſe Son *Leofrick* beſtowed it on the Monks of *Coventry*, when he founded that Monaſtery in 1047, 1 *Edw. Conf.* By the Conqueror's Survey it appears to contain four Hides, two Mills, and Woods one Mile in Length and Half an one in Breadth, which at that Time were in the King's Hands. In that Record it is written *Sucham* for *Sutham*, which ſignifies a South Dwelling. The Monks of *Coventry* held it to the Diſſolution, and procured for it 11 *Henry* III. a weekly Market on Wedneſday, with a Fair yearly, to laſt eight Days, beginning on the Day of St. *Leodegarus* the Martyr, which is on *Octob.* 2. but both theſe Times being found inconvenient, they were by a new Charter granted 23 *Henry* III. changed; the Market to Monday weekly, and the Fair to St. *George*'s Day, and ſeven Days after, yearly. Upon the Diſſolution of the Religious Houſes, this Manor was in 34 *Henry* VIII. granted to Sir *Edmund Knightley*, Knt. and his Heirs, who died ſeiſed of it, leaving *Joan*, the Wife of *John Knotsford*, Serjeant at Arms, *Anne*, the Wife of *George Throkmorton*, *&c.* his Heirs, among which his Eſtate being divided, a fourth Part of this Manor fell to *Anne*, who left it to *Fulk Porter* her Son, by *Thomas Porter* her ſecond Huſband. In 21 *Rich.* II. the Prior of *Coventry* was preſented for not repairing a Bridge over the River *Ichene*, lying in this Pariſh, and on the Road between *Southam* and *Warwick*; but it being proved, that the Bridge it ſelf was built and repaired by certain Perſons, purely out of Devotion, the Prior was diſcharged.

The Church of this Place is dedicated to St. *James*, and was in the Patronage of the Monks of *Coventry*, 32 *Henry* III. as Lords of the Manor; who, upon an Agreement with the Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, aſſigned 30 Marks yearly, to be paid to the Cathedral of *Leiceſter*, for ever; but in 11 *Richard* II. it appearing that the Dean and Chapter had purchaſed the ſaid Annuity without the King's Licenſe, it was ſeiſed into that King's Hands, as it remained afterward to his Succeſſors; but in 30 *Henry* VI. the Prior and Convent of *Coventry* had Licence from the King to appropriate it to their Houſe, which was according-

ly done by *William Booth*, Biſhop there the ſame Year, who appointed a Vicarage at the ſame Time of twelve Marks *per Annum*, and a convenient Habitation; but it ſeems the Appropriation did not hold good; for in 26 *Henry* VIII. there was no Vicarage here, but the Rectory was certified to be worth 22 *l.* 17 *s.* 3 *d. per Annum*, over and above an annual Penſion of 10 *l.* paid to the Cathedral of *Lichfield*. Theſe are all the Market-Towns of this Hundred, and therefore we ſhall now proceed to the Villages, *viz.*

Aſhowe, the Poſſeſſion of *Turchil*, Earl of *Warwick* before the *Normans* Settlement, containing two Hides, held by one *Ermenfridus*, with two Mills, and Woods Half a Mile in Length, and three Furlongs in Breadth, as the general Survey ſhews, in which it is written *Eſſeho*. *Turchil's* Iſſue were diſpoſſeſſed of moſt of his Lands, and this Lordſhip was beſtowed by King *Henry* I. upon *Jeffrey de Clinton*, who having founded the Caſtle and Priory of *Kenilworth*, gave a Meadow here, called *Ruggenhale*, to the Canons of it. He had a Daughter named *Lecelina*, whom he married to *Norman le Verdon*, and with her gave him this Manor: She was the Mother of *Bertram de Verdon*, who, or ſome other of his Family, enfeoffed one of the *Simelyes* in this Manor; for 36 *Hen.* III. *Jeffrey de Simely* held here Part of a Knight's Fee of *Roiſe de Verdon*, who held it of the Earl of *Warwick*. *William Simely* ſucceeded *Jeffrey*, who, with the Abbot of *Stoneley*, was certified to be Lord of this Place, 7 *Edward* I. then written *Aſſche*, and holden by both, of *Theobald de Verdon*. *William* had eight Acres in Demeſne, two Cottages, and eleven Freeholders, who held four Yard-Lands and an Half, and nine Acres and an Half, beſides two Woods of ſix Acres each.

The Abbot of *Stoneley's* Part contained three Cottagers and three Freeholders, who held three Yard-Lands and a Quarter, and four Acres, doing Suit at the Court at *Brandon*, as the *Simely's* did. *Jeffrey de Simely*, the Son of *William*, inherited this Lordſhip; and in 29 *Edward* I. alienated to *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter*, and his Heirs, all his Waſtes and Woods, called *Widenhaye*, lying in this Lordſhip, and *Richard Baſſet* and *Eſilia* his Wife, Mother of the ſaid *Jeffrey*, confirmed the ſame. The Male Line of the *Simely's* failed, after this, and as we ſuppoſe, the female Iſſue inherited, for 20 *Edward* III. *John de Hokkeley* is certified to hold Part of a Knight's Fee here, of the Heirs of *Verdon*, as alſo 34 *Edw.* III. when it is expreſly mentioned to be that Land which *William Simely* held; but in 2 *Henry* IV. *William Alleſley* held it. We meet with nothing more relating to this Place, till 13 *Edward* IV. when *John Hugford* Eſq; and *Thomas Waldeive* had a Licence to grant eight Meſſuages, two Carucates, twenty Acres of Land, twelve Acres of Wood, 12 *s.* Rent, a Pound of Pepper, and a Red Roſe, all lying in this Pariſh, to the Monks of *Stoneley*, for ever. All theſe Things, at the Diſſolution of the Monaſtery, came to the Crown, and were poſſeſſed by the Lord *Leigh*, together with *Stoneley*.

The Church here is dedicated to the Aſſumption of our Lady, and was antiently a Chapel to the Mother-Church of *Wotton*, with which it was given by *Jeffrey de Clinton* to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, to whom it was confirmed in King *Henry* II.'s Time, by *Richard Peche*, Biſhop of *Coventry*, and a Penſion of 20*s.* a Year granted out of it by *Jeffrey Muſchamp*, one of his Succeſſors in K. *John's* Time. In 1291, 19 *Edward* I. it was valued at five Marks, and in 26 *Henry* VIII. at 6 *l.* 2 *s.* over and above the 20 *s.* paid to the Canons. But though it doth not appear either by the Appropriation above-mentioned, or the Liſt of Preſentations, that there was a Vicarage appointed; yet by the Will of that excellent Lady, *Alice*, Dutcheſs *Dudley*, who died in 1669, it appears that it was a poor Vicarage from this Legacy: *Item*, I give to the Churches of *Stoneley*, *Manceter*, *Aſhow*, &c. all in the County of *Warwick*,

Warwick, 20*l.* *per Annum* to each of them, in Augmentation of their reſpective poor Vicarages. *Dugd. pag.* 227.

Arley, a Town on an Hill, the Lordſhip of which, in the Conqueror's Days, belonged to one *Craſtina*, a great Woman, who by Marriage carried it, with many other Lands, to *Ralph de Limeſi*, a Baron of Note, whoſe Seat then was at *Wulverley*. In Domeſday-book it is recorded for one Hide, with Woods a Mile in Length, and Half a Mile in Breadth. In King *Henry* III.'s Time one *Ralph Limeſi* had it, and granted the Inheritance thereof to *Richard de Limeſi* his Brother, and to his Heirs. It ſeems that this *Ralph* and *Richard* deſcended from the Family of *Odingſels*, but changed their Name into *Limeſi*, in Remembrance of their Grandmother *Baſilia de Odingſels*, who being married to their Anceſtor, *Gerard de Odingſels*, brought the great Eſtates of the *Limeſi's* into their Family: *Richard* had Iſſue *Peter*, who being poſſeſſed of this Manor, obtained a Grant of Free Warren to himſelf and his Heirs in his Demeſne Lands here 4 *Edward* II. He being then a Knight, was put into diverſe publick Employments (after he had got his Pardon for aſſiſting the Earls of *Lancaſter*, *Hereford*, and *Warwick*, in Beheading *Peter de Gaveſton*, 5 *Edward* II.) as a Commiſſioner to raiſe Foot Soldiers for the Wars in *Scotland*, *Reg.* 9. and Knight of the Shire for the County in the Parliament of *Lincoln*, and in Commiſſion for Gaol-delivery at *Warwick*; but afterwards being in the Rebellion with *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter*, his Lands being thereby forfeited, were ſeiſed into the King's Hands, and he died at *York*, 18 *Edward* II. but whether a natural Death, or no, we find not.

John de Limeſy his Son and Heir, notwithſtanding his Father's Forfeiture, entred upon this Manor immediately upon his Father's Death, becauſe it was ſettled upon him before, by the Grant of *Richard Limeſy* his Grandfather. Whether this *John* had any Iſſue, we find not, but ſuppoſe he had none, becauſe in 2 *Edward* III. Sir *Roger Corbet* of *Caus*, Knt. and *Amicia* his Wife, granted the Reverſion of this Manor to Sir *William Camvile*, Knt. Son of *Thomas Camvile*. He had a Daughter *Amicia*, the Wife of *John de Odingſels*, but ſhe had not all this Manor, for Sir *Roger Corbet* of *Lygh*, Knt. died ſeiſed of a 3d Part thereof, and left it to his Son *Thomas*. Sir *John Odingſels* died in 5 *Henry* IV. and it was then found, that Sir *Ralph Rochford*, Knt. then held it of the ſame Sir *John*, by the Service of one Knight's Fee; and alſo that in 8 *Hen.* V. *Thomas Corbet* of *Leigh*, then deceaſed, held eight Meſſuages and four Yard-Lands here, leaving them to *Thomas* his Son and Heir. *Henry Rochford*, Eſq; ſucceeded his Father Sir *Ralph*, but held it not long before he paſſed all his Title to it, to *Thomas Bate*, Eſq; of whom *Edward* Lord *Ferrers* of *Groby* obtained it in 35 *Henry* VI. How it deſcended after this to the 13 *Eliz.* we know not, but then find that *Thomas*, the Son of *William Skeffington* of *Skeffington* in *Leiceſterſhire*, was in Poſſeſſion of it, and his Poſterity enjoyed it in 1640.

This Church, valued 19 *Edward* I. at ſix Marks, and 26 *Henry* VIII. at 9*l.* 6*s.* was 12 *Richard* II. in the Patronage of *Robert Grey* of *Rotherfield*, Knt. and Sir *John Clinton*, Knt. by Turns, but in 2 *Henry* VI. it was found, that *Elizabeth*, Lady *Clinton*, had the whole Advowſon in Dowry from *Robert* Lord *Grey* of *Rotherfield*, who had been her Huſband, but the Inheritance belonged to *Alice* and *Mary*, Daughters and Heirs to the ſaid Lord *Grey*, the one of them being married to *William* Lord *Lovel*, and the other to *Ralph* Lord *Cromwell* of *Tatſhall*. In the 13 *Edward* III. *Richard de Caldeford*, Prieſt, obtained a Licenſe for the Amortizing one Meſſuage, ſixteen Acres of Land, one Acre of Meadow, and eight Acres of Paſture, and one Acre and an Half of Moor lying in this Pariſh, to the Uſe of *Robert de Sekindon*, then Parſon here, and his Succeſſors, for a certain Collect, or Prayer to be ſaid by

by him the ſaid *Robert*, and his Succeſſors for ever, every Day in this Church, for the Soul of *Robert Norreis*. In the Chancel of it, on the North-ſide, is a handſome Monument for Mrs. *Jane St. Andrew*, a Woman of ſingular Piety towards God, and Charity to the Poor, who died *Jan.* 16. *Anno Dom.* 1619. *Ætat. ſuæ* 17.

Aſcote, a Member of *Hodenhull*, antiently written *Aſtaneſcote* and *Eſtaneſcote*, in which the Monks of *Comb* had divers ſmall Parcels of Land, given them by divers Perſons of mean Rank, which *William de Ludington* confirmed. It was long ago a Village of many Inhabitants, but now is depopulated. There was a large Quantity of Land lying in it, granted by King *Henry* VII. to Sir *John Riſley*, Knt. with the Manors of *Lodbroke* and *Rodburne*.

Aſtley, the Poſſeſſion of one *Alſi* before the Conqueſt, but after it given to *Robert* Earl of *Mallent*, and containing then one Hide, and Woods a Mile long and Half a Mile broad. The Earls of *Warwick* of the *Norman* Line were the Earl of *Mallent*'s Heirs; and the firſt of them enfeoffed the Family of *Eſtley* with it, for in 12 *Henry* II. *Philip de Eſtley* was certified to hold three Knights Fees of *William* Earl of *Warwick de Veteri Feofmento*, which ſhews, that his Father or Grandfather was enfeoffed therewith in King *Henry* I.'s Time, and of theſe was *Eſtley* a Part: *Thomas de Eſtley* his Son ſucceeded him here, and was Bailiff to *Simon* Earl of *Leiceſter*. He joining in the Rebellion with the Barons againſt King *John*, forfeited his Eſtate to the Crown, but ſubmitting to his Allegiance 1 *Henry* III. had his Lands reſtored. To him ſucceeded *Thomas*, who was a Knight, and conſtituted one of the Juſtices for Gaol-delivery at *Warwick*, but taking Part with the rebellious Barons, was ſlain at the Battle of *Eveſham*, and his Lands given to *Warine de Baſſingbourne*, who obtained a Charter to fortify the Manor-houſe here, and embattle the Walls of it; but 'tis not probable, that he did any Thing therein, but *Andrew Aſtley*, Son and Heir of *Thomas*, being impowered by the Decree called *Dictum de Kenilworth*, came to a Compoſition with *Warine*, and recovered this and his Anceſtors former Eſtates.

This *Andrew* being thus in Poſſeſſion of this, and other Eſtates of his Father, claimed by Preſcription a Court Leet, Gallows, Aſſize of Bread and Beer, with other Privileges in this Lordſhip, and was allowed them, 13 *Edward* I. He died 29 *Edward* I. leaving *Nicholas* his Son and Heir, who loſt his Life in the Battle of *Striveling*, fighting againſt the *Scots*. He left no Iſſue, and ſo *Thomas Aſtley* his Nephew, Son of Sir *Giles Aſtley*, his younger Brother, became his Heir: He was a Perſon of Note for his pious and noble Actions, for he founded in 11 *Edward* III. a Chantry in the Pariſh-Church here for one Prieſt to ſing Maſs daily, for the Health of his Soul, his Wife's and Parents, and the next Year obtained Licenſe to grant the Advowſon of the Church to the Guardian, and Prieſts of our Lady's Chapel therein, enlarging the Chantry to four Prieſts, and ſoon after to ſeven Prieſts and a Clerk, on whom he ſettled divers Lands for their Maintenance: But not thinking all this enough, he procured Licenſe 17 *Edward* III. to change his Chantry-Prieſts into a Dean and Canons, and thereupon began to erect a fair Collegiate Church in the Form of a Croſs, dedicating it to the Aſſumption of our Lady, the Dean being obliged to provide a perpetual Vicar for the parochial Cure, and preſent him to the Biſhop; but of this Collegiate Church we ſhall give a further Account in our Hiſtory of Monaſteries.

He left Iſſue three Sons, Sir *William*, Sir *Thomas*, and *Giles*; of *Thomas*, who ſeated himſelf at *Patſhull* in *Staffordſhire*, was deſcended the famous *John Aſtley*, who overcame *Peter de Maſſe* in a Combat on Horſe-back at *Paris*, in the Preſence of the *French* King, and fought Sir *Philip Boyle* the *Arragonian* in *Smithfield*, in the Preſence of King *Henry* VI.

in which he behaved himſelf ſo well, that the King knighted him, and ſettled upon him an Annuity of an hundred Marks during his Life; after which he became ſo eminent for his Valour, that he was elected Knight of the Garter, and the Enſigns of that noble Order were put into his Arms; but Sir *William de Aſtley* was the elder Brother, and inherited the Eſtate of his Anceſtors here. He was ſeveral Years in Commiſſion for the Peace in this County, and upon other ſpecial Occaſions for other publick Affairs; but leaving no Male Iſſue, *Joan* his only Daughter and Heir inherited his Eſtates; ſhe married for her firſt Husband, *Tho. Raleigh* of *Farnborough*, who lived but a little while with her, but dying *6 Henry* IV. was buried in the Choir of the Collegiate Church here. After his Death, remaining awhile in her Widowhood, ſhe at length married

Reginald Lord *Grey* of *Puthin*, whoſe Poſterity poſſeſſed her Eſtate here many Generations: He was a loyal and valiant Man, and in great Eſteem with King *Henry* IV. He had Iſſue by this *Joan* the Heir of *Aſtley*, *Edward*, who ſucceeded him, and in Right of his Wife was created Lord *Grey* of *Groby*. He died 36 *Henry* VI. leaving Sir *John Grey* his Son and Heir, and *Edward* a ſecond Son, created Viſcount *Liſle* by K. *Edward* IV. in Right of *Elizabeth* his Wife. He began to build a Chapel in this Collegiate Church, in which his Wife, and afterward himſelf was buried. Sir *John* the elder Brother married *Elizabeth* the eldeſt Daughter of *Richard Woodvil*, Earl of *Rivers*, and was ſlain in the Battle of St. *Albans*, leaving Sir *Thomas Grey* his Son and Heir, and *Elizabeth* his Widow, whom King *Edward* IV. made his Wife, and her Son *Thomas*, Marqueſs of *Dorſet*. He was attainted of Treaſon 1 *Richard* III. and this Lordſhip was granted to *Edward* his Brother, and the Heirs of his Body, but the Marquis was reſtored to the Poſſeſſion of it 1 *Henry* VII. and held it to his Death, which happened 17 *Henry* VII. ſoon after which he was buried in the Collegiate Church here before the Image of the *Trinity*. *Thomas* Marquis of *Dorſet* his Son ſucceeded him, and impaled thirty Acres of Land for a Park, called the *Little Park*, and added 90 to the great one. He died 22 *Hen.* VIII. and was buried in the Collegiate Church by his Father. He ordered by his Will, that the Chapel which his Father had begun in this Church ſhould be compleated, and a goodly Tomb erected therein for his Father and Mother, and an Alms-houſe for thirteen poor Men to have for their Maintenance 12*d.* a Week, and a black Cotton Gown yearly. He left Iſſue *Henry*, who marrying the Lady *Frances*, eldeſt Daughter of *Charles Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolk*, and *Mary* Queen of *France*, K. *Henry* VIII.'s youngeſt Siſter, was created Duke of *Suffolk*. He had only Daughters by his Wife, of whom *Jane* being married to *Guilford Dudley*, fourth Son to *John* Duke of *Northumberland*; he by the Duke's Means was excited to ſet his Daughter on the Throne after King *Edward* VI.'s Death, and though the Duke, upon Q. *Mary*'s Acceſſion to the Throne was beheaded, yet he not being ſo inſtrumental in it, was ſpared, but being afterwards diſguſted with Queen *Mary*'s matching with *Spain*, he ſtirred up the People in this County and *Leiceſterſhire* to Rebellion, and being taken, was beheaded on *Tower hill*. The Lady *Frances*, his Widow, married to one *Adrian Stokes*, Eſq; who holding this Lordſhip as Part of her Dowry, greatly defaced the Church, pulling down the Spire and Battlements, and two Iſles all covered with Lead. After her Deceaſe it came to *Richard Chamberlain* Eſq; to whoſe Father Q. *Mary* had given it. He repaired the Church, making the Choir the Body of it, and taking away the Weſt End and Chapels, as it now ſtands. His Poſterity enjoyed the Manor in 1640.

Attoxhale, or as it is written in 40 *Edward* III. *Hattokeſhale* is an Hamlet in the Pariſh of *Sow*, of which we find nothing memorable, but that *Alan Leſſet*, and *Margaret* his Wife, granted a Moie-

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ty of the Manor to *Thomas Langhurſt* and his Heirs.

Baginton, the Lordſhip of one *Archil* before the Conqueſt, but after it *Turchil* of *Warwick* had it, and one *Alwin* was his Tenant. It then contained four Hides, with a Mill on them, being then written *Babechiton*. It was before the Conqueſt a Member of *Stoneley*, and had a Chapel of its own. From *Turchil* it deſcended to his Son *Siward*, whoſe Son *Henry de Ardern*, with the Conſent of *Oliva* his Wife, and *William* his Son, granted it to *Felicia* his Siſter. *Roger de Wirenhale* then held it. She had it to her ſelf and Heirs, but not having any Iſſue, it returned again to *Henry*, who gave it in Frank-marriage with his Daughter *Lettice* to *Jeffrey Savage* upon their Wedding-Day. This Family of *Savages* enjoyed this Manor ſome Succeſſions, but we find nothing of them remarkable touching this Place, and therefore can add no more, but that *Robert Savage* dying 43 *Henry* III. without Iſſue, left this Lordſhip and his other Eſtates in this Shire, and other Counties, to

Thomas de Edneſoure, Son of *Thomas*, by *Lucia* his Siſter. He being in the Army with the Barons againſt King *Henry* III. had his Lands confiſcated, but by the Decree called *Dictum de Kenilworth*, he repoſſeſſed them again, and in 7 *Edward* I. was certified to be Lord of this Manor, which he then held of *Thomas de Ardern*, by the Service of Half a Knight's Fee, having in Demeſne one Carucate of Land, one Yard-Land and four Acres, a Water-mill, and a Grove of an Acre and a Half, with a Park of four Acres, twelve Freeholders, holding eleven Yard-Lands, twelve Villains holding four, Free Warren, Fiſhing in the *Avon* and *Sow*, Court-Leet, *&c.* which he held by Preſcription, tho' ſome other Privileges which he claimed were not allowed. This *Thomas* died without Iſſue, and his Siſter *Amicia* became his Heir. She was twice married, but leaving no Iſſue, her Eſtates devolved to her Couſin and Heir 30 *Edw.* I. *Richard de Herthull.* She in her Lifetime founded a Chantry in the Church here, and endowed it with one Carucate of Land, and 30*s.* yearly Rent, by the Licenſe of the King and Earl of *Warwick*, for one Prieſt to ſing Maſs daily for the Health of her Soul, the Souls of her Anceſtors and Succeſſors, and all the Faithful.

The *Herthulls* were an antient Family in *Derbyſhire*, where being Lords of *Herthull*, they took their Name from it. This *Richard* was a Perſon of great Note in this County, and bore many publick Offices, as a Commiſſioner for the Tax 29 *Edward* I. one of the Knights of the Shire for the Parliament 30 *Edward* I. and 34 *Edward* I. and a Juſtice of Gaol-delivery for *Warwick* 1 *Edward* II. His Son *Richard* 14 *Edward* II. was in Arms againſt the rebellious Barons, lead by *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter*, and died *Reg.* 18. leaving *Adam* his Son and Heir, who died 11 *Edward* III. leaving his Son *Richard* his Heir, who was a Man of great Action, bearing divers publick Employments, as Sheriff, Knight of the Shire, *&c.* He ſold this Lordſhip to Sir *William Bagot*; he was deſcended of the antient Family of *Bagots* of *Staffordſhire*, but reſided here after his Purchaſe of it. He was alſo a Perſon much employed in publick Offices, as Sheriff, one of the Knights of this Shire in divers Parliaments, and a Commiſſioner for the Peace, but being much in Favour with King *Richard* II. appeared in Arms againſt the Duke of *Richmond* (ſoon after King *Henry* IV.) and was forced to fly into *Ireland* to eſcape the Earl's Power, but returned with King *Richard*, who was there; and when his Maſter was depoſed, was impriſoned by King *Henry*, but being a popular Man, and very uſeful in his Station at that Time, the King gave him his Liberty, reſtored him to his Eſtate, and received him into his Favour, but he lived not long after it, for he died in 1407, 8 *Henry* IV. and lies buried in the Church here with *Margaret* his Wife, leaving *Iſabel* his only Daughter and Heir, married to

Thomas Stafford of *Pipe* in *Staffordſhire*, Son of Sir *Thomas*, and Nephew of *Edmund Stafford*, Biſhop of *Exeter*; but having appointed that *Margaret* his Wife ſhould hold this Manor during her Life, the Remainder to *Thomas Stafford* and *Iſabel*, and the Heirs of their Bodies lawfully begotten; Sir *John Bagot*, Knt. with the Conſent of the ſaid *Margaret*, *Thomas Stafford*, and *Iſabel*, ſold it to *Richard Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, *William Mountfort*, and others, their Heirs and Aſſigns for ever. This Earl died 18 *Henry* VI. and left his Son *Henry* his Succeſſor and Heir of this and other his Eſtates: He was created Duke of *Warwick* 23 *Henry* VI. and enjoyed it during Life, but leaving no Iſſue, *Anne* the Wife of *Richard Nevill*, Earl of *Salisbury*, was his Heir in the whole Blood. This *Richard*, in her Right, was thereupon created Earl of *Warwick*; and it appearing that *Richard Beauchamp* purpoſed to have ſettled this Lordſhip upon the Dean and Chapter of the Collegiate Church of *Warwick*, and their Succeſſors, in pure and perpetual Alms, the ſaid *Richard Nevill* and *Anne* his Wife did, in Accompliſhment to his pious Deſign, ſettle it accordingly, as it continued to the grand Diſſolution of the Monaſteries by King *Hen.* VIII. when it was valued, *Reg.* 26. at 34 *l.* 14 *s.* and became for the preſent in the King's Hands, but ten Years after was granted by that King to

Francis Goodere of *London*, Gent. and his Heirs, who enjoyed it to his Death, and then left it to his Son *Henry*, who was afterward knighted; he entailed it 37 *Eliz.* upon the Heirs Male of his Body; but having none, and deſiring his Lands might go in his Family and Name, married his eldeſt Daughter *Frances* to *Henry Goodere*, his Brother's Son, and ſettled this Manor upon them and their Heirs. He was knighted, and though he was a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber of King *James* I. was not ſo fortunate as to keep his Eſtate, but ſold the Manor to Sir *Henry Rainsford*, Knt. who ſold it to *William Bromley*, Eſq; deſcended of Sir *John Bromley*, Knt. who 4 *Henry* V. recovered the Standard of *Guien* in the Battle of *Corby*, and as a Badge of his Valour, had the Standard by Way of Augmentation to his Arms, placed in the Creſt. To him ſucceeded Sir *John* his Son and Heir, who, by *Mary*, Daughter of *Richard Widville* Earl of *Rivers*, had Iſſue *Thomas*, whoſe direct Heir Male is *William Bromley*, Eſq; who was Lord of this Manor in 1640.

Here was antiently a Caſtle ſtanding here, but there is now nothing remaining of it except the Mote, and great Heaps of Rubbiſh; nor is it known when it was demoliſhed: All that is memorable of it, is this, That when *Henry* Duke of *Hereford*, and *John* Duke of *Norfolk* had appointed to determine a Quarrel by a perſonal Combat upon *Gosford-green* near *Coventry* 21 *Richard* II. Duke *Henry* lodged therein, and from thence advanced to the Place appointed upon his white Courſer, barded with blue Velvet, and armed at all Points.

The Church is dedicated to St. *John Baptiſt*, and in 19 *Edward* I. was valued at ſeven Marks, but in 26 *Henry* VIII. at 8 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d.* In the Alley on the South-ſide of the Church is an antient Monument, for *William Bagot*, Knt. and *Margaret* his Wife, who died in 1400, and on the North Wall of the Chancel a ſumptuous one for *Ellen Campion*, Wife of *Edward Campion* of *Witham* in *Eſſex*, Gent. who died *Jan.* 23. 1632. ſhe was the eldeſt Daughter of *William Bromley* of this Pariſh, Eſq; and *Katharine Millard* his Wife.

Baſcote, originally a Member of *Long Itchington*, and then the Lordſhip of *John de Limeſi*, as that was. He having no Iſſue Male, this Manor paſſed by one of his Coheirs to *David de Lyndeſey*, who confirmed to *Nicholas Briton* (whoſe Anceſtor *Robert* had ſome Lands here before) eight Yard-Lands here and in *Itchington*, to hold by the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee. *William Briton* ſucceeded *Nicholas*, as *Guy* did him, who ſold all his Lands here to *Peter de Limeſi*, and *Alice* his Wife, and his Heirs; but he

being engaged in the Rebellion of *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter*, his Eſtates eſcheated to the Crown 18 *Edw.* II. How it was diſpoſed of we find not for ſome Years, but at length meet with it in the Poſſeſſion of Sir *John Rochford*, Knt. who 4 *Henry* IV. paſt it to *Thomas Seyvil*, who enjoyed it till 9 *Henry* V. when we find it in the Hands of *Thomas Morton* Prieſt, who ſoon after conveyed it to *John Lee*, and others in Truſt, who 8 *Henry* VI. paſſed it to *Thomas Moleſley* and his Heirs, who two Years after was certified to be Lord of it. This *Thomas*, by his Deed of Feoffment, granted it to *William Liſle* and *Thomas Magot* in Truſt, for the Uſe of the Town of *Walſhall*, but they were kept out of it a-while by *John* the Son of *W. Liſle*, till at Length upon a cool Debate, *Richard Hurſt* and *John Ford* of *Walſhall* raiſed another Feoffment to the Uſe of the Town, in the Name of other Inhabitants, who by the like Methods do keep it to this Day.

Bedworth, or as it is written in Domeſday-Book, *Bedeword*, in which it is rated at four Hides, having Woods one Mile long and Half a Mile broad, being then the Eſtate of the Earl of *Mallent*, but before the Conqueſt the Freehold of *Edwine* Earl of *Mercia*. From the Earl of *Mallent* they paſſed to his Brother the Earl of *Warwick*, who enfeoffed one of the Family of *Haſtings* with it, for they held it of his Deſcendants by the Service of a Knight's Fee. After this we obſerve *Turvile* and *Craft* to hold certain Lands here of *Haſtings*, by the Service of a Knight's Fee; but what they were appears not. From *Craft* they paſſed to *Charnells*, by the Marriage of his Daughter *Beatrix*; yet *William de Charnels* and *Henry* his Son, are certified to be Lords of *Bedworth* 9 *Edward* II. *John Charnels* was the laſt of that Family, and from him this Lordſhip paſſed to the Lord *Aſtley*, but in what Manner we know not, unleſs by this Fine, *viz.*

In 4 *Henry* IV. there was a Fine levied betwixt Sir *William de Aſtley*, Knt. and others, Plaintiffs, and *John Attehale* and *Joan* his Wife, Deforc. of twenty-four Meſſuages, five Carucates, nine Yard-Lands, forty-ſix Acres of Meadow, twelve Acres of Paſture, thirty-two Acres of Wood, and twelve Marks nine Shillings Rent, lying in this Place and the Neighbourhood, with the Advowſon of the Church, by which all thoſe Lands were thereby inveſted in Sir *William Aſtley* and his Heirs, who from this Time were Owners of it, paying 10 *l.* a Year for Life, to *Elizabeth* the Widow of *John Charnels*, and twenty Marks to *John* and *Joan Attehale* for their Lives, if they ſurvived *Elizabeth*. From the Family of *Aſtley* it deſcended by the female Heir to *Reginald* Lord *Grey* of *Ruthin*, who married her: He leaſed the Manor-houſe here, with the Demeſne, for Years, 18 *Henry* VI. but the Fee remaining in his Family, *Thomas* the ſecond Marquis of *Dorſet*, his Deſcendant, gave it by his Will to *Edward*, a younger Son for Life, aſſigning out of it to be paid to the Poor of his Hoſpital at *Aſtley*, certain Stipends for their Liveries; and being ſo charged, it deſcended to *Henry* Duke of *Suffolk*, by whoſe Attainder it eſcheated to the Crown, and was by Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* 2. granted to one Mr. *Gerard*, and others, to hold *in capite*; and afterwards by the ſame Queen, *Reg.* 44. to *Clement Fiſher*, Eſq; and his Heirs, with the Coal-mines, and Advowſon of the Rectory, which is all we know of theſe Lordſhips.

The Church here is a Rectory, and 19 *Edward* I. 1291. was valued at eight Marks, and in 26 *Henry* VIII. at 10 *l.* 3 *s.* 10 *d.* In it *Philip de Turvile*, Parſon of it, who was preſented to it 28 *Edw.* I. founded a Chantry at the Altar of our Bleſſed Lady, 6 *Edward* III. and endowed it with a good Proportion of Land, moſt of it in this Pariſh; *Roger de Northburgh*, Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, having the Ordination of it in 1332.

Benſford-bridge lying over the River *Swift*, after it hath croſſed *Watling-ſtreet* and enters this County. Mr. *Cambden* is of

of Opinion, that it had its Name from that Colony of the *Romans* called *Bennones*, whoſe Station was at *High-croſs* near the Place, where the *Foſſe* meets with *Watling-ſtreet*; but Sir *William Dugdale* dares not adventure to ſay ſo, but inclines to believe, that ſince he finds the Name antiently written *Brunesford-bridge*, that it hath its right Name from *Bruno*, who held *Bruneſwavere* in the Conqueror's Time, for his Seat was not far from it, but he is not poſitive.

Bericote, a Village long ſince depopulated, but in the Conqueror's Time well inhabited, and then the Lordſhip of *Turchil de Warwick* deſcended to him from his Father *Alwine*, who lived before the Conqueſt. One *Tonne* held it under him, containing then two Hides and a Mill. From *Turchil* it came to the Crown, and remained therein, till King *Henry* II. enfeoffed one *Boſcher* his Servant with it, and all its Appurtenances, by the Service of keeping a white Dog, &c. From *Boſcher* it deſcended to *Henry* his Son and Heir, who granted it to *Stephen Segrave*, who beſtowed it on the Monks of *Stoneley*, reſerving to himſelf and his Heirs for ever 5 *l.* a Year Rent; but this Annuity *Gilbert* his Son and Heir releaſed to them, to augment their Convent with one Monk more. Being thus in the Poſſeſſion of thoſe Monks, it was certified 7 *Edward* I. to contain thirteen Cottagers, and three Freeholders, with a Wood of four Acres incloſed in the Nature of a Park. After this it was depopulated ſo much, that 33 *Henry* VIII. there was nothing left but the Grange, which that King granted the ſame Year to *Charles Brandon* Duke of *Suffolk*, who ſoon after transferred it to *Matthew Wrotteſley*, Eſq; and his Heirs, who ſold it to *Tho. Marrow* Sen. who 2 *Phil. & Mar.* aliened it to *John Harreyoung* Gent. of whom it was purchaſed by *Thomas Leigh* Eſq; whoſe Deſcendant *Tho.* Lord *Leigh* enjoyed in 1640.

Biggin, or *Buggin juxta Newton*, antiently called *Holme*, becauſe almoſt encompaſſed with Water: It was a Village in the Conqueror's Time, held by *Turchil* of *Warwick*, and his Under-tenants. From him it came to the Earls of *Warwick*, who retaining the Property in themſelves, enfeoffed the *Camviles*, and others, with Part of it. What the *Camviles* had here was by *Richard de Camvile* granted to *Henry de Rokeby*, and came to the Canons of *Leiceſter* in King *Henry* II.'s Time, in Conſideration of the Chapel of *Rugby*, given to him and his Heirs by them: But the Mill was given by *Robert de Holme* to the Monaſtery of *Combe*. He was certified 20 *Henry* III. to hold at that Time the tenth Part of a Knight's Fee of the Earls of *Warwick*. The Canons of *Rouceſter* alſo held the ſixth Part of a Knight's Fee here of the ſaid Earls, as did alſo *Joan de Beauchamp*, Lady *Bergavenny*, 14 *Henry* VI. all which Particulars, except what the Monks of *Combe* had, came at length to *William Leigh* and *Elizabeth* his Wife, who dying ſeiſed of it 29 *Henry* VIII. they devolved to *Henry Leigh*, Eſq; who poſſeſſed them in 3 *Eliz.* But the Mill that belonged to *Comb-abbey* was after the Diſſolution granted out of the Crown unto *Thomas Brooks* and his Heirs, 36 *Henry* VIII.

Biggin, or *Buggin juxta Stoke*, an Hamlet thereunto belonging, but now nothing but a Farm-houſe, called *Bigginhall*: In 7 *Edward* I. the Prior of *Coventry* was Owner of it, and had under him eight Servants, who held eight Carucates of Land here by performing certain ſervile Labours, all which Lands after the Diſſolution of that Priory, were granted with other Things to the Mayor, Bailiffs and Commonalty of that City.

Bilton, the Freehold of *Ulwinus* before the Conqueſt, and after it of *Roger de Montgomery*, Earl of *Arundel* and *Shrewſbury*, who had five Hides of Ground here, except one Virgate, which belonged to *Turchil de Warwick*. In King *Stephen*'s Reign, *Walter* Son of *Hingan*, or *Ingaldi*, was Owner of it, and gave a large Part of it to the Monaſtery of *Pipwell* in *Northamptonſhire*, except ſome

Lands belonging to the Church. He left only one Daughter and Heir *Beatrix*, who by Marriage transferred this Lordſhip to *Roger de Crafte*, who confirmed the Gift of his Father-in-Law on the very Day of his Marriage, and having buried his ſaid Wife and *Roger* his Son and Heir in the Church-yard of *Pixwell*, he gave to thoſe Monks, for the Health of her Soul, eleven Selions (Acres) of Land and a-piece of Meadow here; and being further piouſly diſpoſed, added of his own Gift, Common of Paſture in this Manor for 300 Ewes, twelve Kine and a Bull, five Sows and a Boar, with their Piggs, ſixteen Oxen, and ſix young Beaſts, with Fuel from *Bilton-moor* for Fire in their Grange, called *Dunchurch-grange*, becauſe much of the Lands thereunto belonging lay in the Fields of *Dunchurch*, though the Houſe is in this Pariſh. This *Roger* being in Rebellion againſt King *John* with *Robert Fitz-walter*, a great Baron, whom his Followers ſtiled, Marſhal of GOD's and the Church's Army, had his Eſtates ſeiſed; but returning to his Allegiance, had his Lands reſtored by K. *Henry* III. and anſwered for a Knight's Fee in this Place 20 & 25 *Henry* III. as did alſo his Son *Roger de Crafte*, 36 *Henry* III. upon the Collection of an Aid.

Iſſue Male failing in the Family of *Craft*, this Lordſhip, by the Marriage of the Heir general, paſſed to the Family of *Charnels*, of whom *Nicholas de Charnels* was in Rebellion againſt King *Henry* III. but thro' that King's Mercy obtained his Pardon, and in King *Edward* I.'s Reign was conſtituted one of the Juſtices of Gaol-delivery. He entailed this and other Lordſhips upon his Son *George*, and the Heirs Male of his Body, and for Want of ſuch, on his Brother Sir *William Charnels*; but his Son *George* having Heirs Male, defeated the Entail. He went with King *Edward* I. *Reg.* 29. into the *Scotch* Wars, and afterward, 2 *Edward* II. entailed this Manor, with the Advowſon of the Church, upon his Son *Nicholas Charnels* and his Heirs, reſerving to himſelf an Eſtate for Life in it. He was one of the Knights of this Shire in the Parliament of 6 *Edward* II. but lived not long after, for *Lucia* his Widow had it in Dower 13 *Edward* II. To him ſucceeded *Nicholas* his Son, who was one of the Knights of the Shire in the Parliament of that Year. He had Iſſue *Thomas* and *Maud*, who being married to *Laurence Truſſel* of *Cubleſdon* in *Staffordſhire*, this Manor, after the Death of her Brother, without Iſſue, came to him.

But he did not enjoy it without great Suits a long Time, for *John Charnels* of *Bedworth*, under various Pretences, claiming a Right, intruded himſelf into Poſſeſſion of a large Part of it, obtaining a Charter of Free Warren in it to himſelf and his Heirs; but after much Conteſt, *Laurence Truſſel* and *Maud* his Wife exhibiting a Petition in Parliament 1 *Richard* II. the King directed his Precept to the Judges of the Common Pleas to do them Right therein, and thereupon they recovered it; for 9 *Ri h.* II. they demiſed it to Sir *Ralph Ferrers*, Knt. during his Life; after which it continued in the Line of *Truſſel* to King *Henry* VIII.'s Time, for then by the Daughter of *Edward* and Siſter of *John Truſſel*, named *Elizabeth*, it came to the Earl of *Oxford*, *John de Vere*, and his Male Heirs, he being then that King's Servant. In his Family it continued, till *Edward* Earl of *Oxford* ſold it to *John Shugborough*, Eſq; one of the Clerks in Chancery, who died ſeiſed of it 42 *Eliz.* and left it to *Henry* his Son, who ſold it to *Edward Boughton* of *Lawford*, Eſq; about the Beginning of King *James* I.'s Reign. He procured a Charter of Free Warren to him and his Heirs in it, but gave it to *Thomas* his ſecond Son, who reſided on it in 1640.

The Church dedicated to St. *Mark* was 19 *Edward* I. valued at nine Marks, but in 26 *Henry* VIII. at 16*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* beſides Procurations and Synodals.

Binley, in the Conqueror's Time, had three Parts; one of them conſiſted of three Hides, held by the Monks of *Coventry*, with Woods Half a Mile in Length,

Length, and one Furlong in Breadth, which they purchaſed of *Osbern Fitz-Richard*, a great Man in that Age; but in the Confeſſor's Days, *Aldgid*, Widow to *Griffin*, was Owner of it: The other Part containing two Hides, and Woods four Furlongs in Length and two in Breadth, was poſſeſſed by *Hadulfus* or *Hadewolfus*, Anceſtor of the Family of *Rokeby*, as Tenant to *Turkill de Warwick*. The Monks of *Coventry*'s Part, whereon was the Chapel dedicated to St. *Bartholomew*, was confirmed to them by *Ranulph* Earl of *Cheſter* in King *Henry* I.'s Time, and appropriated to their Houſe by *Roger Mealand*, Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield* in 44 *Henry* III. In King *Stephen*'s Time, *Laurence* the Prior of *Coventry* granted Half an Hide of their Part to the Monks of *Combe*, to hold in Frankalmoigne at eight Shillings *per Annum* for all Services, which, with the Reſt of the Monks of *Coventry*'s Part, and the Tithes of it at the Diſſolution, King *Henry* VIII. granted with other Things to *Rog. Burgoigne* and *John Scudimore*, and their Heirs, in the 36th Year of his Reign.

As to the Part which *Hadulfus* had here, *Thurbert* (in ſome Records called *Thurbert de Bilneja*) his Son gave a large Portion of it to the ſaid Monks of *Combe* upon his and his Wife's Retiring into their Monaſtery, which Grant *Roger* Earl of *Warwick* confirmed, becauſe moſt of *Turchil*'s Lands came to thoſe Earls, the Extent whereof was the fifth Part of a Knight's Fee. *Joeſlinus* the Son of *Ralph Bilney* gave one Hide more to thoſe Monks, to hold by the ſixth Part of a Knight's Fee which his Brother *Robert* confirmed, and his Son *Robert* gave them a large Part in his Woods. *Henry de Rochebe* the Son of *Thurbert*, confirmed to them what his Father had given them, and added a Mill, and Half *Munichet-wood*, ſo that by all theſe Grants it appears, That the Monks of *Comb* had here 7 *Edward* I. one Carucate of Land, a Water-mill, and two Wind-mills in Demeſne, five Cottages, ſeven Yard-Lands, ſeven Acres held by ſeven Freeholders, forty-two Acres of Outwood, Court-Leet, Gallows, and Aſſize of Bread and Beer, but they paid Tithes to the Monks of *Coventry* for all their Lands here, except a Meadow, a Croſt and the Mill, for which they paid to them Half a Mark. After the Diſſolution of their Abbey, their Lands here, which were reputed a Manor, were given 1 *Edward* VI. to *John Dudley* Earl of *Warwick*, together with the Site of the Monaſtery, but coming to the Crown by his Attainder 1 *Mar.* I. were granted to *Robert Keylway* and his Heirs.

In this Village the Hoſpitalers had two Cottages held in 7 *Edward* I. by Freeholders, but they belonged originally to that Part which the Monks of *Coventry* had antiently here; for it was then certified, that the Hoſpitalers held them of *Robert de Mortimer*, who was deſcended by the Heirs general of *Osbert Fitz-Richard*, of whom the Monks of *Coventry* purchaſed that Part in the Conqueror's Time, as is above-mentioned.

Within the Precincts of this Pariſh there is an Houſe called *Ernesford Grange*, belonging ſome Time to the Abbey of *Combe*, in which thoſe Monks had 7 *Edward* I. one Yard-Land in Demeſne, and one Freeholder, that held two Yard-Lands and four Acres, by the Service of 2 *s.* a Year, and Homage, and Suit of Court twice a Year; but they were obliged to pay Tithes of thoſe Lands to the Monks of *Coventry*, whether they held them in their own Hands or let them. This Grange in 36 *Henry* VIII. was granted by that King to *Thomas Brooke*, and his Heirs, from whom it was ſoon after conveyed to *Chriſtopher Waryn*, and his Heirs, to hold by the ſixtieth Part of a Knight's Fee, and 4 *s.* yearly Rent paid into the Court of Augmentations. *William Waryn* his Grandchild inherited it 14 *Eliz.* but whether it be now in that Family, or no, we know not.

Birdingbury is one of thoſe Towns that Earl *Leofrick* gave to the Monks of *Coventry*, when he founded that Monaſtery. The Monks had two Hides in the Conqueror's

Conqueror's Time, and *Turchil de Warwick* one, and Half a Yard-Land, held by *Goſlinus* his Under-tenant. The Monks granted their Part to one of the *Haſtings* of *Alleſley*, to hold by the Service of one Knight's Fee 18 *Edward* II. His Son *Henry* inherited it, and left it to his Son *Henry*, who being an active Man in the great Rebellion againſt King *Henry* III. forfeited all his Lands thereby; but by the Decree called *Dictum de Kenilworth*, they came to his Poſterity; and this Manor through the King's Favour to *Joan* his Wife, was continued in the Family as her Dower, and ſo *John de Haſtings* his Son poſſeſſed this Lordſhip, and in 13 *Edward* I. claimed a Court-Leet, and other Privileges in it, which were allowed: He granted it to Sir *John Paynell*, Knt. for Life, and ſo he was ſtiled Lord of this Place, and procured Free Warren for it. He ſat among the Barons in Parliament, but after his Death this Manor was aſſigned to *Julian* the Wife of *Thomas de Blount*, as Part of her Dowry from *John de Haſtings* her former Husband; but the Inheritance of it belonged to *Laurence de Haſtings* Earl of *Pembroke*, Son and Heir of the ſaid *John*, from whom it came to *William Beauchamp*, ſecond Son to *Thomas Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*. This Earl granted it 16 *Richard* II. to *John Olney* his Steward, in Conſideration of his good and faithful Services, to hold during Life, paying to the ſaid Earl 40 *s.* a Year; and he was certified 2 *Henry* IV. to hold Half a Knight's Fee in this Place of the Earl; but it ſeems that the Inheritance was afterward granted to him; for *Margaret* the Daughter and Heir of his Son *Robert*, marrying *Thomas Throkmorton* of *Cowton*, brought it into that Family, whoſe Grandſon Sir *George Throkmorton*, Knt. with *Robert* his Son and Heir, paſt it by Deed to *John Hylmer*, Citizen of *London*, and his Heirs, from whom *Jaſper Leek* of *Grays-Inn* obtained it, and 10 *Eliz.* granted it to *Henry Goodere* of *Baginton*, Eſq; who ſoon after ſold it to *John Shukburgh*, one of the Clerks in Chancery, whoſe great Grandchild *Thomas* had it in 1640.

As for *Turchil*'s Part it came to *Henry Armentiers*, who held it by the Service of Half a Knight's Fee, and was certified in 36 *Henry* III. to be held by *Thomas de Clinton* of the Earl of *Warwick*. There were alſo certain Lands lying near this Town, very antiently given to the Nuns of *Poleſworth*, by *Edelina* the Siſter of *Robert Boteler* of *Englebi*, for the Health of the Soul of *Walter de Sumervile*, and *Roger* his Brother, as alſo of her own Soul and thoſe of her Anceſtors and Succeſſors, for an Anniverſary to be performed on St. *Mary Magdalene*'s Day: In Conſideration of which Grant the Nuns of *Poleſworth* promiſed, that whereſoever ſhe ſhould happen to die, they would cauſe her Body to be brought to *Poleſworth*, and buried honourably in their Cloyſter.

The Church here, which is dedicated to St. *Leonard*, was valued 19 *Edward* I. at ſix Marks, but in 26 *Henry* VIII. at 7 *l.* 10 *s.* above all Reprizals.

Biſſeley, a Village antiently, which had a Chapel belonging to it, in the Diſpoſal of the Monks of *Coventry*, as *Ranulph* Earl of *Cheſter*, who pretended ſome Right to it, did at length acknowledge, but it hath been long depopulated.

Blacklow-hill in the Pariſh of *Wotton* is memorable for being the Place, where the Earls of *Lancaſter* and *Warwick*, having before at *Dedington* in *Oxfordſhire*, ſurprized *Piers de Gaveſton* Earl of *Cornwall*, the ſpecial Favourite of King *Edward* II. beheaded him without Judgment of his Peers, or any Courſe of Law, upon the Day of *Gervaſius* and *Prochaſius*, 7 *Edward* II. on the Side of the Hill, where ſince that Time ſtood a Croſs, called *Gaverſtons-Croſs*, ſet up doubtleſs in Memory of him, tho' corruptly written.

Bokindene, a Grange built by the Monks of *Stonely* upon the Eſſarts, which they made at *Hurſt*, of which it being eſteemed a Member, is now not taken Notice of.

Bourton

Bourton ſuper Dunſmore, the Poſſeſſion of *Leuuinus* before the Conqueſt, but after of the Earl of *Mallent*, of whom one *Ingenulfus* held it. From him it paſſed to the Family of *Clinton*, and by *Leſcelina* the Daughter and Heir of *Jeffrey Clinton*, it paſſed to the *Verdons*, for ſhe by marrying *Norman de Verdon*, brought it into his Family: He, with her Conſent, granted it to *Robert de Burton* and his Heirs, to hold of them and their Heirs by the Service of one Knight's Fee. Of theſe *Burtons* the moſt memorable are *Robert de Burton*, who gave twenty Acres of Land lying here to the Nuns of *Wroxhall*; *Richard* his Son, and *William*, who were conſiderable Benefactors to the Monaſteries of *Nun-eaton* and *Combe*. *Henry Burton* was the laſt who had to do here, leaving only one Daughter and Heir *Ada*, who marrying to

Robert Garſhale, brought this Manor into his Family. He held it of *Roes de Verdon*, as ſhe did of the Earl of *Warwick* by the fore-mentioned Service. This *Robert* taking Part with the rebellious Barons againſt King *John* had all his Land ſeiſed, but returning to his Allegiance 1 *Henry* III. it was reſtored to him again, and his Son *Bertram de Garſhale* inherited it. His Son *Thomas* was a Perſon of Note in this County, being aſſigned a Conſervator of the Peace according to the Statute of *Wincheſter*, made 15 *Edward* I. and a Commiſſioner for levying divers Taxes in 22 & 34 *Edward* I. and 1 & 3 *Edward* II. To this *Thomas* ſucceeded *Robert de Garſhale*, who entailed this Manor with the Advowſon of the Church, upon the Heirs of his Body by *Amicia* his Wife, and dying, left *Elizabeth* his Daughter and Heir, who by her Marriage with Sir *Robert Burdet* of *Huncote* in *Leiceſterſhire*, brought it into his Family; and his Poſterity deſcended from her, continued Lords of it till King *Henry* IV.'s Time, when the Heir general *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *John Burdet*, marrying to Sir *Humphry Stafford* of *Grafton*, Knt. brought it into his Family, in which it remained till the Attainder of *Humphry Stafford*, Eſq; 1 *Henry* VII. by which it came to the Crown, and was given by that King, *Reg.* 4. *inter alia*, to Sir *Edward Poynings*, Knt. and the Heirs Male of his Body; but it did not ſo deſcend, for *Humphry Stafford*, the Son of the fore-mentioned *Humphry*, being reſtored in Blood 6 *Henry* VIII. got into the Poſſeſſion of this Lordſhip, and in his Family it continued, till Sir *Humphry Stafford* of *Blatherwik*, about the latter End of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign ſold it to *John Shukburgh* of *Birdingbury*, one of of the Clerks in Chancery, whoſe Great Grandchild *Thomas Shukburgh* enjoyed it in 1640.

The Church here is a Rectory, and was valued 19 *Edward* I. 1291. at twelve Marks, and in 26 *Henry* VIII. at 19*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* over and above all Reprizals.

Bradwell, an Hamlet within the Pariſh of *Leminton*, ſo called from the Breadth of a Well, or Spring that riſeth in it. The Manor of it was the Eſtate of *John Haſtang*, who leaving two Daughters and Coheirs, *Joan* and *Maud*, 49 *Edward* III. this Lordſhip, upon the Diviſion was aſſigned to *Joan*, who became the Wife, firſt of Sir *John Salisbury*, Knt. who was attainted in Parliament 12 *Richard* II. and afterwards of Sir *Ruſtine Villenoefe*, Knt. but died ſeiſed of it 7 *Henry* V. leaving *Joan* the Wife of *Henry Delves*, Eſq; her Daughter and Heir.

Bramcote, a Manor containing two Hides of Land, one Hide and an Half of which belonged to Earl *Alberic* in the Conqueror's Time, but before one *Salo* was the Owner of it; and the other Half Hide *Richard Foreſtarius* held, being before the Poſſeſſion of *Saxi*, the *Saxon*. In Aftertimes the *Waterviles* had the Inheritance of this Village, and *Roger de Watervile* gave ſix Yard-Lands, and a Mill here to the Abbey of *Leiceſter*, by the Conſent of *Robert* Earl of *Leiceſter* his Lord, and the Founder of that Monaſtery, which his Heirs and Succeſſors confirmed. One *Ranulph* held alſo two Yard-Lands here belonging to the ſaid

Abbey,

Abbey, which making together eight Yard-Lands beſides a Mill, and the Appurtenances, the Canons of that Houſe claimed a Court-Leet and other Priviledges therein 13 *Edward* I. granted by Charter to their Monaſtery by the King's Progenitors.

But in 6 *Edward* II. the Heirs of *Henry de Haſtings* held the third Part of a Knight's Fee here of *John Haſtings* Sen. deceaſed, being then written *Brompcote*, as it was again certified 49 *Edward* III. 14 *Henry* VI. and 16 *Edward* IV. The Lord *Zouch* had ſomething in this Village, for he procured a Grant of Free Warren for it among other Places 7 *Edward* II. but we are not able diſtinctly to point it out. The Abbot of *Leiceſter*'s Part amounted to the third Part of a Knight's Fee, held of the Earl of *Lancaſter*, who then had the Honour of *Leiceſter*, and he continued in the Enjoyment of them till the Diſſolution of the Abbey, when it came into King *Henry* VIII.'s Hands, who, *Reg.* 38. granted their Part to *Edward Watſon*, Eſq; and his Heirs, who had only two Daughters and Heirs, the one married to one Mr. *Turner*, and the other to Mr. *Liſle*, of whom *George* and his Son *Gamaliel Purefey*, at Times, bought it.

Brandon, an Hamlet in *Wolſton* Pariſh, was in the Conqueror's Days the Lordſhip of *Turchil de Warwick*, held of him by *Wilſi*. In the general Survey, the Extent of it is certified to be Half an Hide, with Woods four Furlongs in Length and two in Breadth, with a Mill. After *Turchil*'s Death, this Lordſhip (as moſt of his other Lands) did not deſcend to his Poſterity, but was given to *Jeffrey de Clinton*, Chamberlain and Treaſurer to King *Henry* I. and Founder of the Caſtle and Priory of *Kenilworth*. His Daughter and Heir *Leſcelina* being married to *Norman de Verdon*, brought this Manor and many other Lands into that Family, but *Jeffrey de Clinton*, her Kinſman and next Heir Male, hoped to regain it, having a great Intereſt at that Time by his Marriage with *Agnes*, the Daughter of *Roger* Earl of *Warwick*, with whom he had in Frankmarriage ten Knights Fees of thoſe Seventeen, which he held of that Earl *De Veteri Feofmento*, *i. e.* which his Father was enfeoffed with in King *Henry* I.'s Time, and were ſettled on him upon Condition, that he ſhould perform the military Service of keeping *Brandon Caſtle*. But this laſt *Jeffrey* failing in his Purpoſe, this Manor continued in the Line of *Norman de Verdon* divers Ages. This *Norman*, if he did not build, inherited the Caſtle in Right of his Wife, and left it to his Son and Heir *Bertram*, in whoſe Minority *William Fitz-Richard* garriſon'd it. *Nicholas* his Son and Heir, who ſucceeded him, had a Charter granted him 11 *Hen.* III. for himſelf and his Heirs in all his Demenſe Lands here: He raiſed a Pool in this Place to ſuch an Height, that the Monks of *Comb* brought their Action againſt him for Drowning their Land in *Streeton* by it. In the latter End of the ſame Reign *John de Verdon*, Grandchild to *Nicholas*, was Lord of this Place, and having the Caſtle in his Power, when *Simon Montfort* Earl of *Leiceſter*, and the diſcontented Barons with him, raiſed a Rebellion, and poſſeſſed themſelves of *Kenilworth Caſtle*, this *John* having a Commiſſion to raiſe Forces in *Worceſterſhire* againſt them, they iſſued out from thence, and pulled this Caſtle of his down to the Ground. To this *John* ſucceeded *Theobald*, who in *Edward* I.'s Time extended his Free Warren beyond the Bounds of his Barony, and engroſſed the Fiſhery in *Avon* on his Side. He rebuilt the Caſtle (tho' at this Time there are no Remains of it but the Motes, and Heaps of Rubbiſh) and had a Park thereto a Mile in Length, with Tenants of three Sorts in this his Manor, *viz.* twenty-five Servants, that held twelve Yard-Lands and an Half in Servitude, beſides the Payment of a certain Rent; two Cottagers who were to find, each of them every Week from the Firſt of *Auguſt* till *Michaelmas-Day*, one Labourer to work upon Monday only, as he ſhould appoint, and three Freeholders, who

who were only three, holding by a certain Rent and Homage, and doing Service to his Court every three Weeks. To him ſucceeded *Theobald* his Son, whoſe four Daughters being his Heirs, *Elizabeth* married to

Bartholomew de Burgherſh, and had (*inter alia*) this Lordſhip aſſigned her in the Partition with her Siſters. Her Son and Heir Sir *Bartholomew* paſſed it ſhortly after to Sir *Walter Paveley*, Knt. and other Feoffees, who in 43 *Edw.* III. conveyed it to Sir *John Delves*, a *Staffordſhire* Knight, from whom it came to Sir *John Arundel*, who died ſeized of it 3 *Rich.* II. leaving it to his Son Sir *Richard*, who had only two Daughters and Heirs *Eleanor* and *Joan*, to the Elder of which, then the Wife of Sir *William St. George*, this Manor fell in the Diviſion; but ſhe dying without Iſſue, the Inheritance devolved to her Siſter *Joan*'s Heir Sir *Robert Willoughby* of *Eresby*, Knt. Son of Sir *Thomas* and the ſaid *Joan*; yet Sir *William St. George* had the Poſſeſſion of it during his Life, as Tenant by the Courteſy of *England*. After his Death, which happened 11 *Edw.* IV. the Reverſion came to Sir *Chriſtopher Willoughby*, Brother of the ſaid *Robert*, whoſe Son *Robert* died without Iſſue. From this *Chriſtopher*, by *Thomas* his third Son, one of the Juſtices of the Common Pleas in the latter End of K. *Henry* VIII. deſcended Sir *Percival Willoughby*, Knt. late of *Middleton* in this County, who ſold it to Sir *Henry Yelverton*, Knt. Attorney General to K. *James* I. in whoſe Heirs it was in 1640.

Bretford is a Member of *Brandon*, and hath its Name from the Broadneſs of the *Ford*, or ſhallow Paſſage over the *Avon* here, called *Bretford* by Corruption. The Manor was moſt antiently in the *Clinton* Family, for *Jeffrey de Clinton* the ſecond, who founded here a ſmall Cell for Nuns, gave them Lands here for their Maintenance; but the Nuns not at all liking the Place, paſſed away their Lands to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, in the Lifetime and with the Approbation of the ſaid *Jeffrey*, *Henry de Clinton* his Son confirming the Grant. From this Family of *Clinton* this Manor paſſed to the *Verdons*, as *Brandon* before mentioned did; and *Nicholas de Verdon*, 11 *Hen.* III. obtained a Charter for a weekly Market here upon *Tueſday*, as his Grandchild *Theobald* did ſeveral other Privileges for it, *viz.* Gallows *in terrorem* for Paſſengers travelling on the Foſſe-way on which it lies, *&c.* When the *Verdons* Lands were parted among the Coheirs, as is mentioned in *Brandon*, this Lordſhip fell to Sir *Bartholomew Burgherſh* in Right of *Elizabeth* his Mother, and hath not been parted from *Brandon* ſince. Here was a Kind of Hoſpital or Chapel dedicated to St. *Edmund*, and founded, as is thought, by the *Turviles*, Lords of *Wolſton*, who were the Patrons of it as long as it ſtood.

Brinklow, Part of the Poſſeſſions which Earl *Alberic* had before the Conqueſt, but being in the King's Hands when Domeſday-book was compiled, was given to the Earl of *Mallent* and *Leiceſter*, and by him transferred to *Nigel de Albany*, Father of *Roger Moubray*, with *Smite*, who held it of the ſaid Earl of *Leiceſter* by the Service of one Knight's Fee. Being thus united with *Smite*, *Sampſon de Albineio*, the then Incumbent, by the Conſent of *Roger de Moubray* his Patron, granted the Chapel of this Place to the Priory of *Kenilworth*, with the Church of *Smite*, which Gift *Richard Peche*, Biſhop of *Coventry*, confirmed; and *G. Muſchamp*, Biſhop of the ſame See, appointed that the Monks of *Kenilworth* ſhould yearly receive two Marks out of it. In K. *Henry* II's Time *Jeffrey de la Haye* had ſome Intereſt here, for he granted certain Woods here to the Monks of *Comb* for 41 Marks; but *Roger de Moubray* owned the Manor, and alſo gave them Part of his Woods here, which his Son *Nigel* confirmed. To him ſucceeded *William de Moubray*, who was the laſt of that Family that had to do here; for whereas *Roger de Moubray* had ſettled himſelf in this Lordſhip claimed by *Robert de Stoteville*, by an Agreement made for Lands of equal Value; but the Accord had not been confirmed in the King's Courts, nor by the Royal

Authority; *William de Stotevile* commenced new Suits, and recovered this Manor of *Brinklow*, which he left to

Nicholas de Stotevile his Brother and Heir, whose Son and Successor *Nicholas* had a Market granted him here by King *John*, to be kept on *Monday* every Week, and a Fair yearly upon the Feast of St. *Margaret*, which was confirmed to him by King *Henry* III.'s Charter. After this it appears to have been in the Possession of the *Segraves*; for in 24 *Hen.* III. that King granted *Stephen de Segrave* a weekly Market here upon *Tuesday*, but his Family was soon outed of it; for *Joan de Stotevile*, Daughter and Heir to the last *Nicholas* (and afterwards the Wife of *Hugh Wake*, granted it to *Albred de Wyttlebury* to hold it by the Service of a Sow Sparhawk, or two Shillings. After *Albred*, his Son *John de Wyttlebury* was certified to be Lord of it in 9 *Edw.* II. but after him we find nothing relating to this Manor till 18 *Edw.* III. when that King gave License to *William Thorp* to grant it to the Monks of *Comb* and their Successors for ever, it being then held of *Thomas* Lord *Wake* of *Lydel*, by Fealty, and the Service of a Sparhawk, or two Shillings, who held it over of the Earl of *Lancaster* by Knights Service; all who confirmed the Gift to the said Monks, yet with a Reservation of the Water-Mill and Pool thereunto belonging, twenty Acres of Meadow and ten of Pasture, held by Lease for Life by Sir *John Rivell*, his Wife and Son *John*, from *William de Thorp*.

Upon the Dissolution of the Monastery at *Comb*, this Manor came to the Crown, and so remained, till it was granted out by Queen *Mary* I. *Reg.* 4 & 5. to Sir *Robert Lane*, Knt. and *Anthony Throkmorton*, Esq; to be held in Socage, with a License at the same Time to alienate it to *William Daws* to be held *in Capite*. The Castle, of which nothing but the Site hath remained for a long Time, came to *Arthur Gregory* of *Stivichal*, Gent. who died seized of it 2 *Jac.* I. leaving it to his Son *John*. *John Rous*, the famous Antiquary, was descended of a Family of that Name that lived here.

The Church here dedicated to St. *John Baptist*, was valued 19 *Edw.* I. 1291. at six Marks, but in 26 *Hen.* VIII. 'twas not valued, there being no more said of it then, than that there was an Annual Pension issuing out of it of 26 *s.* 8 *d.*

Brockhurst, an Hamlet in the Parish of *Monks-kirby*, so called from its Situation upon the Bank, or Hurst of a Brook on which it stands. We find no other Mention in our Records, than that the Knight's Fee which the Prior of *Kirby* held of the Lord *Moubray*, extended into this Place.

Bubnell, as it is commonly called, but more truly *Bobenhull*, or as it is written in Domesday-book *Bubenhalle*, was in the Conqueror's Time the Possession of *Robert de Stratford*, and held of him by one *Aluric*, whose Freehold it had been before the Coming of the *Normans*. It contained then five Hides, with Woods two Furlongs in Length and two in Breadth, with a Mill. In 13 *John*, this Lordship answered for a third Part of a Knight's Fee among the Lands of *Harveus de Stafford*, and in 36 *Hen.* III. it was certified among the Fees held of the Lord *Stafford*, that the Earl of *Warwick* had two Parts of a Knight's Fee here. In the 7 *Edw.* I. *John Fitzwith* was certified to be Lord of this Place, holding it of *Hugh de Plessets* by the third Part of a Knight's Fee, who held it over of the Baron of *Stafford*: It then contained one Carucate of Land in Demesne, ten Servants that held two Yard-Lands and an Half, seven Freeholders holding ten Yard-Lands and eight Acres, also eight Cottagers.

This *John Fitzwith* was the first that assumed that Name, being the Son of one *Guido Fitz Robert*. To him succeeded *Robert Fitz Guido*, who wrote himself of this Place. He had Issue *Guy*, whose Daughter and Heir *Elizabeth* dying within Age, his Inheritance came to *Robert Fitzwith*, Son of *John* his Brother. He had one Daughter and Heir *Joan*, who was married to *John Beauchamp* of *Holt* in

in *Worceſterſhire*. He had the Honour to be created the firſt Baron by Patent 11 *Rich.* II. He, with Judge *Treſilian* and others, were attainted of High Treaſon, and executed by the rebellious Barons, who forced the King to call a Parliament to authorize their lawleſs Proceedings, and his Eſtates accordingly ſeized; but it being proved that this Lordſhip was long before demiſed to *John Catesby* for Life, in Conſideration of 8 *l. per Ann.* to be paid to *John* and *Joan Beauchamp*, and their Heirs, the 8 *l.* a Year only, and the Reverſion were ſeized on for the King in Regard of his Attainder; but this Attainder, and all Things done in that Parliament, being afterwards 21 *Rich.* II. made void, Sir *John Beauchamp*, Son and Heir of the ſaid Lord, was put in Poſſeſſion of the 8 *l. per Ann.* and died ſeized of it 8 *Hen.* V. and left *Margaret* his Heir, who married

John Wyſham her ſecond Husband, and with him levied a Fine of this Manor, whereby it was put into the Hands of divers Feoffees to be diſpoſed of, but how we know not, nor know any thing more of it till 10 *Hen.* VI. when *John Blounce* of *Wigenton* in *Oxfordſhire*, was certified to be Lord of it; but how long it continued in his Family we know not, nor how it came to *Thomas Craft* and *Elizabeth* his Wife, who by Fine ſettled upon themſelves and the Heirs of *Elizabeth*, one third Part, which devolved after them to *John Craft*, who paſſed all his Intereſt he had here, by the Name of a Moiety of the Manor, to Sir *Edward Grevill*, Knt. 8 *Hen.* VIII. whoſe Deſcendants paſſed it to *Edward*, the Son of *Thomas Wotton*, who was in Poſſeſſion of it 29 *Eliz.* and his Poſterity were Lords of it in 1640.

The Church dedicated to St. *Giles*, is a Prebend belonging to the Cathedral of *Litch.* being firſt granted thereunto by *Roger*, Prior of *Cov.* in 32 *Hen.* III. and in 19 *Edw.* I. 1291. valued at ten Marks. In the Windows are the Arms of *Rever*, *Charnel* and *Merick*, which laſt was Prebendary of this Place, and Archdeacon of *Bangor*, a Benefactor doubtleſs to it.

Bulkington, a large Pariſh, having divers Hamlets in it, as in their Order we ſhall obſerve. In the Conqueror's Days it was obſerved to be the Lordſhip of the Earl of *Mallent*, held by one *Salo* his Under-Tenant, and at that Time containing four Hides and one Virgate of Land. The Earl is juſtly ſuppoſed to have enfeoffed one of the Family of *Watervile* with it, becauſe *Robert de Watervile* gave the Church here to the Abby of *Leiceſter*, upon or near the Time of the Foundation of that Monaſtry in 1143, 8 *Steph.* and to it then belonged two Yard-Lands called the Glebe, with divers Chapels. To this *Roger* ſucceeded *Robert* his Brother, who having no Iſſue, left this Lordſhip to his Nephew *Ernauld de Boys*, Steward to *Robert Boſſu*, Earl of *Leiceſter*. He confirmed the Grant of *Roger de Watervile* to the Monks of *Leiceſter*. *John* his Heir ſucceeded him, and claiming Court-Leet, Gallows, Weyfs, Aſſiſe of Bread and Beer, and Free Warren here by Preſcription was allowed them. To him ſucceeded *William* his Brother and Heir, who ſettled this Manor, with diverſe others, upon himſelf for Life, and afterwards upon *William de la Zuche*, and *Maud* his Wife, and the Heirs of their Bodies, and for lack of ſuch Iſſue, to the ſaid *Maud* and the Heirs of her Body, the Remainder to his Right Heirs.

In the Line of *Zuche* it continued divers Generations, and as ſoon almoſt as it came into the Poſſeſſion of *William de la Zuche* and *Maud*, they procured a Grant from the King, *Edw.* 2 *Reg.* 7. for Free Warren in all their Demeſne Lands here, which they enjoyed from that Time till *Edward*, the laſt Male Branch of the Family, who was of Age 19 *Eliz.* waſted the great Patrimony of his Anceſtors, and ſold this Lordſhip, with all the Hamlets in it, to *Humphrey Davenport*, Eſq; and *Richard Bucknam*, Gent. who paſſed one Moiety of it to Sir *Chriſtopher Yelverton*, Knt. one of the Juſtices of the King's Bench, whoſe Grandchild of the ſame Name living at *Eaſt-Neſton* in *Northamptonſhire*, enjoyed it in 1640. and

the other Moiety to *George Purefey*, fifth Son of *Michael Purefey* of *Caldecote*, Eſq; whoſe Son *Gamaliel* ſold it to *Anthony Stoughton* of St. *John*'s in *Warwick*, Eſq; the Owner in 1640.

The Church dedicated to St. *James* was granted by *Roger de Watervill*, as we have above ſhewed, to the Abbey of *Leiceſter*, and appropriated antiently to it, a Vicarage being at the ſame Time endowed, and a Penſion of 26 *s.* 8 *d.* reſerved out of the ſame. The Rectory was valued 19 *Edward* I. 1291. at twenty-ſix Marks, and the Vicarage at eleven, which laſt in 26 *Henry* VIII. was rated at 6 *l.* 10 *s.* 6 *d.* When the Monaſtery of *Leiceſter* was diſſolved, the Rectory fell to the Crown, in which it remained till 33 *Eliz.* when that Queen gave it to the Free-School of *Uppingham* in *Rutlandſhire*. The North Window of the Church hath divers Images and Arms in it, which render it above common Obſervation; it is probable moſt of them relating to the *Zuches*.

Burton-Haſtings, ſo called from the *Haſtings* ſometimes Lords of it, tho' not of the greateſt Antiquity, for *Siuuard* ſurnamed *Barn*, a potent Man among the *Engliſh*, poſſeſſed it before the Conqueſt, but the *Norman* King took it from him, and gave it to *Henry de Ferrers* (whoſe Poſterity were afterwards Earls of *Derby*): It was then certified to contain four Hides, and two Mills. In King *Henry* II.'s Time Half this Town was given to the Monaſtery of *Nun-Eaton*, by *Jeffrey le Abbe* and *Emme* his Wife (it being of her Inheritance) with the Conſent of *Ralph Turvil* and *Richard le Abbe*, the Heirs of *Jeffrey* and *Emme*, and confirmed by that King's Charter. The other Moiety came ſoon after to the Family of *Haſtings*, for in 36 *Henry* III. *Henry de Haſtings* is certified to hold one Knight's Fee here of Earl *Ferrers*; and in the 53d Year of the ſame King, upon his Death, *Joan* his Wife was aſſigned one in this Place. Their Intereſt here came in firſt by the Marriage of *Margaret* the Heir of Sir *Robert Herle*, with Sir *Ralph Haſtings*, who by her had *Ralph* his Son and Heir, whoſe Son *Ralph* died 21 *Edward* II. leaving Iſſue another *Ralph*, who being attainted for Treaſon, loſt his Head 6 *Hen.* IV. for conſpiring with *Richard Scroop* Archbiſhop of *York*, and others, againſt the King. *Richard* his Brother was his next Heir, and being a Perſon better affected to the Crown, had Reſtitution of his Lands, and was much entruſted in King *Henry* V.'s Service: He died 15 *Hen.* VI. leaving *Leonard* his Brother for his Heir, whoſe Son *William* was made Lord Chamberlain to King *Edward* IV. and raiſed to the Dignity of a Baron; but not conſenting to the Deſigns of *Richard* Duke of *Gloceſter* (afterwards King *Richard* III.) was thruſt from the Council-Table into the *Tower*, and immediately beheaded upon a Piece of Timber within the Walls of it. To him ſucceeded *Edward* his Son and Heir, who bore the Title of Lord *Haſtings* and *Hungerford*: His Son and Heir *George* was created Earl of *Huntington*, and ſold this Manor to *Thomas Harvey* Eſq; a rich Merchant, who by Will ſettled it on three Prieſts, with a Meſſuage in *Wodcote* in this County, for twenty-one Years, to keep an *Obit* for his Soul: After the Expiration of that Term it returned to his four Daughters and Heirs, of which *Lucy* the Youngeſt, who was married to *Thomas Cotton* of *Connington* in *Huntingtonſhire*, had this Manor allotted for her Share among other Lands, and leaving it to her Poſterity, Sir *Thomas Cotton* of the ſame Place Bart. her Great Grandchild was in Poſſeſſion of it in 1640.

Caldecote was in the Conqueror's Time Part of the Eſtate of *Turchil* Earl of *Warwick*, of whom it was held by ſeveral Tenants, being then in Extent one Hide. After the Conqueſt it was given with the Reſt of *Turchil*'s Lands to the Earls of *Warwick*, of whom *Roger* in 23 *Henry* I. gave Half of it to the Collegiate Church of *Warwick*, then newly founded. The other Half came to *William Pludio* by the Marriage of the Heir, and Half a Yard-Land of it was by him given to the Monks of *Combe*. *Richard*

Foreſtarius

Foreſtarius had ſome Lands in this Village, which *Gilbert Crok* enfeoffed *Adam Crok* in. The Family of *Verdon* had alſo ſome Intereſt here, for in 36 *Henry* III. *Jeffrey de Simely* held Part of a Knight's Fee in this Place of *Roeſi de Verdon*, which ſhe held of the Earl of *Warwick*. The Village is wholly depopulated and hath been ſo a long Time, but by whom we do not diſcover; the Manor is ſtill kept up, and in 6 *Edward* VI. was ſold by *Thomas Newnham* to *William* Marquis of *Wincheſter*, who ſettled it on *Giles Paulet*, one of his younger Sons, who paſſed it to *Thomas Stapleton*, Gent. and his Heirs, of whom the Lord *Stanhope* of *Harington* purchaſed it.

Canle, an Hamlet involved in *Stoneley*, and with it given to the Monaſtery there at the Foundation thereof, but the Monks ſeem to have been diſpoſſeſſed of it by a Family who took their Name from the Place; for at the Time of the Siege of *Kenilworth-Caſtle* in 51 *Henry* III. *Richard de Alorynton*, then Abbot of *Stoneley* commenced a Suit againſt *Robert* the Son of *Peter Canle* for it, and having recovered it, had the Poſſeſſion delivered to him by the Sheriff upon the King's Command, at the Croſs in *Stoneley*, and the Tenants thereupon did their Fealty to the ſaid Abbot. After the Diſſolution the greateſt Part of it paſſed by Purchaſe to Sir *Thomas Leigh* with *Hurſt*, and other Lands, and ſo it deſcended to his Great Grandchild, who was in Poſſeſſion of it in the Year 1640.

Careſley, a Village belonging to *Ranulph* Earl of *Cheſter* in King *Stephen*'s Time, who then ſurrendered the Chapel belonging to it to the Monks of *Coventry*, being then written *Kereſley*. From the Earl it came to *Montalt*, as *Coventry* did, whereof it was originally a Member. See more of it in the Liberty of *Coventry*.

Cauſton, a Lordſhip of *Turchil de Warwick* in the Conqueror's Days, and held of him by one *Ulf*, containing one Hide; it was the Poſſeſſion of one *Edvinus* before the *Normans* Coming. In King *Stephen*'s Days *Ingelram Clement* was Owner of it, himſelf or his Father having been enfeoffed of it by *Siward de Arden*, *Turchil*'s Son: He granted it to the Monks of *Pipwell*, and *Henry de Arden*, as chief Lord, confirmed the Donation, as did alſo *Turchil de Cauſton*, whom *Ingelram* had enfeoffed with all his Intereſt in it; but he and his Wife *Wimare* gave up their Right, *cum corporibus*, *i. e.* that the Monks ſhould ſupport them during their Lives, and afford them Burial in the Church-yard of *Pipwell*, when they died, as one of their Monks, which Condition was ſometimes thus expreſſed, *In Eccleſiâ ſive in cœmeterio ejuſdem Monaſterii ſepeliri.* Such Perſons as thus devoted themſelves, lived in the Monaſteries and attended on the Monks, as Lay-Brothers do now in foreign Monaſteries.

In 51 *Henry* III. 1266. all the Chief Men of *Thurlaſton*, a neighbouring Village, joined together, and would have Common of Paſture by Force on the Heath here. *Gerard de Lega* was Abbot of *Pipwell* at that Time, and adviſing with good Council, ſtood againſt the whole Town of *Thurlaſton*, and after a chargeable Suit before the Judges at *Warwick*, obtained the upper Hand. In thoſe Days there was here two large Ovens, in which were baked every Week ſixteen Quarters of Corn for coarſer Bread, and ſix of a better Sort for the Monks and Convents with their Servants in their ſeveral Granges in this County and *Northamptonſhire*. In 11 *Edward* I. the Monks of *Pipwell* had Free Warren granted them in all their Demeſne Lands here; and much about the ſame Time the Prior of *Kirby* impleading them for the Grange of *Cauſton*, by the Subtlety of his Attorney, recovered it to their great Sorrow; but after Judgment given, Judge *Seyton* perceiving the Fraud, took with him the Prior of *Kirby* and Abbot of *Pipwell*, and going to the King, manifeſted the whole Buſineſs to him, whereupon the King ordered, that the Monks of *Pipwell* ſhould have their Grange again, paying the Monks of *Kirby* 200 Marks. For which

which good Service the Monks of *Pipwell* agreed to keep the Judge's Anniversary for ever in their Monastery on *April* 19. St. *Alphage*'s Day. After this, in 3 *Edward* II. this Grange of *Causton* was almost totally burnt down.

This Village hath been long depopulated, for Mr. *Rous* making Mention of it, says, That in his Time there was nothing but the Grange remaining, and that the Place was become a Den of Thieves and Manslayers, by whom the Roads from *Coventry* to *Dunchurch* were much infested, so that the Travellers over *Dunsmore-heath* were in great Danger, for which he doth not a little blame the Monks, who minded their own particular Benefit by Depopulation, more than the common Good: By the Dissolution of the Monasteries this Manor came to the Crown, and was granted by King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 37. to *Thomas Boughton*, Gent. and his Heirs, from whom it descended to *Edward* his Son and Heir, who being in Favour with *Robert* Earl of *Leicester*, (a potent Man in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Days) bore a great Sway in this County; and having gotten Materials by pulling down the White-fryars Church in *Coventry*, raised here the most beautiful Fabrick that then was in all these Parts, of which *William* his Great Grandchild was the Owner in the Year 1640.

Cester Over, an Hamlet of *Monkskirby*, corruptly made from *Thester-waver*, or *Waure*, the true Name being *Wara*, or *Waure*, and the Addition of *Thester*, signifying the eastern Situation of it in *Monkskirby*. In the Conqueror's Days it was the Lordship of *Jeffrey Wirce*, and was then certified to contain five Hides of Land, and a Mill, one *Robert* then holding it of the said *Jeffrey*. This *Robert* was the paternal Ancestor of the Family of *Waure*, afterwards written *Waver*, taking their Name from this Place. Of this Family was Sir *Robert de Wavere*, Knt. who was a good Benefactor to the Monks of *Combe*; for besides his Grant of two Yard-Lands, and Common for 100 Sheep, twenty-four Beasts and thirty Hogs, he, for twenty-two Marks of Silver, gave them ninety-six Acres of arable Land in this Village, *cum corpore* to be buried in their Monastery, with the like Solemnity at his *Obit*, as for one of their Monks. To him succeeded *William* his Son and Heir, who 35 *Henry* III. founded a Chantry in the Priory of *Monkskirby*, and 41 *Henry* III. obtained to himself and his Heirs, for a weekly Market here upon Tuesday, and a Fair yearly for three Days on the Even of St. *James*, and two Days following. He adhering to the rebellious Barons 48 *Henry* III. was taken at the Battle of *Northampton*, and being imprisoned, had all his Lands seized, and given to *Roger de Somery*, Lord *Dudley*; but his Wife taking Advantage of the *Dictum de Kenilworth*, had them restored after an Agreement with *Roger*, and he was again entrusted in the publick Affairs, as a Commissioner for Gaol-delivery at *Warwick* several Times. He died 56 *Henry* III. leaving *Robert* his Son and Heir, whose Grandchild *Robert* passed away the Inheritance of it to

John Lovet of *Newton*, 32 *Edward* III. whose Son *William Lovet* of *Liscumb* in *Buckinghamshire*, in 9 *Richard* II. granted twelve Messuages, three Tofts, and 13 Yard-Lands, lying Part of them in this Lordship, after the Death of *Clementia*, his Mother, then the Wife of *John Paraunt*, unto *William Purefey* of *Church-Over*, and his Heirs, from whom they descended to *William* his Grandchild, who, 10 *Henry* VI. with one *John Waver* (for that Family, tho' then very low, had some Interest here) were certified to be Lords of this Manor, which small Title served to recover the Family, which otherwise had quite sunk to nothing; for *Henry Waver*, Citizen and Draper of *London*, from hence took an Opportunity to raise it thus: In 39 *Henry* VI. he obtained a Lease of *William Broke* of one Moiety of this Manor for the natural Life of himself, and twelve Years after at the yearly Rent of 11 *l. Sterling*, which having done, he in 5 *Edward* IV.

ward IV. purchaſed the Inheritance thereof of the ſaid *William*, and about the ſame Time bought the other Moiety of *William Bate* of *Melburne* in *Derbyſhire*. Being thus in Poſſeſſion of the antient Seat of his Family, he reſolved to improve it, and accordingly obtained a ſpecial Patent from that King to rebuild it with Turrets, and embattle it with Walls, and to incloſe 500 Acres of Land and Paſture, with twenty Acres of Wood for a Park, as alſo to have a Court-Leet here with Free Warren and Fiſhing in all his Demeſne Lands thereunto belonging. He died 10 *Edward* IV. and in his Will bequeathed this Manor of *Theſturwaver* to his Son *Harry*, and the Heirs of his Body lawfully begotten, and for Want of ſuch Iſſue to his Son *Thomas*, with the like Remainder to his Son *John*, and ſo to his two Daughters *Anne* and *Elizabeth*, but was buried in St. *Peter's Cornhill*, *London*.

Henry, the Heir of this Place, died 19 *Edward* IV. leaving *Chriſtian* his only Child and Heir, then but five Years old, who at proper Years married to *William Brown*, Eſq; who being Juſtice of the Peace great Part of K. *Henry* VII.'s Reign, had his Reſidence here and built the Gate-houſe of Timber, which was ſtanding in 1640, as appears by the Arms carved thereon. She ſurvived Mr. *Brown*, and became Wife to *Humphry Dimock*, Eſq; and died 36 *Hen.* VIII. leaving *Edward Brown* her Grandchild (Son of *John Brown* her Son, who died in her Life-time) her Heir. This *Edward* the Year following his Grandmother's Death, ſold it to Sir *Fulk Grevil*, Knt. from whom it hath deſcended to Sir *Fulk* his Grandſon, created Lord *Brook* of *Beauchamps-Court*, 18 *James* I. from whom it is ſince come to *Robert* Lord *Brooke* his adopted Heir, with his other Poſſeſſions.

Chadſhunt is one of the twenty-four Towns given by Earl *Leofrick* to the Monaſtery of *Coventry* at the Foundation of it, about twenty Years before the Conqueſt, and is in his Charter called *Chaddeſleyhunt*, but in Domeſday-book *Cedelſhunt*. In King *Stephen's* Days it was confirmed to the Priory of *Coventry*, among the Lands of their antient Poſſeſſions, by the Name of *Chadeſeſont*, but afterwards it was paſſed with *Biſhops Itchington* from thoſe Monks to the Biſhop of *Cheſter* (now *Coventry* and *Lichfield*) and in 7 *Edward* I. was certified among that Biſhop's Lands to contain ſix Carucates of Land in Demeſne, and ſeventeen Servants occupying ſeveral Parcels of Land in it, as alſo two Cottagers and three Freeholders, which laſt held other Tenements by a certain Rent and Performance of ſome Services. The Succeſſors of that See enjoyed it till 1 *Edward* VI. when *Richard Sampſon*, then Biſhop, aliened it to *Thomas Hawkins*, alias *Fiſher*, who paſſed it away in Exchange 6 *Edward* VI. to *Thomas Newſam*, Gent. for thirteen Yard-Lands, lying in *Over* and *Nether Itchington*, and an Hundred and forty Pounds in Money, whoſe Grandchild *Thomas Newſam* enjoyed it in the Year 1640.

Within this Manor, while it belonged to the Biſhops, the chief Chanter of *Lichfield* had certain Poſſeſſions, *viz.* forty-one Acres of Land and three Meſſuages.

The Chapel here is dedicated to all Saints, but hath no Arms in the Windows, nor any antient Monuments; what are in it are of late Erection, *viz.* For the Predeceſſors of *Walter Newſam* Lord of *Chadſhunt*, ſet up in 1621. *Walter Aſkell*, Gent. who died in 1613, and *Theophilus Wilkins*, who died the ſame Year. In the Chapel-yard the Inhabitants report, That there hath been an antient Oratory, in which was the Image of St. *Chadde*, to which Pilgrimages were in thoſe Times ſo frequently made, that it appears by an Inquiſition taken 4 *Eliz.* that the Offerings brought to it did, one Year with another, amount to ſixteen Pounds.

Chesford-Bridge being in Decay, was preſented before the Juſtices Itinerant by the Hundred of *Knightlow*, becauſe it was not repaired by the adjacent Towns 13 *Edward* I. A Jury being empanelled there-

thereupon, the Towns were diſcharged and Judgment given, that the Abbot of *Combe* was to repair it; but being again tried 26 *Edward* III. it was found, that that Abbot having no Ground on either Side, ought not to repair the Ends of it, but only the two middle Arches, which were not then in Decay; but one of them being broken down, the Abbot was again queſtioned, and ſaying nothing in his own Defence, was diſtrained by the Sheriff.

Church-Over, a Lordſhip of great Antiquity, though now it hath but one Houſe in it. In the Time of *Edward the Confeſſor*, one *Waga*, (as we find in Domeſday-book) was Lord of it, but after the Conqueſt it was given to *Robert de Stadford*, Anceſtor of the Barons of that Name. In that Survey it is written *Wara*, and certified to contain ſeven Hides. This Earl enfeoffed either *Robert de Waver*, or *Siward* his Father, with all, or the greateſt Part of this Village, of which *Robert* gave much of it to the Monaſtery of *Combe*; for ſuch was the Affection of this *Robert* to thoſe Monks, that he gave them ninety-ſix Acres of Arable Land here, *cum corpore* to be buried with them, and have his *Obit*, as ſolemnly kept, as if he had been a Monk. This Grant *Roger* (in ſome Records, called *Rogerus de Church-waver*) his Son, confirmed to the ſaid Monks. After him *Ernaldus filius Ernaldi de Waver*, gave other Lands in this Town *cum corpore ſuo*, and *Radulphus filius Elenæ dictæ de Church-waver* ratified the ſame; ſo that the Lands, which the Abbot of *Combe* had in this Place in King *Richard* II.'s Time, was ſix Meſſuages and three Yard-Lands, containing in the whole 155 Acres and an Half, with two Acres and five Doles of Meadow. This Village was then called *Waver-Roger* by Way of Diſtinction from *Brunes-waver* and *Theſter-waver*, becauſe *Roger de Waver* was the moſt famous of the Lords of it in that Family. How it came to be called *Church-waver*, or *Over*, and when it was firſt ſo called, we can't diſcover, becauſe we have no certain Account, when the Church here (or indeed any where elſe in the County) was built.

When, or how this Lordſhip paſſed from the *Wavers* doth not appear, becauſe we meet with nothing relating to this Manor, till 20 *Edward* I. when *Jeffrey Stapleford* and *Joan* his Wife ſettled it upon their Heirs, nor from thence till 9 *Edward* II. when *John de Shireford* and *Jeffrey de Morton* were certified to be Lords of it. *Morton*'s Part came ſoon after to the Canons of *Kenilworth* by Purchaſe, and *Shireford*'s Part ſoon after devolved to the Family of *Purefey*, by the Marriage of *Margaret*, *John de Shireford*'s Daughter to *Philip Purefey* of *Munſterton* in *Leiceſterſhire*, in which Families it continued divers Ages, as appears from the Preſentments of the two Families by Turns to the Rectory. It is evident, that the Monks of *Comb* had ſome Lands in this Place, which were given them as is above-mentioned, but where it was doth not appear; but certain it is, that after the Diſſolution of that Monaſtery, what they had here paſſed by the Name of a Manor, as is manifeſt by the Licenſe, which *Mary* Dutcheſs of *Richmond* obtained 36 *Henry* VIII. for alienating thereof to *William Dixwell* and his Wife, in whoſe Family it hath continued ever ſince, the *Dixwells* of *Coton* being Owners of it in 1640.

In this Pariſh, upon the old *Roman* Way, called *Watling-ſtreet*, there is to be ſeen a very great Tumulus of that Magnitude, that it puts Paſſengers out of the Way.

The Pariſh Church here dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*, was valued 19 *Edward* I. 1291. at ſeven Marks, and in 26 *Henry* VIII. at fifteen Pounds. In the Church are the Arms of *Purefey* and *Shireford*.

Clifton, or as it is written in Domeſday-book *Clipſton*, was in King *Edward the Confeſſor*'s Time poſſeſſed by *Alwine*, then called *Alwine Vicecomes*, a great Man in thoſe Days, and lineal Anceſtor of the Family of *Arden*, that

hath flouriſhed almoſt ever ſince in this County. He gave it to the Priory of *Coventry* for the Health of his Soul, by the Conſent of King *Edward* and his own Sons; but after the Conqueſt, Earl *Alberic* (the Progenitor of the Family of *Veres*, Earls of *Oxford*) outed the Monks, and poſſeſſed it as his own, containing then five Hides, and having a Church and a Mill, as appears from Domeſday-book. But what Earl *Alberic* got ſo ill, was ſoon loſt; for 'tis plain, that *Ernald de Boys*, who lived in King *Stephen*'s Days, was Owner of it, being given to him by *Robert* ſurnamed *Boſſu*, Earl of *Leiceſter*, as is plain from the Grant of the Cuſtody of his Heir 7 King *John*, wherein 'tis ſaid to be *de Feodo Saberi de Quinci*, who by his Marriage with *Margaret Fitz-Parnel*, had by her a Moiety of the Honour of *Leiceſter*. This Manor continued divers Succeſſions in the Family *de Bois*; but Iſſue Male failing in Sir *John de Boys*, *Iſabel* his Siſter became his Heir; ſhe was the Wife of Sir *John Lovel*, and by him had only one Daughter *Maud*, who marrying to *William la Zouche* of *Haringworth*, brought this Eſtate into his Family, but whether it continued in it, we know not.

The Church is dedicated to the Aſſumption of our Lady, and was antiently a Prebend of the Caſtle of *Leiceſter*, but was afterward granted to the Abbey there, being appropriated to it by *Jeffrey Muſchamp*, Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield* in King *John*'s Time, a Vicarage, being at that Time appointed. In King *Edward* I.'s Time, *Reg.* 19. both were valued by Pope *Nicholas*'s Order, the Rectory at twenty-five Marks, and the Vicarage at five, which laſt in 26 *Henry* VIII. was rated at 8*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*

Chriſtopher Harvey, a *Cheſhire-man* born, was Vicar of this Place. He happened to live in the turbulent Times of the Conteſt between King and Parliament, and ſeems to have been much concerned when the Civil Wars began, and therefore buſied his Thoughts and Time about the Nature of Rebellion, which he publiſhed in two Books, with Deſign doubtleſs to give a Check to the furious Spirit reigning in thoſe Times; but 'tis plain they did little or no good, becauſe the laſt of them was finiſhed in 1645, when the Wars were as hot as ever, and ended not, till they had brought the King to the Block. He lived to the Reſtoration, but whether he were ſequeſtred we know not.

Cloud, now known only by a Bridge over the *Avon*, called *Cloud-bridge*. In the Conqueror's Days there was a Prieſt at *Stoneley*, who had a Chapel here, which ſhews it was an Hamlet. He was called *Edmund the Hermite*, becauſe there had been antiently an Hermitage here. He had for his Maintenance certain Parcels of Land in *Starton*, given by *William* ſurnamed *Haſteler*, Brother and Heir to *Simon*, King *Henry* I.'s Cook. The Chapel was afterwards burnt by Thieves; and becauſe neither the King nor Lord of *Starton* re-edified it, the Canons of *Kenilworth*, as Patrons of *Stoneley*, entred upon the Lands belonging to it, and appropriated them to their Monaſtery. As to the Bridge it was built by ſome of the Hermits, out of the Alms beſtowed upon him by good People, but falling into Decay, the Prior of *Kenilworth* was preſented by the Hundred to amend it; but he proving, that no Body was obliged to the Repairs of it, becauſe it was built by an Hermit, and that there was no Neceſſity to keep it up, becauſe there was another near, he was acquitted.

Cloudeſley Buſh, an eminent Tumulus in the Pariſh of *Monkskirby*, ſtanding on the Weſt-ſide of the old *Roman* Way called the *Foſſe*, which there lies open like a Ditch, having not been filled with Stones and Gravel there, as in moſt other Places it is. There is now a Beacon ſet upon it, but antiently 'tis likely there grew upon it ſome noted Buſh, which gave it the Name of *Cloudeſley-Buſh*, which it bears at this Day. Whence it had its other Name, 'tis hard to gueſs, whether from one *Claudius* a

Roman Soldier, who lies buried under it, or from the *Britiſh* Word *Claude*, ſignifying a Ditch, becauſe it is ſo near the *Foſſe*, nor is it much material to know.

Copſton parva is now a Place ſo depopulated, that it is known by certain Pieces of Ground called *Copſton Fields* only: It was antiently an Hamlet of *Wolvey*, and is thought to take its Name from one *Copſi*, the Owner of it in the *Saxon* Times. In King *Henry* II.'s Time, *Ivo de Harecurt* having Lands here granted them to *Robert Baſſet*, in Frankmarriage with *Beatrix* his Siſter, who ſoon after gave one Carucate of Land in it to the Monks of *Combe* in perpetual Alms, and King *Henry* II. confirmed his Grant. From *Baſſet* it paſſed to *Thomas de Aſtley* in King *Henry* III.'s Time. He was ſlain in the Battle of *Eveſham* fighting againſt the King, and his Eſtates being ſeiſed, this Manor was given to *Warine de Baſingburne* by that King, but *Andrew de Aſtley* his Son having recovered it, by the Statute called *Dictum de Kenilworth*, ſold it to the Monks of *Combe*, and their Succeſſors for ever, for 320 Marks *Sterling*, to pay his Compoſition for it and his other Lands. The Monks in 18 *Edward* I. obtained a Charter of Free Warren here for all their Demeſne, and ſo held it till the Diſſolution.

Copſton Magna, a Lordſhip given by *Jeffrey Wyrce* to the Monaſtery of St. *Nicholas*, at *Angiers*, 12 *Conq.* with *Monkskirby*, with which it continued in their Poſſeſſion, till *Thomas de Moubray*, Earl of *Nottingham*, 20 *Richard* II. procured that King Letters of Licence for the Abbot of St. *Nicholas* at *Angiers*, to paſs them both to the *Carthuſian* Monaſtery, by him then lately founded in the Iſle of *Axholm* in *Lincolnſhire*, as it continued till the Diſſolution, when it followed the Fate of *Monkskirby*, as we ſhall there ſhew.

Cosford, a Member of *Newbold*, was the Eſtate of the *Stutevils* in *Henry* II.'s Time, for then *William de Stutevill* confirmed to *John de Stutevill* his Kinſman, what *Robert* his Father had given him here and elſewhere. What *William* did did retain in this Place paſſed to his Son *Roger*, who gave it in Marriage with his Siſter *Burgia* to *Roger Pantolf*, who left it to *William* their Son, who dying without Iſſue, *Burgia* and *Emme* his Siſters became his Heirs. *Burgia* beſtowed her Part on the Monks of *Pipwell*, but *Emme* marrying to *Robert de Waver*, brought her Part into his Family, in which it continued and paſſed with the Manor of *Theſter-waver*. As to that Part which belonged to the Monks of *Pipwell*, it was after the Diſſolution in 7 *Edward* VI. granted to *John Green* of *Weſtminſter*, and *Ralph Hall* of *London*, Scrivener, and their Heirs. *John* in 1 & 2 *Phil. & Mar.* I. had a Licence to alienate it to Mrs. *Elizabeth Boughton* from whom they were afterward granted to *Thomas Wightman*, Gent. who by Licence granted 4 *Eliz.* paſſed them to Sir *Thomas Leigh*, Knt.

Coton juxta Church-Over, of which it is a Member, was after the Conqueſt the Poſſeſſion of the Earl of *Mallent*, from whom it deſcended to the Earls of *Warwick*, one of whom enfeoffed *Robert Fitz-Odo*, or his Father with it: *Robert* had Daughters only, who being Heirs to this Lordſhip with his other Eſtates, upon the Diviſion it came to *Margery* the Youngeſt, then the Wife of *William Bagot*, whoſe Son *Roger* inheriting it, gave it to *Ingram* his Brother, and *Hugh* his Son confirmed it to him, as did alſo *William Truſſel*, who married another of the Coheirs, as Chief Lord of the Fee, when *Ingram* paid Homage to him in the Hundred of *Barlichway*. A Family, who called themſelves *Cotes* from this Place, held *Bagot*'s Part, and one of them gave ſome Lands out of it to the Monks of *Combe*, with 3 *s. per Annum* Rent, *cum corpore*: But *Simon Bagot* gave moſt of the Lands here to that Monaſtery, beſides the Homage and Service of *Robert Cotes*, and his Heirs, which being confirmed by *William Truſſel*, thoſe Monks had here Half a Knight's Fee, which was held of the Baron of *Stafford*, as the ſupream Lord 36 *Henry* III. with a Court-Leet, and other Privileges, calling

ing it the Manor of *Coats*, *ſuper le Waus* (or *Waldas*, *i. e.* the *Woulds*). Afterwards, *viz.* 18 *Edward* I. they obtained a Charter of Free Warren to them and their Succeſſors, in all their Demeſne Lands here. In *Richard* II.'s Time their Poſſeſſions here were rated at nine Yard-Lands, eighty-four Acres and an Half, accounting eighty-four Acres to a Yard-Land. After the Diſſolution of the Abbies, this Manor that belonged to the Monks of *Combe*, then called *Coton-laywood*, was given to *Edward Clinton* in 5 *Edward* VI. who ſold it to *Thomas Marrow*, who by a Licence from the Crown the ſame Year, paſſed it to *William Dixwell*, whoſe Poſterity enjoyed it in 1640.

Coundon, one of thoſe Lordſhips which Earl *Leofrik* gave to the Monks of *Coventry*, upon the Foundation of their Houſe, 1 *Edw. Conf.* containing, as the Conqueror's Survey has it, three Virgates of Land and Woods, three Furlongs and thirty Perches in Length, and three Furlongs in Breadth. It appeareth alſo by the ſame Survey, that *William Fitz-Corbucion* had one Virgate of Land here, with Woods Half a Mile in Length, and four Furlongs in Breadth, and there it is written *Condelme*. In 41 *Henry* III. the Monks of *Coventry* had Free Warren granted them in all their Demeſne Lands here; and in 44 *Henry* III. the Tithes of this Place, which before belonged to *Trinity* Church in that City, were appropriated to the Monks. The Part of *W. Corbucion* ſeems to have paſſed to *John Beneth* of *Alleſley*, who in 53 *Henry* III. is ſaid to have held the twentieth Part of a Knight's Fee of *Henry Haſtings*, being Half a Yard-Land and two Acres, then in the Hands of three Freeholders: So that the Monks having all the reſt, had a Yard-Land in Demeſne, and nine Freeholders, who held of them Half a Carucate and twelve Acres, paying ſeveral Rents, and performing certain ſervile Works in Harveſt. They had here alſo Court-Leet, Gallows, Aſſize of Bread and Beer, Waifs, *&c.* At the Diſſolution the greateſt Part of their Lands, with the Tithes, were granted to *Richard Andrews*, Gent. and *Leonard Chamberlain*, Eſq; but how they have paſſed ſince we know not.

Cryfield, or as it was antiently written *Crulesfeld*, or *Croilesfeld*, an Hamlet in the Pariſh of *Stoneley*. The Kings of *England*, before the *Norman* Invaſion, had an Houſe here, and the Place where it ſtood was a long Time after called *Bury-ſtede*, to which belonged ſix Carucates of Land. It was inhabited ſome Time by a foreign Earl, but at Length King *Henry* II. having exchanged *Radmore* for *Stoneley*, brought the Monks of *Radmore* hither, but they ſoon finding it inconvenient, choſe another Place in the ſame Pariſh, and there built their Abbey, to which King *Henry* gave four Carucates of Land in this Place, which King *John* confirmed, and the Monks built a Grange upon it. But this Village hath ſuffered great Depopulations, for of twelve Tenements that were antiently here, there was no more ſtanding than the Grange in King *Henry* VII.'s Time. After the Diſſolution, the Grange, with the Lands thereunto belonging, was granted 36 *Hen.* VIII. to *Robert Bocher*, then a Servant in Court, *Elizabeth* his Wife, and their Heirs, who left it to *Robert Bocher* their Couſin and Heir, 3 *Phil. & Mar.*

Cubington, written in the Conqueror's Survey *Cubitone*, *Cobintone*, and *Cumbyngton*, a large Pariſh, wherein the Monks of *Coventry* had two Hides, the Earl of *Mallent* three, and *Roger de Juri* five. The Monks Part, was Half a Knight's Fee, and was held by *Simon de Cubinton*, 20 *Henry* III. and by *Henry de Cubinton* 36 *Henry* III. The Earl of *Mallent*'s Part, held by one *Boſcher*, came to the Monks of *Stonely*, given them either by *Boſcher*'s Heirs, or ſome whom they enfeoffed with it; being five Carucates of Land, and 24 *s.* 3 *d.* Rent of Aſſize. *Henry Boſcher*, the Grandchild of the firſt *Boſcher* confirmed them to the Monks 49 *Henry* III. As for *Juri*'s Part, the *Haſtings* of *Alleſley* were enfeoffed

with it, and by them it was given to *Semely* and *St. Maure*. In 7 *Edward* I. what *William de Semely* had here, he held of *John de Haſtings* by the Service of Half a Knight's Fee, *viz.* two Yard-Lands in Demeſne, and three held by ſix Servants, ſix Cottages, and four Freeholders occupying two Yard-Lands and three Quarters. *Thomas Waldeive* and *John Hugford* (though how it came to them we know not) gave this Part to the Monks of *Stoneley*. What *Henry S. Maure* had here, he forfeited by committing a Murder, 4 *Edward* I. and being ſo come into the King's Hands, he gave it to the Templars, who 7 *Edward* I. were certified to have three Yard-Lands in Demeſne, and a Grove incloſed like a Park here. They ſtrengthened their Title by a Fine levied by *Henry S. Maure*, and his Wife, to them and their Succeſſors for ever; but they poſſeſſed it not long, for the Order of Templars being diſſolved in this Kingdom 1 *Edward* II. the King ſeiſed this Manor, but ſoon after tranſmitted it with their other Lands to the Knights Hoſpitallers, in whoſe Hands it continued till the Diſſolution, as did that which the Monks of *Coventry* and *Stoneley* had.

When they came to the Crown 38 *Henry* VIII. they were granted by that King to *Edward Watſon* and *Henry Herdſon*, and their Heirs, with all that belonged to the Abbey of *Stoneley*, and this particularly by the Name of *Cobington-Grange*. They obtained a Licenſe the ſame Year to alienate it to *Richard Falkoner*, and his Heirs, who ſold it to *Thomas Faukenor*. He having reſerved to himſelf an Eſtate for Life, intailed it upon his two Daughters, *Elizabeth*, the Wife of *George Bodyngton*, and her Heirs, and after her to *Agnes*, the Wife of *Fermour*, and her Heirs, and for lack of ſuch Iſſue, to the right Heirs of the ſaid *Richard Fawkener*. He died *Febr.* 10. 1 *Eliz.* That Part of this Manor that belonged to the Monks of *Coventry*, when their Priory had been diſſolved ſome Years, was granted 4 *Edward* VI. to Sir *Ralph Sadler*, Maſter of the Great Wardrobe, and his Heirs; and the Hoſpitallers Manor was given by Queen *Elizabeth* to *John Fiſher*, and others.

The Church here dedicated to the Nativity of Our Lady, was antiently a Chapel, and belonged to *Wotton*, with which it was granted to the Canons of *Kenilworth*; and in 1291, 19 *Edward* I. was valued at twelve Marks. They obtained a Licenſe 5 *Edward* III. to appropriate the Fruits thereof to the Uſe of their Monaſtery, which being done, there was a Vicarage endowed out of it 19 *Edward* III. which in 26 *Henry* VIII. was rated at 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The Patronage of the Vicarage was in the Prior and Convent of *Kenilworth*, till the Diſſolution, and after that was in the Family of *Shugburgh*; but *William Liſley* of *Evenley* in *Northamptonſhire*, preſented in 1626. In the Church and Chancel Windows are the Arms of the *Beauchamps*, Earls of *Lincoln*, *Gloceſter* and *Arundel*, and *Shugburghs*, Benefactors to them.

Cuckow Church is now nothing but a Parcel of Ground in *Wedgnock-park*, where antiently ſtood a Chapel, which then belonged to a Village (long ſince depopulated) called *Rykmersbury*. The Earls of *Warwick* were the Patrons of it; but it being fallen into Decay, and none taking Care to repair it, King *Henry* VII. *Reg.* 16. reciting that it had been down a long Time, and that the Place where it ſtood, and the Yard about it, had been put to prophane Uſes, and there were no Inhabitants to rebuild it, that it might be put (as it ought) to pious Uſes, beſtowed it upon the Dean and Chapter of the Collegiate Church of *Warwick*, and their Succeſſors, with 40*s.* yearly Rent, which had been given to it by the Earls of *Warwick*, in Exchange for the Glebe. This Chapel was dedicated to St. *John the Evangeliſt*, and endowed by *Margery*, the Wife of *Osbert Clinton*.

Draicote, the Lordſhip of a Family that took their Name from it, of whom *John*

John de Draicote, 5 *John*, levied a Fine to *Richard Corbicun*: From whom, after ſome Deſcents it came to *Henry Burton*, and from him, by the Marriage of *Joan* his Daughter, to the Family of *Verdon*. Theſe were Men of Note in this Country, as *Robert de Verdon* was in Commiſſion for Gaol-Delivery at *Warwick* twice, and aſſeſſing the *Nones* of Moveables, Goods, and Sheriff of this County and *Leiceſterſhire*. His Succeſſor was *John de Verdon* his Son, who was one of the Knights of the Shire in the Parliaments of 29 & 37 *Edward* III. He made an Attourment of this Place to Sir *John Delves*, upon his Purchaſe of *Brandon*. He left Iſſue *Nicholas* his Son and Heir, who had his Reſidence here, but at length ſold it to Sir *William Bagot* of *Baginton*, who left it to *Iſabel* his Daughter and Heir, who with her Husband *Thomas Stafford*, Eſq; alienated it to *John of Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaſter*, from whom it deſcended to *Henry* of *Bullingbroke* his Son and Heir (afterwards King *Henry* IV.) He by his Letters Patent bearing Date, *Reg.* 13. gave it to the Dean and Chapter of the Collegiate Church of *Leiceſter*, and their Succeſſors for ever, paying ten Marks to the Chantry Prieſts in that Church, to celebrate Divine Service for the good Eſtate of him the ſaid *Henry*, and his Father and Mother's Souls, whoſe Body was interred there. At the Diſſolution it came into the King's Hands, and was by King *Edward* VI. *Reg.* 3. granted to *Thomas Hawkins* and his Heirs, who granted it to *John Smith*, then Farmer thereof, by his Deed of Bargain and Sale, who died ſeiſed of it; he left three Daughters, and Heirs, of whom *Thomas Worceſter* marrying the Second, purchaſed out the Reſt, and left it to his Poſterity, who now enjoy it, 1640.

Dunchurch, the Lordſhip of *Osborn Fitz-Richard* in the Conqueror's Time. In his Survey 'tis written *Donecerce*, and certified to contain five Hides, of which before the Conqueſt one *Ulmarus* was Owner. In King *Stephen*'s Time *Hengelramus Clement* was Lord of it, and gave it to the Monks of *Pipwell*, which his Son *William* ratify'd, and added to it the Advowſon of the Church, which *Richard Peache*, Biſhop of *Coventry*, confirmed. It was held of the Honour of *Riccard's Caſtle* in *Herefordſhire* by Half a Knight's Fee. By the Daughter of this *William*, named *Chriſtian*, this Eſtate came to *John Dunheved*, who, upon the Death of the Incumbent purpoſed to have poſſeſſed himſelf of the Rights of the Church; but being prevented by the Abbot of *Pipwell*, he was wrought upon to quit all his Right to the Advowſon to the Monks. Within the Precincts of this Lordſhip, one *Wigan* was enfeoffed by King *Henry* II. with eight Yard-Lands, of which *Ralph* his Son gave ſeven and an Half to the Monks of *Pipwell*, and the Reſt to the Church of this Place. The Monks having ſo large a Portion here, procured a Charter of Free Warren for it. To the aforeſaid *John* ſucceeded *John* his Son and Heir, who enfeoffed Sir *John Peche* with two Parts of this Manor to the Uſe of him the ſaid Sir *John* and his Heirs, upon Condition, that he ſhould provide for him during Life, *&c.* and pay him 10 *l. per Annum* quarterly. In his Family it continued ſo long as the Male Line laſted, and then by *Margaret*, one of the Daughters and Heirs of the laſt Sir *John Peche*, came to Sir *William Montfort* of *Colshill*, Knt. in whoſe Poſterity it continued till the Attainder of Sir *Simon Montfort* in 10 *Henry* VII. when eſcheating to the Crown, it was given by that King to *Gerard* Earl of *Kildare*, and *Elizabeth S. John* his Wife, and the Heirs Male of their Bodies.

By another Patent granted by the ſame King, this Lordſhip was not only confirmed to them, but Free Warren was alſo allowed them in all their Demeſne Lands here, which was ratified to them by King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 2. By Virtue of the above-mentioned Entail it devolved to Sir *James Fitz-gerald*, Knt. one of that Earl's Sons by the ſaid *Eliz. S. John*. But the ſaid Sir *James* being attainted in 28 *Henry* VIII. it eſcheated

to

to this Crown again, and was by that King, *Reg.* 32. beſtowed upon Sir *John Fitz-Williams*, Knt. and his Heirs. From him it came very ſoon (but by what Means is not known) to *Anthony Stringer* of *London*, to whom King *Henry*, *Reg.* 35. granted the Site of the Priory of St. *Margarets* near *Marlborough* in *Wiltſhire*, in Exchange for it and ſome other Lands. It remained in the Crown till Queen *Mary*'s Time, when it was given by her *Reg.* 1 & 2, to one Mr. *Smith*, and others, who in the ſame Year ſold it to Sir *Rowland Hill* and Sir *Thomas Leigh*, Aldermen of *London*, to which laſt being allotted in the Partition, he ſettled it upon Sir *William* his younger Son, from whom it deſcended to his Son and Heir Sir *Francis*. He, in 18 *James* I. obtained a ſpecial Patent for a Court-Leet to be held yearly within this Lordſhip. From him it deſcended to *Francis* Lord *Dunſmore* his Son and Heir, who was in Poſſeſſion of it in 1640, who alſo had then the Monks of *Pipwell*'s Part upon the ſame Partition.

The Church dedicated to St. *Peter* being given, as is aboveſaid, by *William Clement*, and confirmed by *John Dunheved* and *Margaret* his Wife, to the Monks of *Pipwell*, was appropriated to their Monaſtery by *Richard Peche*, Biſhop of *Coventry* in King *Henry* II.'s Time, and a Vicarage endowed out of it by *Alexander Savensby*, his Succeſſor, in 1229, 13 *Henry* III. when there was 10 *l. per Annum* reſerved to be paid out of the Fruits of the Rectory to the Cathedral of *Lichfield* for ever. In 7 *Edward* I. 1291. the Rectory was valued at fifteen Marks *per Annum* over and above the fifteen Marks, a yearly Penſion payable to the Dean and Chapter of *Lichfield*, and the Vicarage at 3 *l.* but in 26 *Henry* VIII. it was rated at 14 *l.* 1 *s.* 10 *d.*

Sir *Rowland Hill* above-mentioned, who was Lord Mayor of *London* in 1349, deſerves here a particular Mention for his great Charity and Compaſſion anſwerable to his great Wealth, for among other good Deeds of great Expence, he cauſed a Cauſey to be raiſed from this Place to *Branſon* in this County, being more than two Miles in Length.

Emſcote, or as it is written in antient Records *Edulfeſcote*, *Edelmeſcote* (from which *Emſcote* ſeems to be contracted) and *Edelvecote*, the Lordſhip of *Walter Spigurnell*, who granted to the Monks of *Combe* certain Common of Paſture here. To him ſucceeded in this Eſtate *Walter Spigurnell*, who lived in King *John*'s Time, and in the Beginning of King *Henry* III. his Son *Will. Truſſel* brought an Action againſt him for Common of Paſture in this Village. His Son *John* inherited this Eſtate after him, and in 7 *Edward* I. was certified to be Lord of this Manor, holding it of *Elen la Zouch* by Suit of Court twice a Year. He alſo then held a Meadow here, paying *William Truſſell*, and the Prioreſs of *Grace Dieu*, each of them a Mark yearly, and had five Servants holding two Yard-Lands and an Half by a certain Rent, and certain ſervile Works, and two Cottagers, who held by a certain Rent, and making his Hay. To him ſucceeded *Henry Spigurnell*, who was in Commiſſion for Gaol-delivery of *Warwick*, but left no Iſſue, nor do we find any of the Name concerned here, but *Maud Spigurnell*, who 20 *Edward* III. held Part of a Knight's Fee here.

The next Lord of this Manor (but how he came by it, we know not) is *William Revel*, deſcended of the *Revells* of *Newbold Revell* in this County, who dying without Iſſue, *Joan* his Siſter, the Wife of *Jeffrey Reynolds*, was his Heir; ſhe had by him a Son named *Richard*, who took upon him his Mother's Name, and married *Margery* the Daughter of *Robert Hugford* in 7 *Henry* IV. He came into the Inheritance of this Lordſhip, but kept it but a few Years before he made it over by Fine to his Father-in-Law and *Joyce* his Wife, and their Heirs. This *Robert* obtained a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demeſne Lands here 12 *Henry* IV. and in his Family it continued till the Reign of King *Henry* VII. He was deſcended of the Family of that Name in *Shropſhire*, and ſeems to have

riſen to ſo good a Fortune by his Relation to the Earls of *Warwick*, to whom he was Comptroller of the Houſhold; and for his good Services had an Annuity of 8*l.* a Year ſettled upon him for Life by *Thomas* Earl of *Warwick*, or *Richard* his Son, but on Condition that he ſhould ſerve him and his Son during Life, as well in War as Peace, at the Earl's Charge. In 5 *Henry* IV. he ſerved as one of the Knights of the Shire for the Parliament then holden.

To this *Robert* ſucceeded *Thomas* his Son and Heir, to whom this Manor deſcended after the Death of his Mother, 3 *Henry* V. He was a Perſon of great Reputation in this County, and bore divers publick Offices, as well as much entruſted by the Earls of *Warwick*; for he was a Juſtice of the Peace, one of the Knights of the Shire in the Parliament of 20 *Henry* VI. *&c.* His Son and Heir *John Hugford* was likewiſe a Man of great Note, and as much employed in publick Affairs, and much in Favour with King *Edward* IV. all whoſe Reign, and *Richard* his Brother's, he was a Juſtice of the Peace, as alſo Sheriff of the Counties of *Warwick* and *Leiceſter*, *&c.* He married the Daughter and Heir of *Nicholas Metley* (who brought him a great Addition to his Eſtate) and dying 1 *Henry* VII. left by her three Daughters, who were his Heirs, of which *Joan* the Eldeſt married to *Humphry Beaufo* of *Bereford S. John* in *Oxfordſhire*, Eſq; and had by him a Son and Heir *John*, to whom, upon the Partition of her Lands, this Manor came, and a Part of her younger Siſter's Share, who was married to *John Danet*, Eſq; and died without Heirs. He died in 1516, 8 *Henry* VIII. and was buried with divers of his Anceſtors, the *Hugfords* in the South Part of the Collegiate Church of *Warwick*, where are ſtill remaining four large Monuments for ſome of that Family, with their Wives, but only two of them are legible, *viz.* for *Thomas Hugford*, who died in 1469, and *John Beaufo* and *Joan* his Wife, who died in 1516. *Henry Beaufo* lineally deſcended of the ſaid *John*, was Lord of this Manor in 1640.

Erneford-Grange is a Place within the Precincts of the Village of *Binley*, which ſee.

Finborgh, an Houſe with two Yard-Lands belonging to it, within the Bounds of the Pariſh of *Stoneley*, given by King *Henry* I. to one *William* his Falconer, by the Service of keeping a Falcon for his Uſe. This Land one of the ſaid *William*'s Poſterity charged with an Annuity of five Shillings a Year to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, by Reaſon of which Rent the Canons challenged to themſelves to be Lords of the ſaid Tenement, and exacted Heriots, and Suits of Court of the Poſſeſſors thereof, but whether their Claim was owned, doth not appear; for we find no more of it, till it came by Succeſſion at length to *Alex. de Fynborgh*, who dying without Iſſue, *Joan* the Wife of *Stephen Streeton* and *Alice*, the Wife of *John Fynborgh*, being his Siſters, inherited it; but neither of them having Children, *Joan* the Survivor had it all, and gave it in her Widowhood to *William de Hull*, a Prieſt, who paſſed it to one *John Bacon* of *Wolſton*, who ſold it to Sir *William Bagot* of *Baginton* in *Richard* II.'s Time, ſince which Time we obſerve nothing of it; 'tis probable it makes now a Part of *Stoneley*, and is not regarded.

Fynham, a Member of *Stoneley*, poſſeſſed by the Monks of that Place from the Foundation of their Abbey. They had Free Warren granted them here in 12 *Edward* I. In it were twelve Houſes antiently, but eight of them were gone before King *Henry* VII.'s Reign. After the Diſſolution it came to the Crown, and when it paſſed out of it we find not. In 3 *Eduard* VI. *Cuthbert Joyner*, a Citizen of *Coventry*, and *Thomas Kevet* were Owners of it. This *Thomas* died ſeiſed of ſix Meſſuages here, and certain Lands thereunto belonging in 1 *Eliz.* leaving *George* his Son and Heir.

Flekenho, one of the largeſt and chief Villages in the Pariſh of *Wolſhamcote*, in which one *Leuuinus*, in the Conqueror's Time,

Time, held one Hide and an Half of the King, and two Hides, and Half a Yard-Land, of *Wolſtan* Biſhop of *Worceſter*; but the Biſhop not being able to make good his Title, he was at the King's Mercy. At the ſame Time one *Oſlack* held here two Hides and an Half of *Turchil de Warwick*, which had been the Freehold of *Edwinus* before the Conqueſt, and *Ailricus* one Hide, and Half a Yard-Land, being Part of that which *Turchil*'s Poſterity enjoyed; for *Siward de Arden* his Son gave ſome of it to the Monks of *Thorney* in *Cambridgeſhire*. From the *Ardens* it paſſed to the *Verdons*, but *Leuuinus*'s Part one *Muſard* was enfeoffed withal, and *Haſtang* had it from him, but the *Verdons* having much the greater Part of the Village obtained that which *Haſtang* had here, and ſo made it all their Own. This was done by *Nicholas Verdon*, who left it to *Roes* his Daughter and Heir, who gave to *John Fitz-alan*, with *Maud* her Daughter in Frank-marriage, twenty-three Meſſuages and twenty Yard-Lands in this Place, all which they entailed upon *Richard Mundevil* and *Iſabel* his Wife, the Siſter of the ſaid *John*, and the Heirs of their two Bodies, and for Want of ſuch Iſſue, to return to the Family of *Fitz-alan*, as it did; and *Edmund Fitz-alan* Earl of *Arundel*, Grandſon of the ſaid *John*, enfeoffed *John de Segrave* and *Chriſtian* his Wife, with thoſe Lands, to hold for Life, and after their Deceaſe *Stephen de Segrave* and *Alice* his Wife, and the Heirs of their Bodies, from whom they deſcended to *Moubray* and *Berkley*, and were ſold by *Henry de Berkley*, *temp. Eliz.* to *Edward Boughton* of *Cauſton*, Eſq;.

John de Verdon, the Son of *Roes*, had ſtill the Manor and Lands of a good Value thereunto belonging here, in which he obtained a Grant of Free Warren in 42 *Henry* III. He held them all by the Service of Half a Knight's Fee of *Thomas de Arden*, lineal Heir to the above-mentioned *Siward*. His Son *Theobald de Verdon* claimed here Court-Leet, Aſſize of Bread and Beer, Waifs, Free Warren, and other Privileges, which were allowed him. His Son *Theobald* left only Daughters for his Heirs, and by *Iſabel*, one of them, they came by Marriage to *Henry Ferrers* of *Groby*; to whoſe Poſterity in a direct Line they deſcended, till *William* Lord *Ferrers* of *Groby* ſettled it upon *Thomas* his younger Son, who being ſeiſed of it, gave it to *Henry* his younger Son, to hold during his Life, Remainder to *Thomas* his Son and Heir, from whom deſcended Sir *John Ferrers*, Knt. who gave them with *Anne* his Daughter in Marriage to Sir *Simon Archer*, Knt. and his Heirs, whoſe Seat was at *Tamworth*.

Fletchamſted, now divided into *Over* and *Nether*, was antiently all one, and in the Tenure of the Crown, till King *Henry* I. obſerving it to be a Place of great Solitude, by Reaſon of the great Woods and large Waſtes, gave to one *Gerard*, an Hermit and Prieſt, a Carucate of Land, who built a Chapel on it, as the King did Houſes, and *Walter Durdent*, Biſhop of *Coventry*, conſecrated it, and the Yard thereunto belonging; yet upon Condition, that *Gerard* and his Succeſſors ſhould pay Tithes to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, in Right of their Church of *Stoneley*. In this Chapel *Gerard* did celebrate Divine Service daily to his Death, and was after buried in it. After him the King preferred one *Bryan* to it, who being the Brother of a Templar, and dying ſoon after in *Ireland*, whither he was ſent about the Templars Buſineſs, that Order made an Intereſt with King *Henry* II. and obtained of him to preſent a Prieſt to it, for their Uſe, by which Means they got into Poſſeſſion of it, and kept it till they were diſſolved. In 7 *Edward* I. the Templars were certified to have one Carucate of Land and a Mill here, held by the Service of finding a Prieſt to ſing Maſs for the Souls of the King's Anceſtors, and *Gerard* the Hermit.

In the Time that the Templars thus held it, *Guido de Foreſta*, Maſter of that Order in *England*, purchaſed of the Monks of *Stoneley* for an hundred Marks,

192 Acres of Waſte, with all the Rents and Services, which they had of the Templars, Tenants here, except that of *John Fitz-Nicholas*. But when the Templars were ſuppreſſed in 5 *Edward* II. 1311. *Robert Hookele*, Abbot of *Stoneley*, entred upon the Chapel and Lands, and held them forty Days, till his Brother *Thomas* adviſing him to the contrary, he ſurrendered them to the Hoſpitallers, to whom that King and the Pope had granted them. All theſe Lands paid Tithes to the Church of *Stoneley*; and in 21 *Henry* VII. were held in Leaſe by *Henry Beufitz* of *Balſhall*, who by Will diſpoſed thereof to *Helena* his Wife.

The Hoſpitallers being diſſolved with the other great Monaſteries by King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 30. all that they had here was granted away by that King, *Reg.* 36. to *John Beaumont*, Eſq; and his Heirs, by the Name of a Manor, the Lands thereunto belonging being ſaid to be in

Overfletchamſted. He had a Licenſe the ſame Year to alienate it to *William Humbeſton*, and his Heirs, which he did by a Fine levied 2 *Edward* VI. From him it came by Purchaſe to Sir *Thomas Leigh*, Knt. and Dame *Alice* his Wife, whoſe Son and Heir *Thomas* made a Park here, and built a fine Houſe in it, which now his Grandſon enjoys in 1640.

Nether Fletchamſted was in 3 *Henry* VII. the Eſtate of Sir *John Catesby*, of whoſe Son and Heir *Humphry*, *John Smith* a wealthy Citizen of *Coventry*, purchaſed it with other Lands of good Value. He was a Conſervator of the Peace from 8 to 15 *Henry* VII. and then one of the Juſtices for Gaol-delivery at *Warwick*. His Son *Henry* ſucceeded him here, and 12 *Henry* VII. made a Park of one Half of this Lordſhip, and turned the Reſt into Paſture; whereupon four of the five Meſſuages in it fell to decay. He obtained by Exchange for other Lands of the Abbot of *Stoneley*, all the Lands belonging to that Houſe here. His Deſcendant Sir *John Smith*, Knt. of *Crabet* in *Suſſex*, was the Owner of this Lordſhip in the Year 1640.

Foſſe-way, one of the old *Roman* Ways. See *Cloudeſley-buſh*.

Frankton, a Pariſh, where in the Conqueror's Time *Roger* Earl of *Shrewsbury* had four Hides wanting one Virgate, which in the Confeſſor's Time had been the Freehold of one *Uluuinus*; and the Earl of *Mallent* one Hide, which was the Poſſeſſion of *Chentwin* before the *Norman* Invaſion. What the Earl of *Shrewsbury* had, he enjoyed by Intruſion upon the Rights of the Monks of *Coventry*, to whom Earl *Leofrick* had given it at the Foundation of it, for they recovered it again; and in 9 *Edward* II. the Record calls it, *De Baronia Prioris de Coventry*. The Advowſon of the Church and ſome Lands in this Place were in other Hands, but they muſt be no more than the Earl of *Mallent*'s Part, on which the Church was built, and endowed out of it. As to the Prior's Manor the King, *Henry* III. granted the Monks Free Warren in all their Demeſne Lands here, with other Privileges, which continued till the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries, when it remained in the Crown till 32 *Eliz.* when it was granted to *Thomas Thornton* and *Thomas Woodcock*, and their Heirs, who ſold it to *John Temple*, who gave it to his younger Son *John*, whoſe Son *Thomas* enjoyed it in 1640.

The Earl of *Mallent*'s Part, with the Advowſon, came to the Earls of *Warwick*, of whom in 12 *Henry* II. *Robert de Frankton* held one Knight's Fee *de Veteri Feofmento*, which ſhews that his Anceſtor was enfeoffed with it in King *Henry* I.'s Reign. His Poſterity held it till 21 *Edward* I. when *Ralph Frankton* paſſed this Manor over to *Roger de Elinhale*, who gave it with *Alice* his Siſter to *Ralph Okeover*, who ſold it to *John Palmer* of this Place, with the Advowſon of the Church, one Meſſuage, two Yard-Lands, three Acres of Meadow, and three Shillings Rent, holding the Whole of the

Earl of *Warwick* by the Service of Half a Knight's Fee. In the Male Line of the *Palmers*, it continued to King *Henry* VI.'s Reign, when it came to *John Hereward* by *Katharine* the Daughter of *Thomas Palmer*. Afterwards in King *Henry* VIII.'s Reign, *Richard Duke*, Gent. poſſeſſed it, and his Grandchild died ſeiſed of it, and left it to his Son *Richard*, but by what Title we know not, no more, than how it came to *Thomas Leeſon*, and after him to *Edward York*, whoſe Son *George* inherited it, and with his Daughter gave it in Marriage to *John Shugburgh*, Eſq; which is all we know of it.

The Church here was valued 19 *Edward* I. at five Marks, and in 26 *Henry* VIII. at 5*l.* 12*s.* beſides four Pounds yearly, paid to the Priory of *Coventry*, for the Uſe of the Sacriſt.

Guydon, originally a Member of *Chadſhunt*, in which *William le Boteler* had a Freehold, for which 7 *Rich.* I. he gave a Mark to have Seiſin of; and afterwards 7 *Edw.* I. the Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield* (then of *Cheſter*) is certified to have had 23 Tenants in it, who performed divers ſervile Labours, and ten Freeholders, of whom *William le Boteler* had four Yard-Lands, to whoſe Succeſſors they continued, till 1 *Edward* VI. when they were granted to *Thomas Fiſher* of *Itchington*, and confirmed to him by that King, *Reg.* 3. and in 4 & 5 *Phil.* & *Mar.* by *Ralph Bane* the ſucceeding Biſhop. *Edward Fiſher* his Son and Heir ſucceeded him in the Inheritance of it, but ſold the greateſt Part of what he had here, being nineteen Yard-Lands to one *John Aſkel*, and his Heirs, 27 *Eliz.* whoſe Poſterity enjoyed it in 1640. The other Five he ſold to others, which were all the Biſhop had here, for the other Eighteen partly belonged to the antient Freeholders, and partly to the Vicars of *Biſhops-Itchington*, as the Glebe of that Church.

The Chapel here dedicated to *S. Giles* hath nothing memorable in it.

Grandborough, one of thoſe twenty-four Towns, which *Leofrick* Earl of *Mercia* gave to the Priory of *Coventry* at the Foundation thereof in *Edward the Confeſſor's* Days. In the Conqueror's Survey that Monaſtery is certified to hold eight Hides and one Virgate of Land, and a Mill here; *Richard Foreſtarius* was at the ſame Time certified to hold of the King two Hides in this Place, which before the Conqueſt were the Freehold of *Ramdi*, but there it is written *Granberge* and *Greneberge*. In King *Henry* I.'s Days, a great Part of what the Monks had here was given by *Laurence*, then Prior of *Coventry*, with their Conſent to *Robert Fitz-Noel*, which King *Henry* II. confirmed to *Thomas Noel* his Son, who left only two Daughters his Heirs, who yet did not enjoy it preſently, becauſe *Margaret* their Mother had it in Dower. After her Death it fell to the Lot of *Alice* the eldeſt Daughter, then the Wife of *William de Harecourt*, whoſe Son *Richard* in 36 *Henry* III. was certified to hold the ſame of the Prior of *Coventry*, and dying 42 *Henry* III. left it to *William* his Son and Heir. This *William* was a Man of Note in thoſe Parts, but either himſelf, or his Son *William* paſſed away this Lordſhip to

Hugh de Brandeſton, who being ſo poſſeſſed of it 21 *Edward*, procured a Grant of Free Warren to himſelf in all his Demeſne Lands here. Unto him ſucceeded *Henry de Brandeſton*, who 6 *Edward* II. aliened it to *William Bereford*, and *Edmund* his Son, and to the Heirs of the ſaid *Edmund*. He granted it to the Monaſtery of *Chaucumbe* in *Northamptonſhire*, but doing it without Licenſe, the Canons there did not long poſſeſs it, before the Heirs of *Brandeſton* had it again; for *Roſe* and *Agnes*, the Daughters and Heirs of *Hugh de Brandeſton*, the one the Wife of *Philip Aylesbury*, and the other of *Richard Montfort*, inherited it, and held that Part of this Town, which is called *Harecourt's* Fee, of the Monks of *Coventry*, by the Service of Half a Knight's Fee, 2*s. per Annum*, Suit of Court, Wards, &c.

In 14 *Richard* II. *Roger* the Son of *Philip Aylesbury* releaſed to *William Montfort* the Reverſion of his Part after the Death

Death of *Agnes* his Mother, who upon the Marriage of *Margaret* one of his Daughters, to *John Catesby* of *Afsby S. Legers* in *Northamptonshire*, made over the Reversion of the Whole to him after the Death of *Rose* his Mother. In the Line of *Catesby* it continued till 23 *Henry* VIII. when it was conveyed to Sir *Valentine Knightley*, Knt. who gave it by Will to *Edmund* his second Son, and the Heirs Male of his Body, and for Want of such to his own right Heirs. *Edmund* left it to *Richard* his Son, who dying without Issue, it returned to Sir *Richard Knightly*, Knt. as right Heir Male to Sir *Valentine*. Sir *Richard* sold it 9 *James* I. to *Laurence Bolton*, from whom *Hugh Audley*, Esq; one of the Clerks of the Court of Wards purchased it in 6 *Car.* I. *Anno* 1629.

Richard Foreſtarius's Part (which was two Hides) descended to *Walter Crok*, who enfeoffed *Gilbert Crok* therewith, to hold by the Service of 10 *s.* and Sergeanty, who left it to his Sister *Alice*, from whom it passed to *Henry Bray*, a Priest, who first settled it on *Thomas Farendone* and *Emme* his Wife, and in Want of Issue upon his Brother. *Thomas* and *Sarah* his Wife, and the Heirs of their two Bodies, which accordingly happened; and from them it came to the Family of *Hastang*, of whom *John de Hastang*, 20 *Edward* III. held it of the Heirs of *Loges* by Half a Knight's Fee. This *John* left only two Daughters and Heirs, the younger married to Sir *John Salisbury*, and the Elder, *Maud*, to *Ralph Stafford*, who died seised of her Moiety called *Brays-Manor*, and left it to *Humphry* his Son, who sold it to *Richard Rowley*, as he did to Mr. *Thomas Bradgate*, with whose Son *William*'s Daughter *Alice* it passed in Marriage to Mr. *John Hill*, who was the Owner of it in 1640.

The Manor, which belonged to the Monks of *Coventry*, continued in their Possession till the Dissolution of their House 30 *Henry* VIII. and then falling to the Crown, was not alienated from it till 7 *Edward* VI. when it was given to *Edward Aglionby* of *Balshall*, and *Henry Hugford*, Gent. who soon after passed it away to *Valentine Knightley*, Esq; and his Heirs, who was afterward knighted, and settled it on *Edmund* his younger Son, who died seised of it in 38 *Eliz.* leaving it to *Richard* his Son and Heir, who dying without Issue (as is shewed above in *Catesby*'s Manor) it came to Sir *Richard Knightley*, and from him to *Hugh Audley*, Lord of it in 1640.

The Church here dedicated to St. *Paul* was appropriated to the Priory of *Ronton* in *Staffordshire*, which also had Lands of a good Value in this Town belonging to it, but by whom they were given we can't discover, but 'tis probable, by the *Noels* or *Harecourts*, who married their Heir. In 19 *Edward* I. it was certified, that the Prior of *Ronton* had here three Yard-Lands and an Half, and the Profit of their Store, and the Church was then valued at thirty Marks, and the Vicarage at Six; but this latter being again endowed by *Walter Langton*, Bishop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, was more enlarged than the Canons of *Ronton* well liked; whereupon 2 *Henry* IV. they obtained a License to appropriate it wholly to the Use of their Monastery, allowing the Bishop according to the Statute of 15 *Richard* II. *cap.* 6. to distribute to the Poor of the Parish a competent Sum out of the Fruits of it; but whether it was done we know not, but the Vicarage thereby was so much lessened, that in 26 *Henry* VIII. it was valued at but five Pounds.

Guys-cliff, a great Rock on the western Bank of the *Avon*, which was made choice of by *S. Dubricius* (who in the *Britons* Time had his Episcopal Seat at *Warwick*) for a Place of Devotion, and for that Purpose he built an Oratory there, dedicated to St. *Mary Magdelene*. In the *Saxons* Time, a devout Hermit finding it a Place fit for Solitude, made himself a Cell in the natural Rock, and dwelt there, which invited *Guy* Earl of *Warwick*, after he was wearied with his worldly Atchievements and Pleasures, to retire thither, and cohabit with the Hermit, where he spent his Days in

Pious and divine Thoughts and Exercises to his Death, and from him it was denominated *Guys cliffe*. This Hermitage was kept up a long Time after, for we find *Thomas de Lewes* was Hermit here in in 8 *Edward* III. and *John Burry* to *Henry* IV. *Richard de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, gave a Salary of five Pounds *per Annum* to this Hermit, to pray for his own good Estate, and for the Souls of his Father and Mother. Great Veneration was about that Time paid to this Place and the Hermit in it, insomuch that King *Henry* V. being on a Time at *Warwick*, went to see it, and did determine to have founded a Chantry for two Priests here, but he was prevented by Death, and so it was never done.

Richard Beauchamp Earl of *Warwick*, after this, still continued to have a great Devotion for this Place, in which there was as yet nothing but a small Chapel and a little Cottage, in which the Hermit dwelt; whereupon he in 1 *Henry* VI. obtained a License to establish a Chantry for two Priests, who should say Mass daily in the Chapel there, for the good Estate of himself and his Wife during their Lives, and after for the Health of their Souls, and the Souls of all their Parents and Friends, with all the Faithful deceased. *William Berkswell* (afterwards Dean of the Collegiate Church of *Warwick*) and one *John Bevington* were the first Chantry Priests of it, for whose Maintenance and their Successors he granted them the Manor of *Ashorne* in this County, with one Messuage, one Carucate of Land, and 5 *l.* 17 *s.* 10 *d.* ½ yearly Rent, lying in *Whitnash* and *Wellesburne*. By his Will also he appointed his Executors to settle on them a further Maintenance as he designed, and to rebuild the Chapel and other Dwellings for the Priests, which being done accordingly, cost 184 *l.* 5 *d.* ½. He also erected in Memory of the famous *Guy*, a large Statue of him, and placed it in the Chapel on the South side, and raised a Roof over the adjacent Springs, which he had before walled Round. *John Rouse* the learned Antiquary, was a Chantry Priest here. See his Description in *Warwick*.

In 26 *Henry* VIII. by the Survey then taken, the Lands belonging to the Chantry here were certified to be worth 17 *l.* 2 *s.* 4 *d. per Annum*. *Nicholas Launder* and *Thomas Moor*, being then the Priests that served therein; but by another Survey in 37 *Henry* VIII. it was valued higher, *viz.* at 19 *l.* 10 *s.* 6 *d. per Annum*. All which Possessions, with the Chapel and Houses, were by *Thomas Moor* and *Roger Higham* the Chantry Priests (the King's License being first obtained) granted to Sir *Andrew Flammock*, Knt. and his Heirs, and his Son *William* died seised of it 2 *Eliz.* leaving it to *Katharine* his Daughter, containing in them fifteen Messuages, 500 Acres of Land, fifty Acres of Meadow, and thirty Acres of Pasture in this Place, *Ashore* and *Whitnash*.

The Chapel here was dedicated to *S. Mary Magdelene*, as appears from the Grant of Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* 22. to *John Coleburne*, and is in the Parish of *S. Nicholas* in the Suburbs of *Warwick*: He wedded *Katharine* the sole Daughter and Heir of *William Flammock* aforesaid, who sold it to *William Hudson* of *Warwick*, whose Daughter and Heir *Ursula* carried it in Marriage to Sir *Thomas Beauso* of *Emscote*, Knt. in whose Family it now is in 1640.

Within the Precincts of this Place, called in Records, *Gibbeclive* and *Chibbeclive* as well as *Guys-cliffe*, there is only a Mill beside, which was here at the *Norman* Conquest, and after given by *Jeffrey Clinton* the second to *Gilbert Nutritius*, but it was only for a certain Term; for *Henry de Clinton*, Son of the said *Jeffrey*, had it again, and mortgaged it to *Randulph de Coclon* for ten Pounds; but the Fee seems to have been given to the Canons of *Kenilworth* by *Jeffrey*, and confirmed by *Henry* his Son, who granted to them therewith the Miller and his Children; but it can hardly be said to be given, because the Canons were obliged to discharge twenty Marks of Silver,

ver, which the Miller was tied to pay, and pay two Marks of Silver yearly to *Jeffrey de Clinton* during his Life. In 7 *Edward* I. the Prior of *Kenilworth* had two Mills here, which after the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries were granted to *Richard* and *Thomas Lawley*, and their Heirs, *anno* 37 *Henry* VIII.

Harborow Magna, or *Great Harborow*, which, with *Little Harborow* (though they are ſince divided) were but one Lordſhip, and the Eſtate of *Richard Foreſtarius*, who then had four Hides and an Half here, poſſeſſed before the Conqueſt by four Theins. At that Time alſo one *Anſeiſus* held four Hides more in this Place, which in the Confeſſor's Time were the Freehold of one *Braning*, and on it was a Church with a Prieſt and a Mill. In that Record it is called *Herdeberge* from its Situation on an Hill, and the Herds of Cattle fed there. From *Richard Foreſtarius* his Part paſſed to a Family, that took their Name from this Place, as *Ansketil de Herdeberge*, who lived in King *Henry* II.'s Reign, whoſe Son *Hugh de Herdeburge* was one of them, who, with the rebellious Barons, was in Arms againſt King *John*, but returning to his Obedience in 1 *Henry* III. had his Lands, before ſeiſed on, reſtored. His Grandſon *Hugh* was 3 *Edward* I. one of the Juſtices of Gaol-delivery at *Warwick*, and left this Lordſhip to *Roger* his Son, whoſe two Daughters inherited it; *Ela* married to *Walter Hopton*, and *Iſabel* to *John Hulls*. *Ela* paſſed over her Right to her Siſter *Iſabel* and her Heirs, Remainder to Sir *Walter Hopton* and his Heirs, by which Means it came to Sir *John Hopton*, whoſe Poſterity enjoyed this Manor till 1 *Edward* IV. when *Walter Hopton* died ſeiſed of this Manor, and left it to *Elizabeth* his Siſter and Heir, then wedded to *Roger Corbet* of *Morton* in *Shropſhire*, from whom deſcended *Robert Corbet*, who died ſeiſed of it, leaving it to *Elizabeth* and *Anne* his Daughters and Heirs, within Age 25 *Eliz.*

As for *Anſeiſus*'s Part, it came very antiently to the Family of *Langley*, of whom *Jeffrey Langley* gave ſome of it to the Monks of *Comb* in King *Henry* II.'s Time, and *Jeffrey* his Grandchild ſold them all the Reſt, amounting to two Carucates, but reſerving the Advowſon, and a Rent of ten Pounds ſix Shillings *Sterling* a Year to himſelf and his Heirs, iſſuing out of them, to be paid in the Church of *Coventry*, at the four uſual Terms of the Year. Something theſe *Langleys* had to do here upon the Account of their Marriage with *Ela* the Daughter and Heir of *John Hulls*, whom *John Langley* married; for his Poſterity paſſed it away to Sir *Baldwin Frevil*, by whoſe Siſters and Coheirs, when his Eſtates were divided, this Part was allotted to *Thomas Ferrers* in Right of *Elizabeth* his Wife, the Eldeſt of them. As for the 10*l.* 6*s.* Rent, and the Advowſon of the Church, Sir *Peter Careſwell*, Son of Sir *William*, by *Mary* the Daughter of *Jeffrey Langley*, obtained them, and by his Deed dated 45 *Edward* III. granted them to the aforeſaid Sir *Baldwin* and his Heirs, by which Means they alſo devolved to the ſaid Mr. *Ferrers*.

The Church, which was dedicated to all Saints, was valued in 19 *Edward* I. 1291, at ſeven Marks and an Half; but in 26 *Henry* VIII. at 14*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* In it are the Arms of *Langley*, *Odingſels*, *S. John*, *Hides*, and *Haſtings* Earl of *Pembroke*, ſuppoſed Benefactors to it.

Harborow parva or *Little Harborow*, a ſmall Hamlet in *Great Harborow*, divided between the Monks of *Combe* and *Kirby*, the former having here three Meſſuages, and thirty-three Acres of Land, and the latter the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee.

Hawksbury, an Hamlet in the Pariſh of *Sow*, which antiently belonged to the Priory of *Coventry*, and had the Reputation of a Manor. In 26 *Henry* VIII. the Rent of it, as it was then farmed out, was certified to be five Pounds. Upon the Diſſolution of that Monaſtery it was granted by that King, *Reg.* 34. by the Name of the Manor, Meſſuage, and Farm of *Hawksbury*, and *Hawksbury-grove*, to the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Com-

Commonalty of the City of *Coventry*, and their Succeſſors for ever, who are ſtill the Owners of it.

Herberbury, a large Village wherein divers Perſons had Shares in the Conqueror's Time, *viz.* The Monks of *Coventry* one Hide and a Virgate, which was then waſted by the King's Army; the Earl of *Mallent* four Hides and an Half, held by *Leuuinus* and *Alricus* in the Confeſſor's Days; *Turchil* of *Warwick* four Hides, of which *Willielmus* was his Tenant, but one *Ordric* was the Owner of it before the Conqueſt. In this Part ſtood the Church; *Henry de Ferrers* two Hides, held by *Wazelinus*, but before the Freehold of *Siward Barn*, and *William Buenvaſleth* three Virgates. In Domeſday-Book it is variouſly written, *viz. Edburbury*, *Erburbery*, and *Erbergebery*, as having been the Poſſeſſion of one *Erburga*, a *Saxon* Woman.

The Monks of *Coventry*'s Part came to the Canons of *Kenilworth* (tho' by what Means we cannot tell) being five Yard-Lands, of which they held four in Demeſne, and the Fifth was occupied by three Servants. The Earl of *Mallent*'s Part deſcended to his Son *Robert* Earl of *Leiceſter*, who enfeoffed *Jeffrey Clinton* with it. His Grandchild *Henry* paſſed a great Part of it to *Reginald Baſſet*, and *Robert Fitz-Parnel* confirmed it to him in King *John*'s Time. *Reginald* diſpoſed of all he had here to the Monks of *Comb*, and *Henry Mallore*, who had a Part with *Reginald*, gave his Lands here to the Canons of *Kenilworth*. But the Monks of *Comb* had much the greater Proportion, *viz.* two Carucates, except one Virgate in Demeſne, two Wind-mills, twelve Servants, two Cottagers, and two Freeholders, which they held of *Reginald Baſſet* by the eighth Part of a Knight's Fee; that which the Canons of *Kenilworth* had being two Wind-mills and two Yard-Lands, which they held in Demeſne; three Servants, who occupied one Yard-Land and an Half, and ſeven Freeholders holding one Meſſuage, two Yard-Lands, a fourth Part, and two Acres. Another Part of what the Earl of *Mallent* had here was given by ſome of his Deſcendants to the Monaſtery of *Nun-Eaton*. *Jeffrey de Clinton* and *Henry* his Son gave alſo five Yard-Lands (which was called *Clinton*'s Fee) to the Templars, who were certified 7 *Edward* I. to have one Carucate, two Yard-Lands and eight Acres here, held by ſix Freeholders, who paid certain Rents, beſides two Cottages. They were alſo certified to hold at the ſame Time five Yard-Lands in Demeſne of *Robert fil. Odonis*.

That which *Turchil* had here was given to *Henry de Neuburgh* Earl of *Warwick*, who enfeoffed *Jeffrey Clinton* with it ſoon, and he beſtowed the Church on the Canons of *Kenilworth* immediately upon the Foundation of it, *Henry* his Grandchild confirming the Gift. One of the Anceſtors of the Family of *Lodbroke* had alſo a Grant of the Earl of *Warwick*'s Part, which cauſed ſome Difference between him and *Clinton*, but at length it was agreed, that *Lodbroke* ſhould hold of *Clinton*, whoſe Gift to *Kenilworth* was thereby confirmed. *Ralph de Lodbroke*, ſurnamed *Macer* or *Meagre*, *i. e.* the Lean, inherited their Part. He confirmed this Church to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, with two Yard-Lands thereunto belonging. To him ſucceeded *Robert le Meagre* his Son, who not only ratified his Father's Grant, but beſtowed two Yard-Lands more upon the ſaid Canons in this Place, as he did alſo on the Nuns of *Eaton*, who had ten Tenants here, that held by ſervile Works and two Freeholders that held Half a Yard-Land. *Robert* his Son ſucceeded him, who 20 *Henry* III. anſwered for Half a Knight's Fee in this Place, which he held of the Earl of *Warwick*. He was a Man of very great Eminency for Knowledge, and left Iſſue *William*, whoſe Heirs were his two Daughters *Amicia* and *Margery*, but his Eſtate paſſed to *John de Lodbroke* either by Entail or Purchaſe, and his Poſterity enjoyed it.

Henry de Lodbroke his Son, 9 *Edward* II. was certified to be Lord of this Manor, and to hold it by a Knight's Fee of the

Earl of *Warwick*. This Sir *Henry* (for he was a Knight) in 17 *Edward* II. ſettled this Manor upon *John* his Son and *Hawiſe* his Wife, and the Heirs of their Bodies, Remainder to *Thomas* his next Son, who both dying without Iſſue, *Alice* the Wife of *Lewes Cardian* became their Heir at Law, from whom deſcended *John Hathewyck*, who 10 *Henry* VI. was certified to hold this Manor by the eighth Part of a Knight's Fee. He reſided here and had the Title of *Generoſus*. After this we meet with nothing relating to this Manor, till 21 *Henry* VIII. when *Robert Corbet* and *Joan* his Wife were poſſeſſed of it, and *Joan* after his Death conveyed it to *Edward Underhill*, 23 *Henry* VIII. whoſe Poſterity enjoyed it, till 1 *Mar.* I. and then ſold it to *Thomas Freman*, and others.

Henry Ferrers's Part paſſed to *Robert fil. Odonis*, who was in Poſſeſſion of it in King *John*'s Time, but held it of *William de Boskervill*, who held it of Earl *Ferrers* with other Lands. This *Robert* was a Benefactor to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, by giving him Part of his Poſſeſſions lying in this Place, of which two Acres were appointed for the Celebration of a Maſs every Saturday, and the Whole 7 *Edward* I. was certified to be two Yard-Lands and nine Acres, of which the Yard-Lands were held by four Servants, and the nine Acres by five Freeholders, who paid certain Rents for the ſame. *Odo de Herberbury* was his Son and Heir; and in 36 *Henry* III. held the ſaid Lands by the ſame Knight's Fee of *Ralph de Pichford*, who held them of Earl *Ferrers*. *Robert fil. Odonis*, ſecond Son of *Odo de Herberbury*, was the laſt of this Family that had theſe Lands. He 7 *Edward* I. is recorded to have beſtowed upon the Monks of *Combe* his Manor-houſe and all his Lands thereunto belonging here, for the Health of the Souls of himſelf and *Elizabeth* his Wife, and all his Anceſtors and Succeſſors. They had a Court-Leet and other Privileges here, which, with the Lands, they held till the Diſſolution; after they had reſted in the Crown awhile, were given by Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* 24. to *Edward Froſt* and *John Walker* and their Heirs, from whom they were alienated to *Thomas Wagſtaffe*, who ſold them to *William Cookes* of *Snitfield*, whoſe Poſterity enjoyed it in 1640.

What the Canons of *Kenilworth* had here, after the Diſſolution, was granted out of the Crown, all but the Advowſon of the Church, to *John Fiſher* and *Thomas Dabridgcourt*, by the Name of a Manor, and with it in the ſame Patent, the Lands belonging to *Nun-Eaton* lying in this Town. They alienated them the ſame Year to *Thomas Fiſher* of *Biſhops-Itchington*, and his Heirs. He died ſeiſed of it, and left it to his Son *Edward*, 20 *Eliz.* whoſe Son *John* paſſed it away to *Thomas Coxe* of the ſame Place, from whom it was purchaſed in 19 *Jac.* I. by *Richard Wagſtaff*, whoſe Heirs enjoyed it in 1640. Beſides theſe ſeveral Manors, others held ſome diſtinct Parcels of Land here, *viz.* *John Mallory* a *Leiceſterſhire* Gent. held the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee 10 *Henry* VI. and *Euſtace Hatch* had three Carucates of Land here, except ten Acres, of *John de Lodbroke*, and ſomething of the Earl of *Leiceſter*, but of theſe we are not able to give a diſtinct Account.

The Church here, dedicated to *All Saints*, was given to the Monaſtery of *Kenilworth* by *Jeffrey de Clinton*, in King *Henry* I.'s Time, which Grant was confirmed by *Richard Peche*, Biſhop of *Coventry* in King *Henry* II.'s Days. To him ſucceeded in the ſame See G. *Muſchamp*, who in King *John*'s Days appropriated it to thoſe Canons, aſſigning Half a Mark yearly to them out of the Vicarage. In 1291, 19 *Edward* I. the Rectory was valued at eighteen Marks, four Shillings and Eight-pence, and the Vicarage at two Marks, but in 26 *Henry* VIII. at five Pounds.

Hodnell, or *Hodenhull*, a Pariſh of a large Extent, antiently well inhabited, and had a Church of which there are ſcarcely any Remains. In the Conqueror's Time the Earl of *Mallent* had four Hides in this Place, held of him by

by one *Giſlebert*, his Tenant, but before the Conqueſt was the Eſtate of one *Ordric*. At the ſame Time *Turchil de Warwick* had five Hides here, which had alſo been the Freehold of the ſame *Ordric* and one *Ulnod* before the Conqueſt. And *William fil. Corbucionis* had one Hide, as we find in the General Survey, in which it is written *Hodenelle*, or *Hodenhelle*, i. e. *Odo's* Hill; but all theſe Parts ſoon became united in one Owner, the Earl of *Warwick*, who enfeoffed *Hugo Fitz-Richard* with it, as he did *Richard de Burton*, who gave it to the Nuns of *Eaton* ſoon after its Foundation, to whom *Hugh Fitz-Richard* and the Earl of *Warwick* confirmed it. But notwithſtanding this, *Robert de Tayden* had ſome Lands here, with which he enfeoffed *William Angevin*, which he and his Son *Nigel* gave to the Monks of *Combe*. The Nuns of *Eaton* had the Church in their Part, and therefore required the Tithes of the Monks of *Combe's* Lands, but they refuſed to pay them, becauſe they were of the *Ciſtercian* Order; yet at length they agreed the Nuns ſhould have them to increaſe their Diet yearly upon Tueſday in the third Week in *Advent*.

But this Pariſh came afterwards to be divided into two Parts, the one called *Hodenhull-Gurmund*, becauſe one *Gurmund* held the fifth Part of a Knight's Fee here of the Earl of *Warwick*, and his Family continued here ſome Deſcents, holding the ſame Part of a Knight's Fee here; the other called *Hodenhull-Osbert*, from one *Osbert*, that held the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee here of the ſame Earl. *Simon de Hodenhull* anſwered at that Time for Half a Knight's Fee in this Part, then called *Schiten-Hodenhull*. The Monks of *Comb* were Lords of this Manor, and had a Court-Leet and other Prileges in it allowed them. It contained then ſix Meſſuages, with ſix Yard-Lands and an Half, forty-eight Acres being reckoned a Yard-Land. But the Monks of *Combe* did not keep it till the Diſſolution; for in 16 *Edward* IV. *William Catesby*, Eſq; obtained it to himſelf and the Heirs Male of his Body, from the Abbot and Convent of that Houſe. Other Perſons held Lands here, *viz. John Burnell*, the eighth Part of a Knight's Fee, *Simon Gurmund* the fourth Part, *Robert Burnell* a fourth Part, and *Richard Gurmund* a fifth Part, which *John Harryes* held 2 *Henry* IV. of which we find no more.

The Manor, which in this Place belonged to *Nun-Eaton*, continued in that Houſe's Hand, till the Diſſolution 30 *Henry* VIII. when it fell to the Crown, and was purchaſed from thence by *John Spenſer*, an Inhabitant of it, and *Thomas Braunceſield*, who ſold it to *Thomas Wilks* a Merchant of the Staple, who dying without Iſſue, left it to his Brother *William Wilks*, whoſe Son *Robert* dying alſo without Iſſue, his Eſtates fell to his Daughters and Heirs, of whom *Frances* the Second, married to *Eraſmus Dryden*, Eſq; had this for her Part, and her Son Sir *John Dryden* of *Canons Aſhby* in *Northamptonſhire*, Knt. enjoyed it in 1640.

To give ſome Account of the Depopulation of it, we obſerve, that in 18 *Henry* VI. there was but four Houſeholders, but the Church was ſtanding in 23 *Henry* VIII. when *Thomas Spenſer* ordered by his Will, that his Body ſhould be buried in the Chancel near the Image of the Bleſſed Virgin by his Father, and appointed his Executors to pale the Church-yard round and keep it up.

The Church dedicated to *S. Helene*, was of old Time a Chapel only, but had a Mark *per Annum*, and a Stone of Wax granted out of it to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, by *G. Muſchamp*, Biſhop of *Coventry* in King *John's* Time; and being appropriated to the Monaſtery of *Nun-Eaton*, was valued 19 *Edward* I. at five Marks; but no Vicarage was then appointed, nor in 26 *Henry* VIII. ſo much as a Curate allowed; but all the Tithes were farmed by the Nuns of *Eaton* to *John Audley*, Eſq; at 11 *l.* 13 *s.* 10 *d. per Annum*.

Honingham, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *William fil. Corbucionis* in the Conqueror's Time, then held by *Oſmund* and *Chetel* his Tenants, containing three Hides and

an Half, and was the Freehold of *Eneaus* and *Saulf* in *Edward the Confeſſor's* Days. In Domeſday-book it is written *Huningham*. In this Family it continued till *Henry* III.'s Reign, for Sir *Jeffrey Corbicun*, Knt. in King *John's* Reign, gave to *Edmund*, Rector of the Church of *Wapenbury*, and his Succeſſors (with the Conſent of Sir *Richard de Wapenbury* the Patron) one Meſſuage, with Half a Yard-Land and a Flood-gate lying in this Village, with all the Tithes of the Fee there, for the Maintenance of a Prieſt to celebrate Divine Service on Sunday, Wedneſday and Friday every Week in his Chapel here, becauſe the Floods of the River *Leame* hindred the Inhabitants of it in going to the Mother Church, giving at the ſame Time to the ſaid Sir *Richard*, all his Right in the Chapel. In the 20 *Hen.* III. *Walter D'ayvill* anſwered for the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee here, which *Robert D'ayvill* his Deſcendant held of *William de Cantilupe*, who held it over of *Jeffrey de Corbicon*. This *Walter* 36 *Henry* III. obtained a Charter of Free Warren for all his Demeſne Lands here; but *John de Haſtings*, as ſuperior Lord of the Fee, claimed Court-Leet and other Privileges, his Mother being one of the Siſters of *George de Cantelupe*.

How the *D'aivills* parted with it we find not, but obſerve, that in King *Edward* I.'s Time, *Roger de Clifford* had 20 *l.* a Year here, which he paſſed over to Sir *Urian Saint Pere* in Exchange for other Lands. Sir *Urian* died ſeiſed of the Manor-houſe and divers Lands and Tenements here, which he held of *John de Haſtings* by the third Part of a Knight's Fee, leaving them to *Urian* his Son and Heir. He had Iſſue *John*, but he died without Iſſue, and *Iſabel* his Daughter being his Heir, brought it by Marriage to Sir *Walter Cokeſey*, who had another Manor before in this Place, which with it continued in the Line of the *Cokeſeys* for divers Generations. This *Walter* died ſeiſed of this Manor of *Honingham*, as Tenant by the Courteſy of *England* after the Death of *Iſabel*, and left it to *Walter* his Son and Heir, whoſe Son *Hugh* dying without Iſſue, *Joyce* his Siſter was his Heir, and marrying to *John Grevill*, had Iſſue Sir *John Grevill*, who died ſeiſed of this Manor 20 *Edward* IV. leaving it to *Thomas* his Son and Heir, who dying without Iſſue 14 *Henry* VII. left *Robert Ruſſel* and *Robert Winter* his Couſins and Heirs, of whom we ſhall ſpeak by and by.

In the mean Time we ſhall take Notice of ſome others who had to do here, *viz. William Cotes*, who died ſeiſed of a Capital Meſſuage, and certain Lands here, leaving his Son and Heir, *John Cotes*, who, with others, held the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee here of the Earl of *Lancaſter* and Heirs of *Haſtings*, and *Edward Metley*, who held four Parts of a Knight's Fee of the Earl of *Warwick*. The *Cotes's* wrote themſelves of this Place, whereby 'tis manifeſt that they had their Reſidence here. *Roger*, the Father of the aforeſaid *William*, ſtiled himſelf in a Deed dated 30 *Edward* I. *Roger fil. Silveſtri de Honingham*. Some others of them were of Note in this County, but having no other ſpecial Reference to this Place, we ſhall ſay no more of them.

Robert Winter above-mentioned, upon the Partition of the *Cokeſey's* Inheritance, had this Manor of *Honingham* allotted to him, but kept it not long, before he conveyed it to *John Underhill* of *Nether-Etyndon*, who 5 *Henry* VIII. paſt it into the Hands of *John Acard*, Gent. and others, to the Uſe of himſelf and *Suſan* his Wife, during their Lives, Remainder to *Thomas Underhill* his Son, and *Anne* his Wife, Daughter of the ſaid *Robert*, and the Heirs of *Thomas*. This *Thomas* had *Edward* his Son and Heir, who ſold it to *Richard Newport*, Gent. who died ſeiſed of it 8 *Eliz.* leaving it to *William* his Son and Heir, then a Minor.

The Church here, being antiently a Chapel dedicated to *S. Margaret*, and belonging to *Wapenbury*, was therewith appropriated to *Monks-kirby* in this County by *G. Muſchamp*, Biſhop of *Coventry* in King *John's* Time, and afterwards

wards with *Wapenbury* came to the Monaſtery of *Sulby* in *Northamptonſhire*. In 26 *Henry* VIII. the Glebe and Tithes of it were valued at 5 *l.* beſides the Stipend allowed to a Prieſt, that ſerved the Cure, who had no Inſtitution.

Heath, a Member of *Hill-Wotton*, the Lordſhip of *Roger* Earl of *Warwick* in 23 *Henry* I. for upon the Foundation of the Collegiate Church of St. *Mary* in *Warwick*, that Earl gave to it an Hide of Land lying here. Shortly after which did *Jeffrey de Clinton*, Son of *Jeffrey*, the Founder of *Kenilworth* Priory (*inter alia*) confirm the Grant of *Odo de Turri* made to that Monaſtery of all the Reſt, as it ſeems, of this Village. In 7 *Edward* I. *Thomas de Edneſoure*, one of the Coheirs of *Savage*, was certified to be Lord of this Hamlet, having here one Meſſuage and Half a Yard-Land in Demeſne with three Freeholders, who occupied thirty-one Acres of Land, and two Acres of Meadow under a certain Rent, beſides ten Acres of Land, two Acres of Meadow more, there held of him by the Hoſpital of St. *John* at *Coventry*. More than this, in 19 *Edward* I. the Canons of *Warwick* had a Carucate of Land here, which being at firſt given by *Roger* to the Collegiate Church there, came afterwards to the Priory of *Kenilworth*, but now that Part belongs to the Grange, called *Croſſe-grange*, as it did before the Diſſolution. As to that Part which *Savage* held, it is ſo intermixed with *Wotton*, that it can't be diſtinctly ſet out.

Helenbull, a Grange belonging to *Stoneley-Abbey*, which ſeems to have riſen from hence. *Edmund* Earl of *Lancaſter*, 6 *Edward* I. granted to the Monks of *Stoneley* a Licenſe (*inter alia*) to enjoy quietly, what they had improved by Incloſure here; and thereupon they built an Houſe upon it to be a Grange to ſupply their Monks with Proviſion. It was held by thoſe Monks till the Diſſolution, and having been a-while in the Crown, was paſſed to *Thomas Gregory* with *Kingſhul*, who 4 *Eliz.* obtained a Licenſe to alienate it to *William Phinnis* and *Arthur Gregory*, and the Heirs of *Arthur*, who died ſeiſed of it 2 *Jac.* I.

Henley, an Hamlet in the Pariſh of *Folkſhull*, of which there is no Memory of it, but by a Mill, called *Henley-mill*, but that it was antiently a Manor, appears by the Grant of it by that Name to Sir *Baldwin Frevil*, and *Ida* his Wife, who having other Lands near it of conſiderable Value, ſuffered it to be depopulated, and ſo it became united with ſome of them, and can't now be diſtinguiſhed from them, and the more, becauſe it hath never paſſed from the *Frevills*.

Herdwick, an Hamlet in the Pariſh of *Lemington-Haſtang*, of which one of the Family of *Haſtang* enfeoffed a Perſon, who took from it the Name *de Herdwick*, as *William de Herdewick*, whom *Robert Haſtang* ſued 20 *Henry* III. for certain Cuſtoms and Services due to him for the Lands he held here; and *John de Herdewick*, whom the Vicar of *Lemington* ſued for certain Lands in this Place 21 *Edward* III. Their Seat was at *Lynley* in *Leiceſterſhire*, but this Lordſhip belonging to them as long as their Male Line laſted, ſome of them reſided here. For *John de Herdewick*, 31 *Edward* III. was an Aſſeſſor and Collector of the Tax in this Shire, and a Commiſſioner for arraying of all Men in the County; and in 1 *Richard* II. a Juſtice of the Peace for the Town of *Coventry*: Another *John Herdewick* dying without Iſſue Male in the Reign of K. *Henry* VIII. and leaving only female Heirs, this Manor, upon the Partition (there called *Herdewick-Grimbald*) was aſſigned to *Alice*, then the Wife of *William Dingley*, Eſq; being one of his Daughters, and their Heirs, of whom *Francis Dingley* was the Firſt, being their Son; he lived at *Shreveſlench* in *Worceſterſhire*, who in 32 *Eliz.* paſſed it to *Richard Clever*, whoſe Grandſon *William Clever* enjoyed it in 1640.

Hill or *Hull*, ſo called from its lofty Situation; there are four Places, Villages, or Hamlets, ſo called in this Hundred, which in our Deſcription of them we ſhall diſtinguiſh in this Manner.

1. *Hill*

1. *Hill*, or *Hull*, a Village belonging to *Lemington-Haſtang*, which in the Conqueror's Time was the Lordſhip and Poſſeſſion of the Monks of *Abingdon* in *Berkſhire*, given them by *Turchil de Arden*, (or as he is called in Domeſday-book, *Turchil de Warwick*) and confirmed to them by the Conqueror, and containing two Hides, to which King *William* added four Yard-Lands more, for the Service of Caſtleward, to be done at his Caſtle of *Windſor*: Out of theſe Lands ſo given, one of the Abbots enfeoffed one of his Servants, named *Henry*, with four Virgates, to perform the Service of Caſtleward. From him it deſcended to *Hugh* his Son and Heir, who ſold them to *Robert de Haſtang*. One *Ralph* the Son of *Wigan* put in his Claim to one of the two Hides, as given by King *Henry* I. to his Father *Wigan*, his Marſhal; but the Abbot 2 *John* recovered it of him, and by Fine ſettled it on the aforeſaid *Henry*, who is therein ſtiled *Henricus filius Pagani*. To this *Henry* ſucceeded *Hugh* ſurnamed *de Abendon*; but it ſeems as if the two Hides were now parted, and one of them was given to *William de Curly*; for both *Hugh* and he held by the ſixth Part of a Knight's Fee, and the Service of Caſtleward, of the ſaid Abbot, who at length agreed to accept 40 *d.* of *William de Curli* inſtead of it. This Hide came alſo to *Robert de Haſtang* above-mentioned by the Marriage of one of *Curly*'s Daughters and Heirs, and he leaving only female Heirs, one of them married to *Ralph de Stafford*, whoſe Poſterity enjoyed it a-while, and then ſold it to Baron *Trevor*, who had it in 1640.

Hill, or *Hull*, ſometimes called *Kings Hulle*, a Village in the Pariſh of *Stoneley*, the Monks of which Place had a Grange there, which after the Diſſolution of that Houſe, 34 *Henry* VIII. was granted to *Leonard Chamberlain* and *Richard Andrews*, Gent. among other Things, and to their Heirs; but they kept it not long, for in 38 *Henry* VIII. it was in the Poſſeſſion of *John Wade*, who the ſame Year made over his Title therein to *Thomas Gregory*, in Conſideration of Lands of the like Value transferred to him at *Flechamſted*. He died ſeiſed thereof in 16 *Eliz.* leaving it to *Arthur* his Son, whoſe Son had it in 1640.

Hill Morton, the Poſſeſſion of the Earl of *Mallent* in the Conqueror's Time, and after him of *Henry de Neuburgh* his Brother, being then called (as Domeſday-book ſhews) *Mortone* only. He was then Earl of *Warwick*, and he, or one of his Deſcendants, enfeoffed *Philip de Eſtlega* with it, by the Service of a Knight's Fee, as his Grandſon *Walter* held it 20 *Henry* III. *Thomas de Aſtley*, Son of *Walter*, inherited this Lordſhip 36 *Henry* III. and having ſeveral Sons, ſettled his Eſtate upon *Thomas* his Eldeſt, and his Heirs, and for Want of ſuch, to all the Brothers and Siſters of the whole Blood. *Thomas* the Son, being in Poſſeſſion of it, procured for himſelf and his Heirs, in 49 *Henry* III. a Charter for a weekly Market on Saturday, and a Fair yearly for three Days, beginning on the Eve of St. *John Baptiſt*; but the King being then in Priſon, the Barons, who then ruled, diſallowed the Grant, and therefore he was forced to renew it in the 52d Year of the ſame King, when the Fair was ratified, and Market altered to Wedneſday, and Free Warren granted him and his Heirs in all his Demeſne Lands here. He died without Iſſue 13 *Edward* I. and left this Lordſhip and his other Eſtates to *Ralph de Aſtley* his Brother and Heir. He claimed a Court-Leet and other Privileges in this Manor by Preſcription, which were allowed.

Thomas his Son ſucceeded him, and in 9 *Edward* II. was certified to be Lord of this Place; but he not liking the Wedneſday Market there, procured a Patent 8 *Edward* III. to have it on Tueſday Weekly, continuing the Fair as it was, and renewing the Charter of Free Warren. In the ſame Year he obtained a Licenſe to amortiſe certain Lands lying in this Lordſhip, to maintain a Chantry Prieſt to ſing Maſs for ever in the Chapel of our Lady, contiguous to

the Pariſh Church, for the Souls of himſelf, *Margery* his Wife, *Edith* his Grandmother, his Father, Mother, their Heirs and Anceſtors, and all Chriſtian Souls: There can be no Doubt but this Chantry was eſtabliſhed, but it was not found in the Survey of 37 *Henry* VIII. This *Thomas* in 17 *Edward* III. gave the perpetual Patronage of the Church here to the Dean and Canons of the Collegiate Church of *Aſtley*, then newly founded by *Thomas* Lord *Aſtley*, the Chief of the Family, and died before the 20 *Edward* III. leaving Iſſue Sir *William*, Sir *Thomas* and *Giles*; but forasmuch as we find nothing memorable of them relating to this Place, we paſs them over.

The Church is dedicated to St. *John Baptiſt*, and being appropriated to the Collegiate Church of *Aſtley*, a Vicarage was appointed, which were valued 19 *Edward* I. 1291. at eighteen Marks the Rectory, and in 26 *Henry* VIII. at 6*l.* 10*s.* the Vicarage, a Penſion of 13*s.* 4*d.* being reſerved out of the Rectory to the Biſhop, when it was appropriated, as was uſual in ſuch Caſes.

In this Church were two Chantries founded, the one by Sir *Edmund Truſſel* in the Chapel of our Lady, for the Souls of Sir *Thomas Aſtley*, *Margery* his Wife, and their Children alive and dead, as alſo of the Lady *Edith Aſtley*, Sir *Ralph Aſtley* and *Agnes* his Wife, Sir *Edmund Truſſel* and *Margery* his Wife, *&c.* And for the Maintenance of a Prieſt perpetually to ſing Maſs there, the King, *Edward* III. *Reg.* 16. gave Licenſe to the ſaid Sir *Edmund* to amortiſe four Meſſuages, fifty Acres of Land, ſeven Acres of Meadow, and 26*s.* Rent in this Place. While Sir *Edmund* lived, he was the Patron of it, but after his Death, the Biſhop by his Inſtrument of Ordination reſerved it to *Thomas Aſtley* and *Margery* his Wife. 'Tis probable this Chantry ſwallowed up *Thomas Aſtley*'s above-mentioned, for there was no other in our Lady's Chapel, 37 *Henry* VIII. but this. This Chantry was then valued by the Commiſſioners appointed thereto, at 4*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* above all Reprizes.

The other Chantry was erected in St. *James*'s Chapel in *Hull ſuper Dunſmore*, by Mr. *Thomas de Moreton*, in 18 *Edward* III. from whom he obtained a Licenſe to amortiſe, one Meſſuage, one Yard-Land, and four Acres, as alſo four Acres and one Rood of Meadow, for a Prieſt to ſing Maſs for the good Eſtate of him the ſaid *Thomas*, and *Alice* his Wife, and *Margery* their Daughter, during their Lives, and for their Souls, when they ſhall depart this World, as alſo for the Soul of *Adam de Morton* his Father, and their Anceſtors. The Value of it in 37 *Henry* VIII. was certified to be 2*l.* 6*s.* 8*d. per Annum.*

In this Lordſhip there were alſo eight Meſſuages, one Yard-Land and a Quarter, given by one *William Poyntell* to the Hoſpital of St. *John Baptiſt* in *Lutterworth*, for the finding of a Chantry Prieſt there to ſing Maſs for the Souls of himſelf and his Wife. 3 *Edward* III.

Hill-Wotton, antiently reputed a Member of *Wotton*, South-eaſt of which it lies about a Mile. It had the ſame Lords as *Wotton*, and being given by King *Henry* I. to *Jeffrey de Clinton*, he enfeoffed *Jeffrey de Savage* with it. The *Savages* held it ſome Succeſſions, in whoſe Time divers Owners had Lands here, *viz. Godwin*, the Son of *Godewine de Wotton*, who gave it to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, with his Body, which he deſired to be buried in that Monaſtery, an annual Rent of five Shillings iſſuing out of certain Lands here, held of Sir *Hugh de Beckbirie*, Knt. which Gift *Aliva de Beckbirie* in her Widowhood confirmed; but belonging to *Wotton*, it was held of the *Savages*, who were Lords there. In the Precincts of this Place there was a Mill called *Yatford-mill*, of which two Parts were given by *Jeffrey Savage*, and the other Part by Sir *William de Wholton*, Knt. to the Monks of *Stoneley*. To whom Sir *Thomas de Edneſoure*, Knt. (who married one of the Coheirs of *Savage*) gave alſo certain Lands lying here.

Holm,

Holm, near *Newton*. See *Biggin*, which was antiently ſo called.

Hopsford, an Hamlet in the Pariſh of *Withibrooke*, a Place almoſt depopulated, the Manor-houſe being unfit for Habitation, and no more but two Cottages remaining; but in the Conqueror's Days it was poſſeſſed by *Jeffrey Wirce*, and certified to contain three Hides. *Wirce*'s Lands came to *Moubray*, and were by him ſoon after granted to *Herbert Putot*, who gave three Yard-Lands here to the Monks of *Combe*, which King *Henry* II. confirmed, being *de Feodo Rogeri de Moubray*. His Son *Euſtace* ſucceeded him in this Manor, but enjoyed it not long, for among the Fees of *Nigel de Moubray*, Son of *Roger*, *Robert Haſtang* is certified to hold a 24th Part of a Knight's Fee in this Place. His Family held it divers Succeſſions, but in 31 *Edward* III. it was made over, by *John de Lyouns*, who had his Life in it, to *William Cateſby*, to whom Sir *John Haſtang* not only confirmed it, but at length granted him the Inheritance thereof by his Deed dated at *Coventry* the next Year.

The Heirs of *Cateſby* enjoyed it till King *Henry* VI.'s Time, when there growing Suits of Law between Sir *Humphry Stafford*, Knt. Son of one of the Coheirs of *John de Haſtang* and *Robert Cateſby*, it was at length agreed, That *Robert Catesby* and *Lettice* his Wife ſhould have this Manor during their Lives, and the longer liver of them, paying to Sir *Humphry* 13 *s.* 4 *d. per Annum*, and after their Deceaſe, in Conſideration of 38 *l.* payed to the ſaid *Robert*, the ſaid Manor and other Lands of his Purchaſe ſhould be and remain to the ſaid Sir *Humphry* and his Heirs for ever. This Sir *Humphry* left Iſſue Sir *Humphry* his Son and Heir, who being attainted in Parliament 1 *Henry* VII. this among other Eſtates of his, was ſeiſed into that King's Hands, and by him given to Sir *William Vampage*, Knt. his Servant, and the Heirs Male of his Body. *Humphry* his Son and Heir was nevertheleſs reſtored in 6 *Henry* VIII. and became poſſeſſed of it, but ſoon after paſſed it over to Sir *Edward Belknap*, Knt. who in 10 *Henry* VIII. ſold it to *Richard Wright* of this Place, and *Humphry* his Son for 312 *l.* 3 *s.* 9. *Sterling*, which *Humphry* reſided here, was a Juſtice of the Peace divers Years in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, and died in the laſt Year of it, 1602.

Hurſt, a Village, to which King *Henry* II. tranſlated the Monks of *Radmore*, and ſettled them here. That Prince, upon the Foundation of *Stoneley-Abbey*, gave the Monks of it this Place in Augmentation of their Poſſeſſions, and King *John* afterwards confirmed it to them. They in the following Times made themſelves a Grange out of the Eſſarts here, called *Bokendene*, ſtanding about Half a Mile from the Village. It was antiently a pretty Hamlet, conſiſting of nineteen Houſes, but it was afterwards ſo depopulated, that in the Reign of King *Henry* VII. there was but one left. It is now for the moſt part poſſeſſed by the Lord *Leigh* of *Stoneley*, and deſcended to him by his Great Grandfather, who purchaſed it in the Beginning of Q. *Elizabeth*'s Reign.

Hyde, a Village, which had antiently a Chapel belonging to *Hinkeley* in *Leiceſterſhire*, but is now a depopulated Place. In King *John*'s Reign *William Marſhall* was the Owner of the Lordſhip, and his Son *William*, who ſucceeded him, is in 55 *Henry* III. certified to hold Part of a Knight's Fee in this Place. In 20 *Edward* III. *William Moton* anſwered for the 8th Part of a Knight's Fee here, held of the Honour of *Winchester*. His Title therein devolved to *Richard Gray* and *Laurence Dutton*, who in 11 *Richard* II. were certified to hold the Half Knight's Fee here of *Henry* Lord *Ferrers* of *Groby*. In 1 *Mar.* I. Sir *Walter Smith* is found to die ſeiſed of the third Part of this Manor, as alſo 300 Acres of Paſture, ſixty Acres of Meadow, and 2 *l.* Rent, lying here and in *Hinkley* above-mentioned, which he had purchaſed of *John Leeke* and *Richard Aſtell*, leaving *Richard* his Son and Heir, who 35 *Eliz.* ſettled it upon

upon *William Littleton* in Marriage with *Margaret* his Daughter, ſince which it has gone with *Shirford*.

Ichington Biſhops, ſo called from the River *Ichene* on whoſe Banks it ſtands, and the Biſhops of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, who were once the Poſſeſſors of it; but it is evident, that it was one of thoſe twenty-four Towns which Earl *Leofrick* gave to the Monks of *Coventry* upon the Foundation of that Monaſtery in King *Edward the Confeſſor's* Reign. In the Conqueror's Survey it is certified to be in the Hands of thoſe Monks, and to contain five Hides, as it remained till the latter End of King *Henry* III. for the firſt Biſhop of *Coventry* that had it (as far as we can find) was *Roger Molend*, Nephew to King *Henry* III. elected to that See by the Monks of *Coventry*, at the earneſt Requeſt of *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, that King's Brother 42 *Henry* III. 'Tis moſt probable that the Monks paſſed it to this Biſhop, becauſe in the next Year the ſame King granted him Free Warren, and a Market every Week upon Wedneſday, and a Fair yearly on St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*, and three Days after. In 7 *Edward* I. what the Biſhops poſſeſſed here was certified at five Carucates, and a Wind-mill, which they held in Demeſne, ſixteen Servants, who held twenty-five Yard-Lands and an Half by doing ſervile Works in Harveſt, and ten who held eight Yard-Lands and an Half by the Service of Plowing, Sowing, &c. ſixteen Cottagers paying certain Rents, and eight Freeholders, who held each of them a Yard-Land, with Infangthef, &c.

The Biſhops ſucceſſively enjoyed thoſe Things till 1 *Edward* VI. when *Richard Sampſon* the preſent Biſhop, paſſed the Whole to one *Thomas Fiſher*, Eſq; Secretary to the Duke of *Somerſet*, at that Time Protector of the King, for Ready Money, 100 *l.* and an Annuity of 50 *l. per Annum*, to be paid to him and his Succeſſors, which the Dean and Chapter confirmed; but the Annuity was releaſed by the ſame Biſhop the next Year, and confirmed by the King, who granted him alſo the Return of Writs with this Lordſhip. Why the Biſhop was thus prodigal of the Church's Eſtates, is thought to have been only to make *Fiſher* his Friend, if he were turned out, as ſome were, that would not come into the Meaſures of the Reformers: *Fiſher* being thus in Poſſeſſion of this Manor, made an abſolute Depopulation of that Part where the Church ſtood, which he pulled down to build the Manor-houſe, and changed the Name of *Biſhops* to *Fiſhers Ichington*; but not yet thinking his Title firm enough, he procured *Ralph Banes* the ſucceeding Biſhop to levy a Fine 4 & 5 *Phil. & Mar.* to ſettle it on him.

This *Thomas Fiſher* having done all he could to ſecure his Title, died 20 *Eliz.* and his Son *Edward* was Heir to his great Eſtate, which he conſumed almoſt all, but this Lordſhip, and died in Priſon, leaving it to his Son *John*, who ſold it to *Thomas Cox* of *Honingham* in this County, which *Thomas* had Iſſue *Thomas*, who being poſſeſſed of it, ſold it to Sir *James Enyan* of *Flore* in *Northamptonſhire*, Bar. 12 *Charles* I. who having only Daughters, paſſed it away five Years after his Purchaſe, to Sir *David Conyngham*, Knt.

The Church here dedicated to *All Saints*, belonged very antiently to the chief Chanter of *Lichfield* Cathedral, being given (as may be ſuppoſed) by *Roger Molend* the firſt Biſhop that had the Lordſhip wholly. In 7 *Edward* I. it was held appropriate by the ſaid Chanter, who had then there a Carucate of Land in Demeſne, with eight Freeholders, who held four Yard-Lands. It is probable, that then the Vicarage was ordained. In 19 *Edward* I. the Rectory, with the Chapels thereunto belonging, was valued at nine Marks, and the Vicarage at five, which in 26 *Henry* VIII. was with the ſame Chapels rated at 13 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. per Annum*.

Itchington-Longa was in the Conqueror's Time the Lordſhip of one *Criſtina*, who had it of that King's Gift, and

then it was certified, upon the Compoſing of the General Survey, to contain twenty-four Hides, being there written *Icentone*: At that Time it had a Church, with two Prieſts officiating in it, and two Mills with Woods two Furlongs in Length and one in Breadth. From *Criſtina* it deſcended to the Family of *Limeſie*, antiently Men of great Note, by Marriage with her, 'tis probable; but certain it is, they enjoyed her Lands and flouriſhed in great Honour till King *John*'s Time, when the Male Line failing, the Barony of the *Limeſy's* was divided between *Hugh de Odingſells* and *David de Lindſey* his Coheirs.

Of the Family of *Limeſy's* we obſerve, That *Ralph* having founded the Priory of *Hertford* in King *Henry* I.'s Time, gave certain Lands lying in this Lordſhip to it. *Alan* his Succeſſor alſo gave this Church to the ſame Monaſtery, which *Gerard* his Son, and *John* his Grandſon confirmed. This *John* died 9 *Rich.* III. and *Alice* his Widow married *Walleran* Earl of *Warwick*.

From *Hugh de Odingſells*, who married *Baſilia*, one of his Coheirs, ſprang two worthy Families, of which the Chief reſiding here muſt be the Subject of our Reſearches. *Hugh* was a Knight, and eldeſt Son, a Perſon of great Note in his Time: He died 23 *Henry* III. and his Son *Gerard* inherited this and his other Eſtates. He had a Licenſe to levy Eſcuage upon all his Tenants here and elſewhere, that held by military Service. *Hugh* was his Son and Heir, and being knighted, purchaſed the other Moiety of this Manor from *John de Pinkney*, to whom it deſcended from his Great Grandmother. This *John* being the next Year hanged for Felony, his Son *Robert* had great Suits with *Hugh* for this Manor; but the King having ſeiſed for his Crime, ordered his Sheriff to give *Hugh* the Poſſeſſion of it, and he died ſeiſed of it in 33 K. *Edward* I. when it was certified that he held this Manor of the King *in Capite*, by the Service of Half a Barony. To him ſucceeded *John* his Son and Heir, who being one that aſſiſted the Earls of *Lancaſter* and *Warwick* in killing *Piers de Gaveſton*, had the King's Pardon for that Fact. 7 *Edw.* II. His Son *John*, who alſo was a Knight, was for divers Felonies outlawed, whereupon this Manor was ſeiſed into the King's Hands, and extended; but his Son *John* paying a Fine of 200 Marks to the King, recovered them. He was a Knight in 32 *Edward* III. and dying 4 *Richard* II. left *John* his Son and Heir, as he did *Edward*, and he *Gerard*, who by his Will ordered his Body to be buried before the High Altar in this Church, and that *Margaret* his Wife, for the Health of his Soul, ſhould give 4*l.* to a Friar or Prieſt, to ſing a Trental of St. *George* there for the Space of one Year next after his Deceaſe: *Edward* his Son and Heir ſucceeded him, and dying, left *Edmund* his Succeſſor, whoſe Son and Heir *John* mortgaged this Lordſhip to Sir *John Throckmorton*, who paſſed his Title to *Robert* Earl of *Leiceſter*, 14 *Eliz.* who gave it by his Will after the Deceaſe of his Lady, to his natural Son Sir *Robert Dudley*, Knt.

There are ſome Things of Note in this Place, which may not be paſſed over, and are, 1. The Birth of *Wolſton*, who having his Education in the Abbey of *Peterborough*, firſt became there a ſhorn Monk in the Abbey of *Worceſter*, and having given Proof of a ſingular Piety, was removed from thence to the See of *Worceſter*. Dr. *Fuller* tells us, he was a plain and honeſt Man without Guile, but not complying with the Humour of the King to talk *French*, or Pride of *Lanfranke*, he was hated by them, and dealt withal ſo as to make him reſign his Biſhoprick; but his Reply was, he had it from St. *Edward*, and would only reſign it to him, and ſo went to his Tomb, and reſigned all his Epiſcopal Habiliments there. This Behaviour ſo wrought upon his Adverſaries, that he was not only continued in his Biſhoprick, but canonized after his Death. The Second is, that it was once the largeſt Town in this Shire, or at leaſt one of them, and in 15 *Henry* II. was ranked with the Boroughs,

roughs, that were to contribute towards the Marriage of the King's Daughter; and laſtly, That *Robert* Earl of *Leiceſter* gave Queen *Elizabeth* a magnificent Entertainment here in her Progreſs to *Kenilworth-Caſtle*, erecting a Tent of ſuch extraordinary Bigneſs, that the Pins of it were ſeven Cart-loads. Beſides the *Odingſells*, ſome others had good Eſtates in this Place, as *Robert de Collingham*, who held here Half a Knight's Fee, *William de Saiz* a fourth Part, and *Nicholas de Breton* the ſame.

The Church here is dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*, and being given to the Monks of *Hertford* by *David de Lindeſey*, and confirmed to them by *Gerard* his Brother, they made this Benefit of it, that they received two Parts of the Tithe-Corn throughout all the Demeſne Lands of the Town, but the other Moiety was granted by the ſaid *David* to *William de Odingſells*, who paſſed it to *Gerard* his Brother. It was valued 19 *Edward* I. at thirty-three Marks. How the Whole came to the *Odingſells* we can't diſcover, but find that *John de Odingſells* ſold the perpetual Advowſon of it to *Hugh de Merygnton* of *Coventry*, who died ſeiſed of it in 1 *Edward* III. and leaving it to his Son *John*, he paſſed it to Sir *William de Clinton*, who gave it with eight Meſſuages, ſix Yard-Lands, and twenty Shillings Rent, all in this Place, to *John Lynye*, Warden of the Chantry of *Maxſtock*, and his Succeſſors, for the Health of his Soul, and the Souls of his Anceſtors and Succeſſors: But the ſame Sir *William* having founded a Priory of Canons of St. *Auguſtine* in the ſame Place, ſoon after annexed that Chantry to it with the Appurtenances. Whereupon the Church and the Lands thereunto belonging were appropriated to the Uſe of the ſaid Canons, by *R. Northburgh*, Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield* 10 *Edward* I. and a Vicarage ſoon after endowed, which in 26 *Henry* VIII. was valued at 7 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d. per Annum.*

The ſaid Rectory, after the Diſſolution of the Monaſtery of *Maxſtoke*, with the Land thereto appertaining, coming to the Crown, was with the Site of the Monaſtery paſſed to the Duke of *Suffolk*, and from him to one *Trapps*, and from his Coheirs to *Anthony Ludford* and *Thomas Fiſher*, who in the 25 *Eliz.* alienated the ſaid Lands by the Name of a Manor, with two Parts of the Tithe of the Corn and Hay, *&c.* to *Robert Dudley*, then Earl of *Leiceſter*, ſince which Time they have always attended the Poſſeſſion of the Lordſhip.

In the Windows of the Church are great Variety of Arms, but chiefly of the *Beauchamps*, *Odingſells*, *Limeſys*, *&c.* but there is but one marble Graveſtone, which is for *Edward Odingſells* of this Town, Eſq; Gentleman Uſher to King *Henry* VII. who died in the Year 1522.

Kirby Monachorum, or *Monkskirby*, a great Pariſh containing ten Villages, and antiently a *Roman* Station, as ſeems evident from the Foundations of old Walls and *Roman* Bricks, which have been dug up in the Grounds near the Church, as alſo from three or four Heaps of Earth in an adjoining Paſture, apparently manifeſting themſelves to be Monuments of Sepulture of ſome military Perſons in thoſe Days. Time and the Coming of the *Saxons* had afterwards made this Place ruinous; whereupon the renowned Lady *Ethelfleda*, Queen of the *Mercians*, reſtored it; for our Hiſtorians tell us, that *Cyrichyrig* was one of thoſe Towns ſhe rebuilt. *Kirby* retains the Name plain enough, for *Cyric* is *Kirk*, and *Bye* is the ſame as *Byrig* or *Burgh*. It was the Eſtate of *Leuuinus* a *Saxon* before the Conqueſt; but when it came into the victorious *Norman*'s Hands, he gave it to *Jeffery Wirce*, one of his Captains, who had aſſiſted him in his ſucceſsful Expedition. He had a great Reſpect for the Monks at *Angiers* in *France*, and having repaired and rebuilt the Church here, he gave it to them, who ſent over ſome of their Monks, and made it a Cell to their Monaſtery, and from thence it took the Name, which it ſtill keeps, of *Monks-kirby*. By the Survey taken about that Time, this Manor was certified

certified to contain fifteen Hides, there being two Prieſts here at that Time, (*viz. Francis* and *Oſgot*) who held twenty-one Carucates of Land, out of which the Monks of *Angiers* had two in Demeſne, and ſix Cottagers, which held five more. In that Record it is called *Chirchbery*. From *Jeffrey Wirce* it returned to the Crown, becauſe he left no Children, and was given to *Nigel de Albani*, the Progenitor of the *Moubrays*, who gave the whole Manor to thoſe Monks, ſo that we have no more to ſay of it, but what will come into our Hiſtory of the Monaſteries, till the Diſſolution.

This Priory of *Monkskirby*, which had been united to the *Carthuſian* Monaſtery in the Iſle of *Axholm* in *Lincolnſhire*, as we ſhall hereafter ſhew, was ſurrendered up with it to King *Henry* VIII. and ſo this Lordſhip came to the Crown, but ſtayed not long in it, for the next Year it was granted by that King to *Thomas Manning*, late Prior of *Butley* in *Suffolk*, but then newly made Biſhop of *Ipſwich* for Life, Remainder to *Charles Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolk*, and his Heirs for ever, to be held by the tenth Part of a Knight's Fee, and the yearly Rent of 9*l.* 13*s.* But the Rectory and Tithes, with the Lands and Rents thereunto belonging, he granted to *Trinity* College in *Cambridge*, to hold to them and their Succeſſors in pure Alms. The Duke left the Manor to *Henry Brandon* his Son and Heir, who having no Iſſue, it devolved to *Henry Gray* in Right of *Frances* his Wife, who after his Deceaſe held it during Life, and at her Death left it to her Daughter and Heir *Katharine*, whoſe Grandſon *William* Marqueſs of *Hartford* ſold it to *Mary* Counteſs of *Bucks*, who ſettled it upon *Baſil* Lord *Fielding*, Earl of *Denbigh*, her Grandchild.

The Church dedicated to St. *Edith* is very ſpacious, ſuitable to the Largeneſs of the Pariſh, tho' no antient Building. It had a tall Spire, which was a Landmark through all the County, but now is not ſo eminent as it has been, becauſe the Inhabitants in the Beginning of the laſt Century, to ſave Charges in Repairing, pulled down above twenty Foot of it. In 19 *Edward* I. 1291. it was valued at thirty-three Marks; and in 26 *Henry* VIII. the Vicarage was rated at 22*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* but it ſeems, being accounted of ſmall Value in K. *Charles* II.'s Reign, the Lady *Alice Dudley*, among other Legacies, gave twenty Pounds a Year for ever to it, as an Augmentation of it. In the Chancel of this Church are two raiſed Monuments for Sir *William Fielding*, Knt. and *Elizabeth* his Wife, who died, he in 1547, ſhe in 1539; and for *Baſil Fielding*, Eſq; and *Godith* his Wife, who died, he . . . . . and ſhe in 1580; and in the Windows of both, great Variety of Arms of noble Families, as the Earls of *Lancaſter*, *Moubrays*, *Fieldings*, &c.

Ladbroke, or *Lodebroc*, a Lordſhip divided into ſeveral Parts, of which the Earl of *Mallent* had two Hides, *Turchil de Warwick* three Hides and four Yard-Lands, whereof the Prieſt held one, and the other Two one *William*, whoſe Family afterwards took their Surname from it, and *Hugh de Grentmaiſnill* three Yard-Lands with a Mill. *Turchil*'s Lands for the moſt part came to *Henry* Earl of *Warwick*, before the End of the Conqueror's Reign, and one of the ſucceeding Earls enfeoffed a certain Perſon with it, who took his Name from it; for his Succeſſor *William de Lodbrook* held a Knight's Fee of *William* Earl of *Warwick* in 11 *Henry* II. which being ſaid to be *De veteri Feofmento*, muſt have been given to his Family in King *Henry* I.'s Time. The Earl of *Mallent*'s Part alſo was granted to one of theſe *Lodbrokes*, to hold by the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee, granted to them by the Earl of *Leiceſter*. Of theſe *Lodbrokes* ſeveral were Men of Note in this County, as *John de Lodbroc*, who in King *Henry* III.'s Reign was a Commiſſioner for taking Aſſizes of *Novel Diſſeiſin* and Gaol-delivery, as alſo for aſſeſſing Men's Goods and Tallage. His Son *Henry* ſucceeded him, and with his Father gave ſeveral

Parcels of Land in this Town to the Monks of *Combe*, for which they allowed him the Privilege of putting in a Monk into their Monaſtery, and his Heirs for ever, for the Health of his Own, Wife's, Father's and Mother's Souls.

This *Henry* had Iſſue *John*, as he had *Henry*, whoſe Son *John* paſſed this Manor to certain Feoffees, for the Uſe of himſelf during Life, and after him to *Thomas* his eldeſt Son, and his Heirs, (who had married the Daughter of *William Catesby*) Remainder to *Hugh* and *John* his other Sons, and in Default of Iſſue to the ſaid *William Catesby*; but this Settlement laſted not long, for two Years after, *John* the Father, then a Knight, and *Thomas* his Son, releaſed all their Right to this Manor to the ſaid *William Catesby*, whoſe Son *John* did his Homage (after his Father's Death) to *Henry* Lord *Ferrers* of *Groby* (to whom the Earl of *Leiceſter*'s Title was deſcended) for the fifth Part of a Knight's Fee held of him in this Place. He was much diſturbed in the Poſſeſſion of his Lands here by *Alice* the Wife of *Lewes Cardian*, who pretended an Entail made by Sir *Henry Lodbroke*, that gave her a juſt Title to it; but *John* alledging that his Father bought it of hers, it was, after much Expence on both Sides referred to the Juſtices of both Benches, who determined the Right to be in *Catesby*, who thereupon kept the Poſſeſſion, and left it to his Son *William*, who dying without Iſſue, *John* his Brother inherited it; but dying before 13 *Henry* IV. *Emma* his Widow, and *John* his Son procured a Grant of Free Warren of that King in all their Demeſne Lands here. His Son and Heir was Sir *William Catesby*, whoſe Son *John* being attainted 1 *Henry* VII. this Manor eſcheated to the Crown, and was granted by that King to Sir *John Ratcliffe*, Knt. and his Heirs Male; but *George Catesby* recovered it again in that Reign by an Act of Parliament 11 *Henry* VII. and his Poſterity ſucceſſively enjoyed it, till in 38 *Eliz.* when Sir *William Catesby*, and *Robert* his Son and Heir enfeoffed *John Throckmorton* and others with it.

This *John*, and the Reſt of the Feoffees in 40 *Eliz.* by their Deed of Bargain and Sale, paſſed the ſame to Sir *Robert Dudley*, Knt. and Dame *Alice* his Wife, and to the Heirs of the ſaid Sir *Robert*, who having Iſſue only four Daughters, they joined together, and ſold the ſame to *William Palmer*, Eſq; and his Heirs. He ſettled it upon *William Palmer* his ſecond Son, 12 *Charles* I. who afterwards paſſed the ſame to Sir *William Palmer* of *Clerkenwell* in *Middleſex*, a Branch of the *Palmers* of *Yorkſhire*, in whoſe Poſſeſſion it was in the Year 1640. Here was antiently a Bridge over the River *Ichene*, between this Village and *Herberbury*, erected by the Lord of the Manor upon his own Soil, for the Benefit of himſelf and his Servants, but is now not kept up.

Lawford-Church, the Lordſhip of *Roger* Earl of *Arundel*, of whom in the Conqueror's Time it was held by one *Rainaldus*. *Roger*'s Lands deſcended to the Family of *D'albani*, who enfeoffed *William Hayrun* with it, and his Son *Roger Hayrun* was Lord of this Place in King *Henry* II.'s Time. In his Family it continued till King *Edward* II.'s Time. Three *Rogers* ſucceeded one another in it, and were all Benefactors to the Monaſtery of *Combe*, whoſe Grants *John Fitz-alan*, Lord of the Fee confirmed, being a Deſcendant of the Family of *D'albani*. The laſt of them gave alſo a Piece of the Waſte here to the Abbey of *Pipwell*, with a younger Son, who was admitted a Monk of that Houſe, with a Water-mill, and the Suit of the Town and their Heirs, and bequeathed his Body to be buried in their Abbey, with certain Lands of good Value, with whom *Agnes* his Widow deſiring to be buried, gave all her Goods to it with her Body. This *Roger* left two Sons, *William* and *John*, both ſucceſſively Lords of this Manor, but dying without Iſſue, left the Inheritance to their two Siſters; but *John* not willing to have this Manor divided, gave it to *Margery* his

his Siſter's Son, *Robert de Newnham*, who coming to the Poſſeſſion of it, aſſumed the Name of *Robert de Lalleford*.

This *Robert* was a noted Man in his Time, for 14 *Edward* III. he was one of the Knights of the Shire in Parliament then held. He died 20 *Edward* III. and *John* his Son was his Heir of this Manor, but kept it not long before he releaſed it to *John Whitwell*, who left it to his Brother *William*, who granted it to *Walter Whithers*, and *Iſabel* his Wife, and the Heirs of *Walter*. From him deſcended Sir *Ralph Whithers*, Knt. who granted it to certain Feoffees and their Heirs, who again paſſed their Title to others, but all of them in Truſt for the Family of *Staffords*, in whoſe Line it continued till the Attainder of *Edward* Duke of *Buckingham*, 13 *Henry* VIII. when it came to the Crown, and the King by his Letters Patent granted it to *Thomas* Marquis of *Dorſet* for Life, and afterwards to the Heirs of his Body; but *Henry* Duke of *Suffolk* his Son being attainted 1 *Mar.* I. it came to the Crown again, and the Queen gave it to one Mr. *Baily*, who ſoon after obtained a Licenſe to alienate it to *Thomas Leigh*, Alderman of *London*, and his Heirs, who ſettled it 11 *Eliz.* upon *Alice* his Wife during her Life, Remainder to *William Leigh* his younger Son, and the Heirs Male of his Body, whoſe Grandchild *Francis* Lord *Dunſmore* enjoyed it in 1640.

The Church here, dedicated to *S.* . . . was antiently in the Patronage of the Abbot and Convent of *S. Peters ſuper Dinam* in *France*, in Reſpect to the Priory of *Wolfrichſton* (now called *Wolſton*) in this County, which was a Cell to that Houſe; but afterwards the Prior and Convent of *Carthuſians* near *Coventry* were Patrons, but it never was appropriated to either of thoſe Monaſteries, and ſo there was never any Vicarage. It was valued 19 *Edw.* I. at ten Marks, and in 26 *Henry* VIII. at 12 *l.* 15 *s.* 4 *d.*

Lawford-long is a Village in this Pariſh of *Church Lawford*. In the Conqueror's Survey it is called *Lelleford*, and *Jeffrey Wirce* is ſaid to be Lord of it, and that it contained five Hides held by him. He gave (*inter alia*) to the Monaſtery of St. *Nicholas* at *Angiers* in *France*, two Parts of the Tithes of the Corn and Cattle, and the whole Tithe of Wool, and Cheeſe ariſing in the Precincts of it, to be paid to the Prior and Convent of *Monkskirby*, the Cell of that Abbey. All *Wirce*'s Lands deſcended to *Nigellus D'albany*, the Anceſtor of the *Moubrays*, who enfeoffed *Robert de Stutvile* with it, who paſſed it to *John* his younger Brother, who for the Health of his Own, Father's, Mother's, Brother *Robert*'s, and their Children's Souls, as alſo King *Henry* II.'s, and his Queen's, beſtowed it upon the Monks of *Pipwell*, who built a Corn and Fulling Mill upon it, and had them confirmed to them by *William de Stotevile*, and his Succeſſors *John* and *Roger* his Sons, and *Roger de Moubray* Chief Lord of the Fee.

In the 11 *Edward* I. the Monks of *Pipwell* obtained a Grant of Free Warren in their Demeſne Lands here, with other Privileges, which they held till the Diſſolution of their Monaſtery by King *Henry* VIII. in whoſe Hands it remained, till the 33d Year of his Reign, when he gave it among other Things to *Edward Boughton*, Eſq; and his Heirs, under the Title of the Grange of *Long Lawford*, *Thyrn-mill*, and divers other Lands there, which were belonging to *Pipwell-Abbey*, but the Manor it ſelf was granted 7 *Edward* VI. to one *John Green* of the City of *Weſtminſter*, and *Ralph Hall* of *London*, Scrivener, and their Heirs. Mr. *Green* paſſed away his Part to *Elizabeth Boughton*, and *Hall*'s Part came to one *Thomas Wightman*, who 4 *Eliz.* granted it, by the Name of the Manor of *Lawford*, late belonging to the Monks of *Pipwell*, to Sir *Thomas Leigh*, Knt. and Dame *Alice* his Wife, whoſe Great Grandchild by Sir *William Leigh*, Knt. a younger Son, *Francis* Lord *Dunſmore* was in Poſſeſſion of it in 1640.

Lawford parva, or *Little Lawford*, a Lordſhip poſſeſſed before the Conqueſt

by *Alwine* the *Saxon*, and left by him to *Turchil de Warwick* his Son, of whom one *Leveva* held it as his Tenant. In Domeſday-book it is ſaid to contain two Hides, and a Mill, being there written *Lilleford*. From *Turchil* it came to *Henry* the firſt Earl of *Warwick* after the Conqueſt, whoſe Grandchild Earl *William* granted it to *Robert de Craft*, whoſe Son *Roger* granted the Mill here to the Monks of *Pipwell* in Fee-farm, for the yearly Rent of five Marks, which afterwards were releaſed to them by *Roger* his Son, who granted the whole Village to *John de Chavini*, and his Heirs, being then rated at two Hides, *i. e.* eight Yard-Lands: This *John* paſſed it away to the Monks of *Combe* for 100 Marks of Silver, but it ſeems to have returned to the Family of *Crafts* again ſome Way or other, for in 20 *Henry* III. *Roger de Craft* anſwered for the fifth Part of a Knight's Fee here, and *Jeffrey Craft*, a Deſcendant from him, 4 *Edward* I. ſtiles himſelf *Dominus de parva Lalleford*. *Nicholas* was the laſt of that Name that had to do here, and from him (but how we know not) it came to *Jeffrey de Alleſley*, who was a Juſtice of the Peace, and Commiſſioner for the Aſſeſſments: He departed this Life in 1441, leaving *Margaret* his Daughter, the Wife of *Thomas Boughton*, Gent. his Heir, who brought it into his Family, in which it hath continued ever ſince, as we ſhall ſhew; for

This *Thomas* flouriſhed much in this County, being a Juſtice of the Peace from 21 *Henry* VI. to the End of that King's Reign, one of the Knights of this Shire in Parliament, 31 *Henry* VI. &c. To him ſucceeded his Son *Richard*, who was the King's Eſcheator in this County 13 *Edward* IV. and Sheriff in the 20th of the ſame King, as he was alſo 2 *Richard* III. He had the Misfortune to be ſlain in the Quarrel of that King with the Duke of *Richmond* before the Battle, and not in the Battle in *Boſworth field*, as Tradition will have it. However his Poſterity came again into Favour with *Henry* VII. and his Son *William* was Squire of the Body to King *Henry* VIII. and in the twenty-ſeventh of the ſame Reign was Sheriff for this and *Leiceſter* Shires: As was alſo *William* his Grandſon in the 17th and 32d of *Eliz.* being alſo in Commiſſion for the Peace the greateſt Part of that Queen's Reign. *Edward* his Son and Heir was a Juſtice of Peace in King *James*'s Reign, in the greateſt Part of it, and Sheriff 4 *Jac.* I. was afterward made a Baronet by King *Charles* I. He married his Son *William* to *Abigail*, one of the Coheirs of *Henry Baker* of *Shobery* in *Eſſex*, and his Brother *Henry*, *Judith* the other. 'Tis probable their Poſterity are ſtill Lords of this Town.

Lemington-Haſtang, the Lordſhip of *Haſculf Muſard* in the Conqueror's Time, containing then twelve Hides and an Half, and Half a Virgate, a Mill and a Church, having been the Freehold of one *Azor* in the Confeſſor's Time. This *Haſculf* was a great Man in his Time, and had great Poſſeſſions in this and other Counties; but his Seat being at *Muſardere* in *Gloceſterſhire*, they were all comprehended under the Title of *Baronia de Muſardere*. Nor was he greater than good, being ſo eminent for his Piety, that the Regiſter of *Ely* calls him, *Bonus Decurio, & apud Regem valde Honoratus*, of which he gave this Proof, that he became a Monk in that Monaſtery, and gave them the Manor of *Eſtune* in *Gloceſterſhire*. But this Lordſhip he enfeoffed upon one *Unfridus*, Progenitor of the *Haſtangs*. He held this and ſome other Lordſhips in this County by the Service of five Knights Fees, as did his Poſterity 12 *Henry* II. His Poſterity aſſumed the Name of *Haſtang*, and continued Lords of this Place till 39 *Edward* III. when by an Heir Female it devolved to the *Staffords*, of both which Families, becauſe they had their Seat here, we ſhall relate what particularly concerns this Place.

Atrop Haſtang, the Son of *Unfridus*, gave to the Canons of *Noſtel* in *Yorkſhire*, the Church of this Place. *Humphry* his Son forfeited his Lands here by being in Rebellion

Rebellion againſt King *John*, but returning to his Obedience 1 *Henry* III. had them again reſtord. His Son *Robert* being of a turbulent Spirit, took Part with the Barons againſt King *Henry* III. and held out *Kenilworth-Caſtle* againſt him, for which his Lands were ſeiſed, and given to Sir *James Aſtley*, and Sir *Hugh Turbervile*, but taking Advantage of the Decree called *Dictum de Kenilworth*, he recovered his Eſtates; but to clear it, he mortgaged this Lordſhip for the Payment of Three hundred Marks *Sterling* to Sir *Hugh*. He left Iſſue *Robert*, who confirmed the Advowſon of this Church to the Canons of *Noſtel*. His Succeſſor was *John* his Son and Heir, who obtained of King *Edward* I. a Grant of Free Warren in all his Demeſne Lands here. He 2 *Edward* II. entailed this Manor, then called *Eaſt Lemington*, upon his Iſſue by *Eva* his Wife. *Thomas* was his Son and Heir, knighted 6 *Edward* III. and in Commiſſion for the Peace and other publick Affairs. His Brother *Richard* was equally eminent. His Son *John* (who had been knighted in his Father's Life-time) inherited this and his Father's Eſtate, and though he had two Wives, left only two Daughters for his Heirs, *Maud* and *Joan*, the Eldeſt of which marrying *Ralph de Stafford*, had this Lordſhip for Part of her Share in her Father's Eſtate, and brought it into his Family.

This *Ralph de Stafford* was a Deſcendant of the antient Barons of *Stafford*, and being ſo married, had Livery of his Wife's Lands 49 *Edward* III. doing his Fealty, and among them of this Lordſhip. To him ſucceeded Sir *Humphry Stafford* of *Grafton*, Knt. his Son and Heir. He died ſeiſed of this Manor in 7 *Henry* V. leaving his Son *John* his Heir, who was alſo knighted, but he dying without Iſſue, his Brother Sir *Humphry* became his Heir: He was ſlain by the Commons of *Kent* in the Inſurrection of *Jack Cade*, 28 *Henry* VI. with his Brother *William*. *Eleanor* his Wife ſurviving him, founded a Chantry in the Church of *Bromeſgrove* in *Worceſterſhire*, for the Health of his Soul and all the Faithfuls. His Son Sir *Humphry* ſucceeded him, but with his Brother *Thomas* joining in the Inſurrection with the Lord *Lovel*, 1 *Henry* VII. was taken from Sanctuary at *Colnham* near *Abingdon*, and executed at *Tyburn*, his Brother *Thomas* being pardon'd as ſeduced by him. Being ſoon after attainted by Parliament, his Eſtates were ſeiſed, and this Manor given to Sir *Edward Poinings*, Knt. and the Heirs Male of his Body. But Sir *Humphry* his Son and Heir being reſtored in Blood, repoſſeſſed this Lordſhip, and left it to *William Stafford* of *Blatherwick*, Eſq; who 5 *Car.* I. ſold it to Sir *Thomas Trevor*, Knt. one of the Barons of the Exchequer, deſcended of the antient Family of *Trevors* in *Denbighſhire* in *North Wales*.

The Church dedicated to *All Saints* having been given to the Canons of *Noſtell*, as is above ſhewn, by *Atrop Haſtang*, in King *Henry* I.'s Time, was appropriated to that Monaſtery by *Alexander de Savensby*, Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, *temp. Henry* III. and a Vicarage was endowed with all the Fruits, paying a Penſion of fifteen Marks a Year to thoſe Canons, and as much to the Dean and Chapter of *Lichfield*, and their Succeſſors. In the 19 *Edward* I. 1291. it was valued at ten Marks over and above the ſaid Penſions, and 26 *Henry* VIII. at 20 *l.* In the Windows of this Church are the Arms of the *Clintons* of *Maxſtoke*, and *Haſtangs*.

Lemington-Priors, ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from the former, was the Eſtate of *Roger de Montgomeri* in the Conqueror's Time, when it was certified to contain two Hides and two Mills; but before the Conqueſt 'twas the Freehold of *Oluuinus*, Father of *Turchil de Warwick*. *Robert de Beleſm*, Son of *Roger*, inherited it after his Father, and having forfeited it to the King, it was given to one of the Biſhops of *Cheſter*, *i. e.* of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, who enfeoffed *Jeffrey de Clinton* with it, and he granted it for ten Marks, a ſilver Cup, and a Beſantine of Gold to his Wife, to *Gilbert Nutricius*

Nutricius of *Warwick*, and his Heirs, to hold by the Service of Half a Knight's Fee. In which Grant it is ſaid to be *De Feodo Epiſcopi*. *G. Nutricius* is ſuppoſed to die without Iſſue, and thereupon this Lordſhip returned to *Jeffrey de Clinton*, who gave it to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, together with the Church and Mill of this Village.

But it ſeems, that the Service of Half a Knight's Fee, by which the ſaid Canons held it, was by the Biſhop made over to the Monks of *Coventry*, for in 20 *Henry* III. the Prior there certifying what Knights Fees were held of that Monaſtery, mentions Half a Knight's Fee in *Lemington* near *Warwick*, held by thoſe Canons, as was again returned 36 *Henry* III. What theſe Canons held here is particularly ſpecified in 7 *Edward* I. to be a Water-mill, three Yard-Lands and a fourth Part, Half a Mill in the Demeſne, nine Servants holding three Yard-Lands and three Quarters, and performing ſervile Labours, eight Cottagers holding ſo many Cottages, and eight Acres of Land, and eleven Freeholders holding thirteen Yard-Lands and a fourth Part, with another Half of a Water-mill; and beſides all theſe a Court-Leet, Gallows, Aſſize of Bread and Beer, by the Grant of K. *Henry* III. together with the Church appropriate endowed with two Yard-Lands: All which were enjoyed by them till the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries by King *Henry* VIII. when they came to the Crown, and there reſted till Q. *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* 6. granted them to *Ambroſe Dudley* Earl of *Warwick*, and the Heirs Male of his Body.

The Church here, dedicated to *All Saints*, was originally but a Chapel belonging to *Wotton* on the other Side of the River, and was therewith confirmed to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, by *Richard Peche*, Biſhop of *Coventry* in King *Henry* II.'s Days, and appropriated to them by *George Muſchamp* his Succeſſor in King *John*'s Time. In the 19 *Edward* I. 1291. it was valued at ſix Marks over and above a Penſion of 20 *s.* iſſuing out of it to the Abbey of *Malmſbury*, and the Vicarage at twenty Shillings; but in 26 *Henry* VIII. the ſame Vicarage was rated at ſix Pounds, and ten Shillings, the Penſion of 33 *s.* and 4 *d.* added by the Canons of *Kenilworth* to it, being computed.

Lillington, the Lordſhip of the Earl of *Mallent* in the Conqueror's Time, containing four Hides, with a Mill, and Woods a Mile in Length, and Half a Mile in Breadth, having been the Freehold of one *Edric*, in *Edward the Confeſſor*'s Days. *Turchil de Warwick* had here alſo Half an Hide, which *Roger de Olgi* held of him. The Earl of *Mallent*'s Part was by King *Henry* I. or *Henry* Earl of *Warwick*, given to *Jeffrey de Clinton*, Founder of the Caſtle and Priory of *Kenilworth*; for he granted to that Monaſtery two Hides of Land in this Place by the Foundation-Charter. As for *Turchil*'s Half Hide *Hugh Fitz-Richard* was enfeoffed with it by the ſaid Earl; for he immediately upon the Foundation granted it to the ſaid Monaſtery, and King *Henry* I. and *Roger* Earl of *Warwick* confirmed it. The other two Hides of the Earl of *Mallent*'s Part were given by *Jeffrey Clinton* with his Daughter *Leſcelina* in Marriage to *Norman de Verdon*, of whoſe Heirs they were held by Half a Knight's Fee, the Extent of them being as was certified 7 *Edward* I. one Carucate in Demeſne, eleven Yard-Lands occupied by ten Servants, who did the Work on the Demeſne. Who had this Lordſhip from that Time we find not, to the 20 *Edward* III. when *Margaret de Wolvarton* and *John Waldgrave* anſwered for Half a Knight's Fee in this Place, then held of *Theobald de Verdon*, and that in 10 *Henry* VI. *John Waldgrave* and *Richard Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick* held the ſame by the Name of a Manor, and Service of Half a Knight's Fee; as alſo that in 10 *Henry* VII. *William Grey*, Eſq; died ſeiſed thereof, leaving *Thomas* his Son and Heir, from whom it came to *Edward Grey*, who in 28 *Henry* VIII. was the Owner of it.

The Part which the Canons of *Kenilworth* had here, was in 7 *Edward* I. certified to be one Carucate of Land held by them in Demeſne, and ſixteen Yard-Lands managed by twenty Servants, who, beſides ſervile Works which they did for the Canons, paid certain Rents for the ſame. They had alſo a Court-Leet and other Privileges, as appears by their Claim in 13 *Edward* I. When this Part came to the Crown at the Diſſolution of this Houſe, it was after ſome Years granted by Qu. *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* 2. unto one Mr. *Gerard*, and ſome others, and afterward, *Reg.* 6. to *Ambroſe Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*, and to the Heirs of his Body; but that Earl dying without Iſſue, it reverted to the Crown, and was, in Conſideration of the good and faithful Service, which Sir *John Pickering*, Knt. then Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*, had performed, paſſed by the ſaid Queen, with the Advowſon of the Church, to *William Borne* and *James Orenge*, Eſqs; and their Heirs, who for a certain Sum of Money paid by *Thomas Pickering*, Son and Heir of Sir *John* deceaſed, ſold and conveyed the ſaid Manor to the ſaid *Thomas* (afterwards a Knight and Baronet) and his Heirs, 39 *Eliz.*

In a Field of this Town is an hilly Ground, which bears the Name of *Blakdon*, from its dark Colour, *Done*, or *Dune* ſignifying an Hill. At the Skirts of this Field ſtands a Mill upon the *Avon*, which was given to the Monks of *Combe* by *William de Bourton*. Whether there was ever any Village in this Place we know not, but are ſure that it was Part of that which the Canons of *Kenilworth* had in this Place, though not of the Manor, but held of the *Verdons* Heirs, by the Service of a Knight's Fee and an Half.

The Church dedicated to St. *Mary Magdelene*, originally belonged to the Canons of *Kenilworth* from the very Foundation of their Monaſtery, as a Member and Chapel of *Wotton*, out of which, upon the Appropriation of *Wotton* to thoſe Canons, Half a Mark *per Annum* was reſerved for their Uſe, but afterwards they had it wholly; for by the Record taken 7 *Edward* I. it appeareth, that it was endowed with a Yard-Land and an Half, having been appropriated to them the very preceding Year, by *Roger Moulend*, Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, and confirmed by the King. In the 19 *Edward* I. 1291. it was valued at eight Marks, and the Vicarage at two Marks; but in 26 *Henry* VIII. the Vicarage was rated at 5 *l.* 13 *s.* over and above all Reprizes.

Marton, ſo called from the marſhy Ground adjoining to it, is (as we ſuppoſe) the Place which at the Time of the Conqueror's Survey was held by *Richard Foreſtarius*, and is there ſaid to be the Freehold of one *Wiching* before the *Norman* Settlement. In King *Henry* II.'s Time, *Robert de Crafte* was the Owner, and ſaid to have held it of *Hugh Fitz-Richard*, and *William* Earl of *Warwick*, as is expreſly ſaid in the Confirmation of the Church here to the Nuns of *Eaton*; ſo that it can't be doubted but that the ſaid *Robert* was Lord of the Manor. In 12 *John*, *Walter Walerand* held Half a Knight's Fee here, but before the Rebellion in that King's Reign, it appears that the Canons of *Chaucomb* in *Northamptonſhire* had the greateſt Part of this Manor, for 1 *Henry* III. the Sheriff received a Command to give them the like Poſſeſſion thereof, as they had before the War, which they alledged was unjuſtly taken from them by *William Baſſet*; yet in the ſame Reign, *anno* 20. *Ralph de Merchaneleg* is certified to hold a Knight's Fee of the Earl of *Warwick* here, which *Thomas de Clinton* held, *anno* 36. In 50 *Henry* III. *Ralph Baſſet* had forty Shillings Rent here, but what that was to the Manor we can't tell; yet afterwards we find, that he held Half a Knight's Fee of the Earl of *Warwick*, 9 *Edward* II. which in 20 *Edward* III. was Part of it given by *William de la Zouch* to the Canons of *Studley*.

In 25 *Edward* I. it appears, that *John de Biſhopſdon* held here the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee, and that his Tenants came

came to the Court-Leet held for the Honour of *Leiceſter*, which ſhews that this Place, or the greateſt Part of it, was of the Earl of *Leiceſter*'s Fee, and the more, becauſe the Nuns of *Eaton*, who had the Grant of the Church (which was founded by thoſe Earls) were reputed to have the Seigniory here in 9 *Edward* II. This is all we meet with relating to this Place, till 38 *Henry* VIII. when *John Gold* of *Welton*, Gent. paſſed a certain Manor here to *Thomas Oldfield* and his Heirs, whoſe Son *Rouland* ſold it to *John Davies* of *Watford*, Clerk, who 4 *James* I. aliened it to *Richard Walter*, the Owner of it in 1640; what Lands the Nuns of *Eaton* had here, came to the Crown at the Diſſolution, and there reſted, till they were paſſed out of it 4 & 5 *Phil.* & *Mar.* to *Peter Temple* and *Michael Cameſwell*, who conveyed the greateſt Part of the Lands (excepting the Site of the Manor) to *John Wood* and others, who granted them to *Richard Walter*, who gave them to *Thomas* his ſecond Son. Here was antiently (as there ſtill is) a Bridge over the River *Leame*, at which Paſſengers for a long Time uſed to pay a Toll for the Repair and Support of it, as it continued from 7 *Henry* III. to the Reign of King *Henry* V. when *John Middleton*, a wealthy Mercer of *London*, born in this Town, conceiving it to be a charitable Work to diſburthen the People from ſuch Payments, built a fair Bridge here of Lime and Stone, and obtained the King's Precept to forbid the Requiring of any ſuch Payment for the Future from any Paſſengers, who ſhould have Occaſion to go that Way over it.

The Church here dedicated to St. *Eſterit*, was very antiently appropriated to the Monaſtery of *Nun-Eaton*, but the certain Time is not known. In 19 *Edward* I. 1291. it was valued at ſeven Marks, and in 26 *Henry* VIII. the Vicarage was rated at 7 *l.* 14 *s.* 8 *d.*

Merſton-Jabet, ſo called from its moorish Situation, and the Lords of it antiently the *Jabets*, to diſtinguiſh it from other Towns of the ſame Name in this County, and one in this Hundred. In the Conqueror's Time it was in the Poſſeſſion of the Earl of *Mallent*, and certified to contain one Hide, held by one *Hereuuard*, who had been the Owner of it in the Confeſſor's Days, but was glad to be Tenant under that Earl at that Time. *Philip de Eſtley*, the Anceſtor of the Family of *Aſtleys* was enfeoffed with it in King *Henry* I.'s Time, and held it of the Earl of *Warwick*, by the third Part of a Knight's Fee, and of them by *Henry* ſurnamed *Jabet*, Son of *Fulco de Merſton*. This *Henry* gave four Yard-Lands here to the Abbey of *Leiceſter*, for which he was received into their Society as a Canon, and his Wife as a Siſter. To him ſucceeded *John* his Son and Heir, who was a Benefactor to the Monks of *Combe* by giving them ſome Lands here, confirmed to them by King *Henry* II.

Henry above-mentioned had a Brother named *Robert*, who having ſome Lands in this Village, gave certain Parcels of them to the Monks of *Combe*, and moreover made them a Promiſe, that he would neither ſell, nor mortgage any of it, except to that Monaſtery, which Grants and divers others, were confirmed to them by *Thomas Aſtley* in 1241, 25 *Henry* III. Sir *Andrew Aſtley*, Knt. his Son and Succeſſor, confirmed to them their Court-Leet, and to their Succeſſors, for their own Tenants, which, with other Privileges, was allowed by King *Edward* I. *Reg.* 13. The Reſidue of this Town Sir *Andrew* held by the Service of Half a Knight's Fee, and was allowed by Preſcription a Court-Leet, Free Warren, Aſſize of Bread and Beer, Gallows, &c. it being then accounted a Member of *Aſtley*. What the Abbey of *Comb* had here was granted 36 *Hen.* VIII. to *Thomas Broke* and *John Williams*, and the Heirs of *Broke*, of whom *Henry Waver* purchaſed it ſoon after, nor did he poſſeſs it long before he ſold it to *William Perkins*, whoſe Poſterity enjoyed it 1640.

Merſton juxta Wolſton, antiently called *Breton*'s Manor, being the Lordſhip of *Guido Breton* in 5 & 6 *Henry* IV. How or when it paſſed from this Family we find

not,

not; yet it is clear, it was divided upon the Account of Heireſſes between the *Quatermains* of *London*, and *Botelers* of *Wolvardington*; for *Richard Quatermayne* granted one Moiety thereof with the Appurtenances, to *Thomas Wodelow* and *Margaret* his Wife, and to the Heirs of *Thomas*, confirming it by a Fine. *John Boteler* of *Wolvardington*, who had the other Moiety, did alſo releaſe all his Right to the ſaid *Thomas* and *Margaret*, and their Heirs, by which Means *Thomas* being poſſeſſed of the Whole, was certified 10 *Henry* VI. to hold it by the Service of a Knight's Fee. From them, after ſome Years, it came to *Nicholas Metley*, and from him to *John Hugford*, in Right of *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter and Heir to the ſaid *Nicholas*, ſince which it hath gone from one to another with *Wolſtan*, and hath the ſame Owner in 1640.

Milburn-Grange, a ſmall Village, where the Monks of *Stoneley* had a Grange, for which 12 *Edward* I. they obtained a Charter of Free Warren. In the Beginning of King *Henry* VII.'s Reign it is reckoned among many other Villages which had been lately depopulated; and in 29 *Henry* VIII. being Part of the Lands of that ſuppreſſed Monaſtery, was granted by that King to *James Cruce* of *Kenilworth*, Gent. and his Heirs, who died ſeiſed of it 1 *Edward* VI. and left it to *James* his Son and Heir, who being arrived at Age 2 & 3 *Phil.* & *Mar.* paſſed it to *Anthony Throgmorton*, Citizen and Mercer of *London*, who 7 *Eliz.* ſold it to Sir *Thomas Leigh*, Knt. Citizen and Alderman of *London*, whoſe Grandchild inhabiting at *Stonely*, was Owner of it in 1640.

Milverton, or as it is written in Domeſday-book *Malverton*, was the Freehold of one *Leuuinus* before the *Normans* Coming, but given by the Conqueror to the Earl of *Mallent*: It is ſaid then to contain one Hide, except one Virgate and a Mill. Moſt of this Earl's Lands paſſed to the Earls of *Warwick*, of whom *Roger*, upon his Foundation of the Collegiate Church of *Warwick*, 23 *Henry* I. 1223, gave, among other Things for the Maintenance of the Canons there, Half an Hide in this Place (then written *Mulverton*) and all the Tithes of the Lands of his Fee here. *Jeffrey de Clinton* the Founder of *Kenilworth-Caſtle* had ſome Lands, out of which upon his Death-bed, he ordered *Jeffrey* his Son to give two Yard Lands to *Ermenefrede de Ponte* his Servant, which he did accordingly.

In Aftertimes here were three Lordſhips belonging to, 1. *Aſtley*. 2. *Spigurnell*, and 3. A Prebend of the Collegiate Church of *Warwick*. What the *Aſtleys* had here was given to their Family by the Earls of *Warwick* in King *Henry* I. and was therefore *de Veteri Feofmento*. The *Aſtleys* enfeoffed the *Truſſels* with the moſt Part of what they had here, which might be the Reaſon, that *Richard Truſſel* took Part with *Thomas de Aſtley*, one of the rebellious Barons, againſt King *Henry* III. and was ſlain with him in the Battle of *Eveſham* 49 *Henry* III. The Reſidue of *Aſtley*'s Lands in this Place were given by *Thomas* Lord *Aſtley* in 11 *Edward* III. towards the Foundation of a Chantry in the Pariſh Church of *Aſtley*, which being changed into a Collegiate Church, thoſe Chantry Lands were aſſigned by the Lord *Aſtley* for the Maintenace of one of the Canons, and called the Prebend of *Milverton*. Yet in 7 *Edward* I. *William Truſſel* was certified to be one of the Lords of *Milverton*, and in 9 *Edward* II. the only one. From him deſcended Sir *Alured Truſſel*, Knt. who in 6 *Richard* II. entailed this Manor upon the Heirs of his Body, with Remainder to Sir *Fouke Pembrugge*, Knt. and *Margaret* his Wife, and her Heirs; but his own Heirs continued poſſeſſed of it till King *Henry* VIII.'s Time; for then *Thomas Truſſel* died ſeiſed of ten Meſſuages, twenty Yard Lands, thirty Acres of Meadow, twenty Acres of Paſture and a Water-mill, ſituate in this Place, leaving *Alured* his Grandchild his Heir, then but four Years old, which is all we know of this Family.

The *Spigurnells* came into the Poſſeſſion of their Lordſhip here by the Means of *Robert de Milverton*, who by a Fine ſettled two Yard-Lands upon *Walter Spigurnell*, and *Celeſtina* his Wife. They paſſed the Advowſon of the Church (which ſtood on their Part) to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, and held their Manor of the Honour of *Leiceſter* by ſome Part of a Knight's Fee. *John Spigurnell* was certified 7 *Edward* I. to be one of the Lords of this Town. He held his Share here of *Elene la Zouche* by the Service of Half a Knight's Fee, as one of the Coheirs of the Honour of *Leiceſter*, and it was then ſaid to contain two Yard-Lands in Demeſne, five Servants, who held one Yard Land and an Half, and a fourth Part by ſervile Tenure, and twelve Cottagers holding one Carucate at the Will of the Lord. In the 20 *Edward* III. *Maud Spigurnell* anſwered for the ſixth Part of a Knight's Fee here, which ſhe held of the Honour of *Wincheſter*. But at length *Spigurnell's* Part came to the *Hugfords* by Purchaſe; and in the 12 *Henry* IV. *Robert Hugford*, Eſq; obtained a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demeſne Lands, that he had either in Poſſeſſion or Reverſion here. This *Robert* was ſucceeded by *Thomas* his Son, who in 10 *Henry* VI. was certified to be Lord of it, and that he held it by the ſixth Part of a Knight's Fee, but ſince that it devolved by a Daughter, and Coheir of the *Hugfords* to the *Beaufo's*, who were Owners of it in 1640.

The Church here was antiently a Chapel belonging to *Wotton*, and was afterwards appropriated to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, and endowed with fifteen Acres of Land, but we do not find that there was any Vicarage ordained, becauſe it was ſo near the Priory of *Kenilworth*, that the Prior uſually ſent a Prieſt to ſerve the Cure, to whom he allowed the ſmall Tithes and Offerings for his Pains, which in 26 *Henry* VIII. were certified to be worth 6 *l. per Annum*.

Napton, a Town ſtanding upon a Knap, or Hill, but as we find by Domeſday-book, divided among ſeveral Owners, *viz.* The Earl of *Mallent* had three Hides, and three Virgates, held by one *Robert*, but before the Conqueſt poſſeſſed by *Levenot* and *Bunds*. In the Record it is written *Neptone* and *Eptone*; *Turchil* Half an Hide, of which *Ulchetel* was Tenant, and *Robert* above-mentioned three Virgates, which was one *Edvinus's* before the *Normans* Coming. This *Robert* being enfeoffed with ſome of the Earl of *Mallent's* Lands, made this Place his Reſidence, and aſſumed the Name of *De Napton*, holding what he had here of that Earl and his Poſterity, by the Service of a Knight's Fee; but having the Leet and other Privileges in this Place dependant upon the Honour of *Leiceſter*. His Family were many of them Men of Note, but only theſe are remarkable as to this Place, *viz. Robert de Napton*, who ſucceeded his Father *Adam* in 29 *Edward* I. he obtained a Charter of King *Edward* II. *Reg.* 15. for a Market here weekly on Thurſday, and a Fair yearly for three Days, *viz.* on the Eve, Day, and Morrow of the Aſſumption of the Bleſſed Virgin. This *Robert* left Iſſue *John*, and two Daughters, *Thomas* married to *William White*, and *Jane* to *John de Shukburg*, who Poſterity inherited it, and were in Poſſeſſion of it in 1640.

Turchil ſtill retained a Part of what he held in the Conqueror's Time, which was inherited by his Poſterity, for in 52 *Henry* III. *Thomas de Ardern*, lineal Heir to *Turchil*, was certified to hold here the tenth Part of a Knight's Fee of the Earl of *Warwick*. But beſides theſe, *Robert de Alneto*, in 20 *Henry* III. held Half a Knight's Fee of the Prior of *Coventry*; and in 9 *Edward* II. *Ralph Baſſet* of *Sapcote* held a fifth Part of a Knight's Fee in that Part of this Town, that was antiently called *Napton-Boſcher*, for which in 44 *Edward* III. *Richard de Compton* and his Tenants anſwered; but in whom theſe Parcels were afterwards we can't diſcover.

There

There were in this Town two other Manors, *viz.* *Vaux's* and *Brown's*, of which we can give but an imperfect Account, but the beſt we can is this, *viz.* By a Fine levied 9 *Edward* II. it was ſettled upon *Robert de Harwedon* for Life, and after his Deceaſe on *Robert Wileby* and *Emme* his Wife, and the Heirs of their Bodies, and for Want of ſuch Iſſue, on the right Heirs of *Wileby*. After this we find nothing of it, till 6 *Henry* VI. when another Fine was levied for the Uſe of *Thomas Chambers* of *Spretton* in *Northamptonſhire*, who 10 *Henry* VI. was certified to hold it by the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee. From him it came to *Vaux*, but how we know not, but 'tis probable it continued ſome Time in his Family, becauſe it took its Name from it. Sir *William Vaux* was the laſt of that Family that had it; for he being attainted, it eſcheated to the Crown, and King *Edward* IV. *Reg.* 1. gave it to *Ralph Haſtings*, Eſq; and his Heirs, which Grant King *Richard* III. confirmed. In 36 *Eliz.* *Laurence Eyton* and *Edward* his Son ſold three Parts in Four of this Manor to *Thomas Deacons* of *Napton*, Gent. who upon the Marriage of *William* his Son entailed it upon him with divers Remainders. 12 *James* I.

As to *Brown's* Manor we can ſay no more than this, That that Family being poſſeſſed of ſeveral Parcels of Land here, they came in Time to have the Reputation of a Manor, which at length by *Joan* the Daughter of *Henry Brown*, Wife of *John Cranow*, deſcended to *Chriſtopher Cranow* their Son and Heir. He in 24 *Henry* VII. paſſed all his Right in this Lordſhip to *Richard Willys* and his Heirs, from whom deſcended *George Willis* late of *Fenny Compton*, Gent. who in 16 *Car.* I. alienated the greateſt Part, if not all of it, to *Richard Shukburgh*, then Eſq; (but afterwards knighted) who was Owner of it in 1640.

The Church here, dedicated to St. *Laurence*, was in the Patronage of the Family of *Napton*, till Sir *John Poultney*, Knt. procured *Richard de Napton*, Rector of the Church of *Whelton* in *Northamptonſhire*, to releaſe all his Right and Title to the perpetual Patronage to him, who thereupon obtained a Licenſe of the King, *Edward* III. *Reg.* 22. to beſtow it on the Church of St. *Laurence* in *Candlewycke-ſtreet*, *London*, by him the ſaid Sir *John* then newly founded. But before it was appropriated to it, as he intended, *John Stratford* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* got it, and deſigned to annex it to the Chapel of *St. Thomas the Martyr*, newly founded by him at *Stratford* upon *Avon* in this County; but he did not effect it; for *Robert de Stratford*, Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, his Brother and Heir, granted it to *William Shareſhul* and others, in 35 *Edward* III. who had that King's Licenſe to beſtow it on the Monks of *Combe*, which they not doing, paſſed it to *Richard* Earl of *Arundel*, and his Heirs, and by that Means it came to the Collegiate Church of St. *Laurence Poultney*, and was incorporated with it by Pope *Urban* VI. a Vicarage being then endowed in 11 *Richard* II. by *Richard Scroope* Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, which 26 *Henry* VIII. was valued at 9 *l.* 14 *s.* Within the Precincts of this Pariſh was alſo a Chapel dedicated to St. *Laurence*, in which the ſaid Biſhop licenſed *John Odams* of this Place to have Divine Service celebrated.

Nethercote, antiently called, *Little Flekenho*, of which Pariſh it was originally a Member. In 10 *Edward* II. it was held by *John Coigne* of *Theobald Verdon*, for Half a Knight's Fee, and after him by *William Coigne* in 2 *Edward* III. who wrote himſelf *Dominus de Nether*. His Poſterity inherited it till 31 *Henry* VIII. when *Robert Cuny*, Eſq; paſſed it to *Roger Wigſton*, Eſq; and his Heirs. His Son Sir *William Wigſton*, Knt. levied a Fine to *Eliz. Onely*, Widow, in 3 *Edward* VI. but *Roger* his Son inherited it, and ſold it to *Thomas Lee* of *Clatercote* in *Oxfordſhire*, who died ſeiſed of it 14 *Eliz.* leaving *William Watſon*, one of his Siſter's Sons, his Heir. He paſſed it to *Thomas Wilcox*, who ſold it to *Robert Clerke*, the late Owner of it in 1640.

Newbold ſuper Avon, the Lordſhip of *Jeffrey Wirce* in the Conqueror's Days, who gave to the Monks of St. *Nicholas* at *Angiers*, two Parts of the Tithes of Corn and Cattle, and all the Tithes of Wool and Cheeſe, as alſo of the Mill here. In the general Survey it is ſaid to contain eight Hides, and that *Leuuinus* held it before the *Normans* Settlement. From *Wirce* it paſſed with his other Lands to *Nigel D'albani*, (the Founder of the Family of the *Moubrays*,) who enfeoffed *Robert de Stutevil* with it in the Time of King *Henry* I. His Son *Roger* granted away this Manor to *Roger Pantolf* his Nephew by *Burgia* his Siſter; but *William* his Son and Heir dying without Iſſue, left his two Siſters, *Burgia* and *Emme*, his Heirs. *Burgia* gave her Part to the Monks of *Pipwell*, and *Emme* married to Sir *Robert Waver*, Knt. but *William Pantolf* having before betook himſelf to a retired Life, lived firſt in the Monaſtery of *Pipwell*, and from thence upon a Diſtaſte removed to the Priory of *Monkskirby*; he gave to this laſt Houſe the Manor-houſe of this Place, three Carucates of Land, and the Fiſhing in the *Avon*.

To Sir *Robert Waver* and *Emme* his Wife, ſucceeded Sir *William Waver*, who parted this Manor with the Nuns of *Pipwell*, who had *Burgia* his Mother's Siſter's Part, after which the Abbot and Convent of *Pipwell* obtained Free Warren in all their Demeſne Lands here, and claimed a Court-Leet, and divers other Privileges therein, which upon their Exhibiting of their Charters were allowed. But the Monks of *Kirby* having the Manor-houſe, got ſo many Lands more here, that they were ſaid to have a Moiety of the Town, called *Newbold-paunton*, and further obtained a Court-Leet, and Charter of Free Warren here; yet in 26 *Edward* III. *Thomas Waver* held the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee here of *Joan* Counteſs of *Kent*, the Heir of the *Stutviles*. *William Barbour* purchaſed theſe Lands in King *Edward* III.'s Time, and left them to *John* his Son, by whoſe Daughter and Heir *Agnes*, Wife of *Richard Dalby* of *Brokhampton*, they came to his Family, and had the Reputation of a Manor. He died ſeiſed of it 20 *Edward* IV. leaving *Robert* his Son and Heir.

After the Diſſolution of the Monaſtery, the Monks of *Pipwell*'s Part was thus diſpoſed of, *viz.* The Lands called *Newbold grange* were granted to *Edward Boughton*, Eſq; and his Heirs, but the Manor was given to one *Thomas Wightman*, who 4 *Eliz.* ſold it to Sir *Thomas Lee*, Knt. Alderman of *London*, whoſe great Grandchild *Francis* Lord *Dunſmore* had a Confirmation of it from King *Charles* I. *Reg.* 15. but the other Manor, which belonged to the Monks of *Kirby*, was obtained by the *Boughtons* of *Lawford*, as ſeems evident from this, that *William Boughton*, Eſq; had the like Confirmation of his Part at that Time.

The Church, dedicated to St. *Botolph*, belonged moſt antiently to the Monks of *Kirby*; for *Jeffrey Wirce* granted unto them the greateſt Part of the Tithes, and *Roger de Stutevil* confirmed it to them, as of the Grant not only of *John* his Father, but of his Anceſtors *Jeffrey Wirce* and *Nigel de Albani*. In K. *John*'s Time, *G. Muſchamp*, Biſhop of *Coventry*, confirmed it to the Monks of *Kirby*, upon Condition, that during the Life of *Alardus* the preſent Incumbent, they ſhould receive only ſix Marks out of it, but afterwards two Parts of the Profits to their proper Uſe; and to the Third, the Prior of *Kirby* ſhould preſent a fit Clerk to the Biſhop to diſcharge all Duties. In 19 *Edward* I. 1291. it was valued at nineteen Marks, and the Vicarage at five, which laſt in 26 *Henry* VIII. was rated at 8 *l.* 12 *s.*

There are five ſumptuous Monuments in this Church and Chancel, *viz.* In the middle Alley of the Church, near the Entrance into the Chancel, is a Monument for *Jeffrey Ulleſley*, and *Eleanor* his Wife, who died in 1401. Another in an Arch of the South Wall for *Thomas Boughton* and *Elizabeth* his Wife, who died in 1454. Another in the South-ſide of the Church for *Edward Boughton* and

and *Elizabeth* his Wife, who died, he in 1548, and ſhe in 1583; and another near them for *Edward Boughton*, Eſq; and *Elizabeth* his Wife, who died, he in 1625, and ſhe in 1619; as alſo for *William* their eldeſt Son, his Wife *Abigail*, who died in 1635; *Abigail* his Daughter, who died in 1636, and *Elizabeth* another Daughter, who died in 1632.

Newbold-Comin, an Hamlet in the Pariſh of *Lemington-Priors*, which in King *Edward the Confeſſor*'s Days was the Eſtate of one *Ulwine*, who gave it to the Abbey of *Malmsbury*, when he became a Monk there. It then contained three Hides of Land and a Mill. After the Conqueſt the Monks of *Malmsbury* enfeoffed *Ralph Vicecomes* with it; but his Grandſon *Anſelm* leaving a Daughter his Heir, ſhe, by marrying *Elyas Comin* brought it into his Family, who ſeated themſelves here, and gave the Name of Diſtinction to the Place. From him deſcended *John Comyn*, who held this Lordſhip of the Abbot of *Malmsbury*, by the Service of 40 *s. per Annum*, 31 *Henry* III. and was found in 7 *Edward* I. to have here at that Time one Carucate of Land, and a Water-mill in Demeſne, ſixteen Villains holding of him twelve Yard-Lands by baſe Service; as alſo a Court-Leet and Aſſize of Bread and Beer. He left Iſſue *John*, who was certified 17 *Edward*, to be one of the Eſquires and Men of Arms of this County, and ſerved as one of the Knights of the Shire in the Parliament of *Lincoln*, 1 *Edward* III. He being Lord of *Kingſale* in *Ireland*, went into that Nation and died there, leaving no Iſſue Male, but four Daughters, among whom this Manor and his other Eſtates were divided, *viz. Melicent* married to *William de Aghton*, *Elene* to *James Dingley*, and *Joan* to *John Farington*; *Dingley* obtained *Melicent*'s Part, 11 *Henry* IV. and *Robert* his Couſin and Heir ſold their Moiety to *Thomas Gower* of *Woodhall* and his Heirs, whoſe Son *John*, with the Concurrence of his Son *William*, ſold it to Sir *Clement Fiſher* of *Packington*, Knt. whoſe Grandſon *Francis* was in Poſſeſſion of it in 1640. *Farington*'s Part deſcended to *Chriſtopher* his Son, who levying a Fine, ſold it to *Thomas Hugford* of *Emſcote*, Eſq; and his Heirs. The fourth Part, 1 *Henry* VII. was certified to contain 100 Acres of arable Land, forty Acres of Paſture, and twenty-four Acres of Meadow. *John Hugford*, who inherited it from *Thomas*, left only female Heirs, the eldeſt of which, *Alice*, carried it by Marriage to *John Beaufo*, whoſe lineal Heir *Henry Beaufo* of *Emſcot*, Eſq; is now in 1640, in the Enjoyment of it.

Some Part of this *Newbold-Comyn* did antiently belong to the Monks of *Stoneley* (though by whom given, or when, we can't diſcover) and at the Diſſolution of that Abbey was granted *inter alia* to *James Cruce* of *Kenilworth*, Gent. 29 *Henry* VIII. and by him ſoon after ſold to *William Morcote* of *Lemington-Priors* and *Richard Willys* of *Uſton*, Gent. for 80 *l.* 30 *Henry* VIII. He died ſeiſed of it in 6 *Eliz.* it being accounted for 100 Acres of Paſture, and three Acres and an Half of Wood; all which *Peter Willys* his Great Grandchild enjoyed in 1640.

Newbold Revel, the Poſſeſſion of one *Leuuinus* in the *Confeſſor*'s Days, was, after the Conqueſt, given to *Jeffrey Wirce*. In the General Survey then taken, it is written *Feni-Newbold*, and certified to contain eight Hides. *Jeffrey*'s Lands came to *Nigel de Albani*, Anceſtor of the Family of *Moubrays*, who enfeoffed *Thomas de Wapenbury* with it, from whom it came to the Family of *Revel* (from whom this Place took the Name of *Newbold-Revel*) by the Marriage of *Alice*, the Grandaughter of *Thomas de Wapenbury*. *Hugh Revel*, the Husband of the ſaid *Alice*, was the firſt of that Family that had to do here, and being a Rebel to King *John*, forfeited his Lands here and elſewhere, but returning to his Obedience, 1 *Henry* III. had them reſtored to him, and *William* his Son and Heir inherited them. He obtained a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demeſne Lands here of King *Edward* I. *Reg.* 27. He had Iſſue *John*, who was

Lord

Lord of this Place in 9 *Edward* II. and was a Perſon of a great Truſt in publick Affairs all his Time, being often one of the Knights of this Shire in Parliament, a Conſervator of the Peace, &c. He was a Knight, as was alſo after him his Son and Succeſſor *William*, who was alſo an eminent Man in his County; but neither himſelf nor Brothers had any Iſſue, and ſo their Siſters were his Heirs, of whom the eldeſt marrying to

John Malory of *Winwick* in *Northamptonſhire* had this Manor of *Fenny-Newbold*, and ſome other Eſtates aſſigned to him for her Share, which *John* their Son inherited. He was a Conſervator of the Peace 13 & 14 *Richard* II. and being a Knight, was Sheriff of the County 15 *Richard* II. He was ſucceeded by his Son *John*, who was one of the Knights of the Shire in the Parliament 1 *Henry* V. and Sheriff of theſe Counties 4 *Henry* V. and much entruſted afterwards in publick Affairs to his Death, which happened 12 *Henry* VI. He left *Thomas* his Son and Heir, who being a Knight, ſerved in Parliament for this Shire 23 *Henry* VI. He died 10 *Edward* IV. and left his Eſtates to *Nicholas* his Grandſon, who left only two Daughters for his Heirs, *viz.* *Dorothy* and *Margery*, which laſt having this Manor aſſigned to her with other Lands for her Part, and marrying to *John Cope*, joined with her ſaid Husband and ſold it to *Thomas Pope*, then Treaſurer of the Court of Augmentations, 29 *Henry* VIII. He paſſed it away the next Year to *William Whorewood*, Solicitor General to that King, who left one Daughter and Heir only, *Margaret*, who became the Wife of *Thomas Throckmorton*, Eſq; and joining with her Husband, ſold it to Sir *William Stamford*, one of the Juſtices of the King's Bench. From him deſcended Sir *Robert Stamford*, Knt. his Son and Heir, who left it to *Charles Stamford* a younger Son, of whom *Elizabeth* the Widow of *John Alderford* of *Abbots Salford*, Eſq; purchaſed it for *Edward Morgan*, her Son by her former Husband, who ſold it to Sir *Simon Clarke*, Bar. who was the Owner of it in 1640.

Newland, an Hamlet in the Pariſh of *Exhall*, antiently a Wood belonging to the Prior and Covent of *Coventry*, and being grubbed up, incloſed, and appropriated to that Monaſtery, came to be reputed a Manor containing 270 Acres in Woods, Paſture and Waſte. In 6 *Edward* III. it was imparked, and ſo continued to the Monks, till the Diſſolution of their Houſe, after which, the Manor-houſe being then in the Poſſeſſion of *Michael Cameſwell*, was granted out of the Crown to *John Wade* and *Thomas Gregory*, who purchaſed it by the Name of the Manor of *Newland*, alias *Newland-park*, and ſoon after paſſed it to *Stephen Hales*, deſcended of the antient Family of *Hales's* of *Hales-Place* in *Kent*. He died ſeiſed of it 16 *Eliz.* leaving *Charles* his Son and Heir, who for his eminent Knowledge in the Laws was made one of the King's Council at *York*. From him is deſcended *Stephen Hales* (his Great Grandchild) who was the Owner of it in 1640.

Newnham-Padox, antiently called *Newnham juxta Kirby-Monks*, *Newnham parva*, and *Cold Newnham*, but at length *Newnham Padox*, from a little Park or Padock at that Time here. In the Conqueror's Survey it was rated for one Hide, and written *Newebam*, *Jeffrey Wirce* being the Owner of it. From him it came to *Nigel de Albani*, whoſe Son granted it to *Roger de Newham*, who held it 12 *Henry* II. of *Roger de Moubray*, Grandſon of *Nigel*, by the Service of one Knight's Fee. To *Roger* ſucceeded *William* (who is ſtiled *Dominus Willielmus de Newnham*, which argues he was a Knight) and from him in Proceſs of Time to *Philip*, who left only two Daughters, *Katharine* married to *John Collard*, and *Iſabel* to *Walter Whitehorſe*, to whom the ſaid *John* and *Katharine* paſſed their Title in 36 *Edward* III. and ſo *Walter* and *Iſabel* were compleat Owners of it. *Walter* left Iſſue Sir *Ralph Whitehorſe*, who in 16 *Richard* II. paſſed this

this Manor to *William Giffard*, and others, who paſſed it to *John Leventhorp*, who ſold it to *John Fildyng* and his Heirs. He was Great Grandchild of *Robert Newnham* by the Mother's Side, and nobly deſcended of his Father's Side from the Earls of *Hapsburgh*, and Lords of *Laufenburgh*, and *Renfilding*, from which laſt they took their Name of *Filding*. This *John* having ſerved King *Edward* III. in his Wars in *France*, and been dignified with Knighthood, left *William* his Son and Heir. He was a zealous *Lancaſtrian*, and fighting for King *Henry* VI. in the Battle of *Tewksbury*, was there ſlain, and was buried in that Town.

This Sir *William*, (for when he was Sheriff of *Cambridge* and *Huntington* Shires, he was knighted) by *Agnes* the Daughter and Heir of *Seton*, left Iſſue *Edward Filding* his Son and Heir, who was Sheriff of this County and *Leiceſterſhire*, 21 *Edward* IV. and a Commander in the King's Army at the Battles of *Stoke* by *Newarke*, and *Black-heath* in *Kent*, 12 *Henry* VII. He was a Knight of the *Bath* at the Marriage of Prince *Arthur*, 15 *Henry* VII. and departed this Life 6 *Henry* VIII. leaving Iſſue *William Filding*, Sheriff of *Rutlandſhire* 11 & 12 *Henry* VIII. and ſoon after knighted. He was in ſo great Eſteem for his Piety with Queen *Jane Seymour*, that upon her Delivery of Prince *Edward*, ſhe ſent a Privy Seal to him to deſire his Congratulation and Prayers. He died 2 *Edward* VI. and left Iſſue *Baſil*, who was Sheriff of this County 11 *Eliz.* He had Iſſue *William*, who was alſo a Knight, and ſeveral Times Sheriff of this County and *Rutlandſhire*, as his Son and Heir *Baſil* was of this County, 9 *James* I. His Son and Heir *William*, who was Lord of this Place in 1640, was knighted by that King in the Beginning of his Reign; and after being made *Cuſtos Rotulorum* of this County, was advanced *Reg.* 18. to the Honour of a Baron and Viſcount *Filding*, and in *Reg.* 20. *ob generis claritatem, & nuptias admodum honorandas*, (as his Patent words it) created Earl of *Denbigh*, having been conſtituted Maſter of the King's great Wardrobe, and Admiral at Sea in ſeveral Expeditions. He married *Mary* the Daughter of Sir *George Villiers*, and Siſter of *George* I. Duke of *Bucks*, by whom he had two Sons, *Baſil*, who ſucceeded him, and *George* who ſucceeded his Brother for Want of Male Iſſue. He left Iſſue *Baſil*, whoſe Son *William* is now in 1728, Earl of *Denbigh*.

Newnham-Regis, now a depopulated Village with few Inhabitants but in the Manor-houſe, but being Part of the Earl of *Warwick*'s Poſſeſſions deſcended to him from the Earl of *Mallent* and *Turchil de Warwick*. *Hugh Fitz-Richard* obtained it of one of them, to hold it of them by one Knight's Fee. He paſſed it to *Jeffrey de Clinton*, Chamberlain and Treaſurer to King *Henry* I. who gave it to the Canons of *Kenilworth* upon his Foundation of that Monaſtery, having firſt procured ſpecial Grants of him and the King, to acquit it from all ſecular Services, and by a Preſent to *Roger* Earl of *Warwick*, of whom it was held, freed it from all Service to him. It is called *Newham Regis*, becauſe the King was antiently poſſeſſed of it, *viz.* K. *Richard* I. and his Succeſſors, but how they were diſſeiſed we find not.

The Canons of *Kenilworth* enjoyed it till the Diſſolution, and had an Allowance of a Court-Leet here, and divers other Privileges of Value, but fell with the Reſt of the Monaſteries, and continued ſome Time in the King's Hands, but was at length, 7 *Edward* VI. granted to *John Dudley*, Duke of *Northumberland*, and his Heirs; but he being attainted 1 *Mar.* I. ſhe gave it to Sir *Rowland Hill*, Knt. and Citizen of *London*, of whom Sir *Thomas Leigh*, Knt. and Alderman of the ſame City obtained it; for he preſented to the Vicarage 1 *Eliz.* Sir *Thomas* ſettled it on Sir *William Leigh*, a younger Son, and the Heirs Male of his Body, who incloſed it, and left Iſſue *Francis* his Son and Heir, who was created a Baronet 16 *James* I. His Son and Heir *Francis* was advanced to

the

the Honour of Lord *Dunſmore*, 4 *Charles* I. and afterwards Earl of *Chicheſter*, who enjoyed it in the Year 1650. He lies buried here.

Newton, ſo named, becauſe it was new in Compariſon of the adjoining Towns when it began to be inhabited. In the Conqueror's Time it belonged to *Turchil* of *Warwick* (the Progenitor of the *Ardens*) and contained three Hides, held by divers Tenants of him; a great Part of this Village belonged to the Priory of *Kenilworth*, being given ſome by *Jeffrey de Clinton* in King *Henry* I.'s Time, at the Burial of his Father the Founder, confirmed by *Henry Arden*, Lord of the Fee; two Hides by *Ernauld de Boys*, which he held of *Jeffrey de Clinton*. The Reſidue *Hugh Bagot* purchaſed in King *Stephen*'s Days, and paſſed it to his Brother *Ingeram*, to be held of *Robert Fitz-Odonis*, chief Lord of the Fee. His Son *Simon* ſold three Yard-Lands here to the Monks of *Comb*, which *Ralph de Mora*, one of the Heirs of *R. Fitz-Odonis* confirmed. In 8 *John*, *Robert de Cotes* (now called *Coton* in the Pariſh of *Church-Over*) obtained in Exchange of the Abbot and Covent of *Combe*, all the Lands they had in *Newton*, for Lands he gave them in *Cotes*, which in 36 *Henry* III. anſwered for the ſixth Part of a Knight's Fee, and ſo muſt contain eight Yard-Lands, accounting forty-eight Acres to a Yard-Land.

In King *Richard* II.'s Time, what the Abbey of *Combe* had here by new Gifts, or ſmaller Meaſure, was rated at eleven Yard Lands and one Acre, and of them that Monaſtery continued poſſeſſed till its Diſſolution in 36 *Henry* VIII. when that King granted away (*inter alia*) that which belonged to the Monks of *Comb* to *Thomas Broke* and *John Williams*, and the Heirs of *Broke*, by the Name of the Manor of *Newton*; but they do not ſeem to have ever been in Poſſeſſion of it, becauſe there was a Licenſe the ſame Year granted to *Mary* Dutcheſs of *Richmond*, to alienate this very Manor to *Henry Leigh*, Eſq; at whoſe Death an Inquiſition being taken, it was found, that he died ſeiſed of it 3 *Eliz.* and that *Edward* his Son and Heir inherited it. What became of the Lands given to the Priory of *Kenilworth* here, we have no Account.

Offchurch, ſo called from King *Offa* the *Mercian*, who had a Palace here, and reſided ſometimes at it, as Tradition has it, but more certainly it was Part of the Poſſeſſions of Earl *Leofrick*, and by him given to the Priory of *Coventry*, which he founded 1 *Edward the Confeſſor*. *Jeffrey de Wilnehale* 20 *Henry* III. held the tenth Part of a Knight's Fee here, of the Prior and Covent there, who 41 *Heny* III. procured a Charter of Free Warren for all their Demeſne Lands here. In 7 *Edward* I. it was certified, that the ſaid Prior held this Lordſhip *in Capite* of the King, and that it contained three Carucates in the Demeſne, three Water-mills, twenty-eight Servants holding fourteen Yard-Lands and an Half at the Will of the Lord, and performing divers ſervile Labours. As alſo that he had Court-Leet, Gallows, and other Privileges, as Aſſize of Bread and Beer, *&c.*

After the Diſſolution of the Monaſtery, the Capital Meſſuage and Demeſne Land was given by King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 34. to Sir *Edmund Knightley* and Dame *Urſula* his Wife, and the Heirs Male of their Bodies, for Want of which it paſſed to his Brother Sir *Valentine Knightley*, who obtained another Grant of them 4 *Eliz.* and died ſeiſed of them 8 *Eliz.* leaving *Richard* his Son and Heir, but ſettled this Manor upon *Edward* his younger Son, who lived upon it, and left it to *Robert* his Son and Heir, who enjoyed it in 1640.

The Church dedicated to St. *Gregory* having a Yard-Land and an Half belonging to it, was appropriated to the Priory of *Coventry*, by *R. Molend*, Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield* in 1260, 44 *Henry* III. and in 19 *Edward* I. 1291. was valued at ten Marks and an Half, and the Vicarage at ſixty Shillings, being antiently endowed with two Yard-Lands and an Half, as alſo with a competent

petent Houſe and a Croft, and a Piece of Meadow, called *Halemedo*, in Lieu of the Tithes of the Water-mill, and three Holmes of Meadow thereunto belonging. In 26 *Henry* VIII. the Vicarage was valued at 7 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.* over and above the Procurations and Synodals.

Pailington, the Lordſhip of *William de Turevill* in King *Henry* III.'s Time. From him it deſcended to *Nicholas* his Son, who 25 *Edward* I. is certified to hold here the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee of the Earl of *Lancaſter*. *Hugh de Herdebergh* and *John Charnells* held each of them the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee at the ſame Time here. *Iſabella de Hulles* was the Heir of *Hugh de Herdeburgh*, and inherited his Lands here, which after her Death paſſed to *Alice* the Wife of *John de Peyto*, her Daughter and Coheir. The Reſidue, or a great Part thereof, was obtained by the *Revells* of *Newbold*, and *William Revel*, 32 *Edward* I. procured a Grant of Free Warren in his Demeſne Lands here. From theſe *Revels* it deſcended by the Heirs General firſt to *Malory*, then to *Cave*, and laſtly to *Andrews* and *Boughton*, who were in Poſſeſſion of, the firſt 31 *Henry* VIII. and laſt 8 *Eliz.* In 1 *Edward* IV. *Walter Hopton* died ſeiſed of four Meſſuages and four Carucates of Land here, then eſteemed a Manor, leaving *Elizabeth* his Siſter and Heir, then the Wife of *Roger Corbet* of *Morton* in *Shropſhire*, in whoſe Family it was remaining in the 37 *Eliz.* inherited by Daughters.

Prinſthorpe, or *Preneſthorpe*, a Member of the Pariſh of *Wolſton*, of which we meet with nothing conſiderable till 31 *Edward* III. when *William de Peeke*, and others, by Fine ſettled it upon himſelf for Life, Remainder to Sir *Richard Trewlow*, Knt. and the Heirs of his Body, and for Lack of ſuch Iſſue, to *John Hockele* and *Cicely* his Wife, and the Heirs of their Bodies; and for Want of ſuch, to *Nicholas de Eyr*, and his Heirs. After this, in King *Henry* VI.'s Time, it came to the *Hugfords*, and in their Family it continued, till *John Hugford*, 9 *Henry* VIII. ſold it to Sir *William Compton*, Knt. whoſe Great Grandchild Sir *Henry Compton*, Knight of the *Bath*, enjoyed it in 1640.

Radford Simely, ſo called from the Ford in the Road to *Warwick* at this Place, and *Simely*, to diſtinguiſh it from another Village of that Name, becauſe the *Simelys* were Lords of it. In the Conqueror's Time it belonged to *Turchil de Warwick*, and was held of him by *Ermenfridus*, as containing five Hides of Land. In the *Confeſſor*'s Days it was the Freehold of *Edwin* Earl of *Mercia*. *Turchil*'s Lands deſcended to *Henry* Earl of *Warwick*, of whom *Jeffrey de Clinton* held it, who enfeoffed *Henry de Simely* with it. He conferred the Church here on the Canons of *Kenilworth*. To *Henry* ſucceeded *Jeffrey de Simely*, who was certified to hold Half a Knight's Fee in this Place of the Earl of *Warwick*. He gave a yearly Rent of two Shillings out of his Lands here to the Hoſpital of St. *John* at *Warwick*. *William* ſucceeded *Jeffrey*, and in 52 *Henry* III. anſwered for Half a Knight's Fee here, held of the Earl of *Warwick*. His Son and Succeſſor *Jeffrey*, in 7 *Edward* I. was certified to hold two Carucates of Land in Demeſne and one Water-mill, having at the ſame Time two Servants holding two Yard-Lands at Will, and eight Freeholders, who held three Yard-Lands and an Half. This *Jeffrey* was living 9 *Edward* II. and was found to be Lord of this Place, and after him we find none of that Family concerned here, but *John de Simely*, who made over this Manor and four Carucates of Land to the Canons of *Kenilworth*.

Theſe Canons had got a good Share of this Village before, by Purchaſe of divers Freeholders, ſo that in 20 *Edward* III. they anſwered for the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee, held of the Earl of *Warwick*, as only Lord of it, tho' the Templars had three Yard-Lands here, and the Nuns of *Wroxhall* one given them by *Roger* Earl of *Warwick*. In 11 *Richard* II. the Canons of *Kenilworth* had Free Warren granted them in all

their Demeſne Lands here, which they enjoyed till the general Diſſolution of the Religious Houſes by K. *Henry* VIII.

The Monaſtery being diſſolved, the Lands of it were diſperſed to divers Owners, and this Manor was granted to Sir *Thomas Darcy*, Knt. and his Heirs 37 *Hen.* VIII. He was afterwards created Lord *Darcy* of *Chich* in *Eſſex*, and paſſed away this Lordſhip to *Richard Knevit*, and *Elene* his Wife, and their Heirs Male, with divers Remainders; but they left a Son and Heir *Henry*, who in 36 *Eliz.* ſold it to *John Brown* of *Barnam* in *Suſſex*, who had Iſſue Sir *William Brown*, who had his Seat here, and died ſeiſed of it, leaving *George Brown*, Eſq; his Son and Heir, Owner of it in 1640.

The Church, dedicated to St. *Nicholas*, and given to the Canons of *Kenilworth* by *Henry de Simely*, as is aboveſaid, was appropriated to it by *G. de Muſchamp*, Biſhop of *Coventry* in King *John*'s Time, who appointed the Vicarage. They were valued 19 *Edw.* I. 1291. the Rectory at ſix Marks and the Vicarage at two, which laſt was valued in 26 *Hen.* VIII. at . . . . . over and above the Procurations and Synodals.

Rieton juxta Bulkinton, an Hamlet of *Bulkinton*, or rather of *Weſton*, the Tithes of which were given by *Roger de Waterville* to the Abbey of *Leiceſter*, when he gave the Church of *Bulkington* to that Houſe, which is all we find of it.

Rieton ſuper Dunſmore, was one of the Towns given by Earl *Leofrike* to the Priory of *Coventry* at the Foundation of it 1 *Edw. Conf.* but ſome way alienated ſoon after, becauſe *Alwin* the Father of *Turchil* had it before the End of that Reign, and left it to his ſaid Son, who held it in the Conqueror's Time. It then contained three Hides and Half a Carucate, and had a Church, a Mill, and Woods Half a Mile in Length, and two Furlongs in Breadth. *Turchil*'s Poſterity were ſuffered to enjoy it, till they granted it away to the Hoſpitallers; for *Siward de Ardern*, Son and Heir of *Turchil*, gave to the Monks of *Thorney* in *Cambridgeſhire* his Mill at *Rieton*, and *Henry* his Son confirmed it. In 7 *Edw.* I. *Thomas Ardern* was certified to be Lord here, and that he held it of the Earl of *Warwick* by Half a Knight's Fee, and that he had here three Carucates in Demeſne, a Water-mill, three Servants holding each of them a Yard-Land and Half at certain Rents in Money and ſervile Labours; thirteen Cottagers and fifteen Freeholders, who held eight Yard-Lands and a fourth Part. This *Thomas*, for what Conſideration we find not, granted all his Right here to the Hoſpitallers, and their Succeſſors, who incloſed it 14 *Edw.* I. The Abbot of *Thorney* had at the ſame Time one Yard-Land and a Water-mill.

After the Diſſolution of the Monaſtery, King *Edw.* VI. *Reg.* 4. granted this Manor to *John Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*, and his Heirs. He was afterwards made Duke of *Northumberland*, but being attainted and loſing his Head 1 *Mar.* that Queen thinking to reſtore the *Romiſh* Faith, granted it to Sir *Thomas Treſham*, Knt. Maſter of the Hoſpitallers in *England*, and his Succeſſors; but her Deſigns being prevented by her Death, Q. *Elizabeth* granted it with many other Lands, which were the Duke his Father's, to *Ambroſe Dudley* his Son, Earl of *Warwick*, and the Heirs of his Body; but he dying without Iſſue, it returned to the Crown 31 *Eliz.* and was paſſed by her to *Randle Crew* and *Richard Cartwright*, and their Heirs, who ſold it to *Thomas Dilke*, Eſq; and his Heirs, whoſe Grandchild *William* of *Maxſtoke-Caſtle* enjoyed it in 1640.

The Church here was very antiently given by the Prior of *Coventry* unto the Cathedral Church of *Lichfield* for a Prebend, and in the 19 *Edw.* I. 1291. was valued at fifteen Marks, but in the 26 *Hen.* VIII. at 11 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* the Prebendary putting in a Curate to perform Divine Service.

Rodburne was Part of the Poſſeſſions of *Turchil de Warwick*, and after him of his Poſterity, yet to be held of the Earls of *Warwick*, by the tenth Part of

of a Knight's Fee. *William de Arden*, the Grandchild of *Turchil* made his Seat, and gave to the Nuns of *Henwood* one Yard-Land here, beſides the Church, which *G. de Muſchamp*, Biſhop of *Coventry*, appropriated to them. *William* his Son and Heir was more bountiful to theſe Monks of *Combe*, for he beſtowed on them 200 Acres, and Half a Yard-Land, with Paſture for 600 Sheep, two Teams of Oxen, five Kine and a Bull, two young Heifers, and their Calves, all in this Lordſhip. Nor were any of his Poſterity ſparing to them, eſpecially ſuch as bequeathed their Bodies to Sepulture with them. Theſe Monks obtained divers Privileges here, as Court-Leet, Aſſize of Bread and Beer, Gallows, Free Warren, &c. The *Ardens*, Lords of this Manor, ſometimes called *de Rodburne*, but at length *William* aſſumed the Name of *Arden*, and in 43 *Edw.* III. ſold all his Intereſt to *John de Catesby*.

In 13 *Hen.* IV. after the Death of the ſaid *John*, *Emme* his Widow and *John* his Son obtained a Charter of Free Warren in all their Demeſne Lands here. In his Family this Manor continued many Succeſſions; and in 21 *Edw.* IV. the Monks of *Combe* quitted all their Intereſts here, by the Name of the Manor of *Rodburne-grange*, to *William Catesby*, Eſq; Son and Heir of Sir *William*, which Alienation King *Hen.* VII. allowed. But this *William* being a Partiſan for the Houſe of *York*, he was attainted in Parliament 1 *Hen.* VII. and his Lands eſcheating to the Crown, were given by that King to Sir *John Riſley*, and his Heirs Male, for Want of which it came to the Crown again, and was given 2 & 3 *Phil.* & *Mar.* to *Tho. Wilkes*, a Merchant of the Staple, whoſe Brother and Heir *William Wilks* dying ſeiſed of it, left it to *Robert* his Son, who dying without Iſſue, his three Siſters, *Anne*, *Frances* and *Margaret*, were his Heirs.

A Part of this Village, called *Little Rodburne*, did antiently belong to the Priory of *Coventry*; and coming to the Crown at the Diſſolution, was granted by Queen *Eliz. Reg.* 6. to *Henry Goodere* of *Poleſworth*, Eſq; and *Clement Throgmorton*, and their Heirs, which laſt obtained the Whole by a Releaſe from *Henry* to him and his Heirs. He ſold it 15 *Eliz.* to *William Catesby* of *St. Legers* in *Northamptonſhire*, and his Heirs. *Robert Catesby* in 43 *Eliz.* inherited it, and ſold it to *Ranulph Crew*, Eſq; (afterwards Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench) whoſe Grandchild *John Crew* in 1650, ſold it to Sir *John Dryden* of *Canons Aſhby* in the ſame Shire.

The Church here was very antiently appropriated to the Nuns of *Henwood*; but it doth not appear how long they had the Benefit of it, for the *Catesbys* preſented to it in 1417, as a Rectory in their Patronage, as Lords of the Manor; and in 26 *Hen.* VIII. the Parſon is ſaid to receive only 4 *l.* 16 *s.* 2 *d.* yearly from *Richard Catesby*, then the Patron of it. From which it appears, that there was no Church then ſtanding; but how long it had been down we know not: Mr. *Rous* ranks it among the depopulated Villages of his Time, ruined by Incloſures; but he gives us no diſtinct Account by whom, or when.

Rudſen, the Lordſhip of *Jeffrey de Clinton*, the Son of that *Jeffrey* that founded *Kenilworth* Priory, who gave it to thoſe Canons. Their Prior in 4 *Hen.* VII. made a Park here, and incloſed forty Acres of arable Land in it, ſtoring it with Deer. By the Diſſolution of that Monaſtery it came to the Crown, and was granted by K. *Hen.* VIII. to *Thomas Marrow* of *London*, Eſq; and his Heirs, by the Name of the Manor of *Wrydſen*, or *Rudfyn*, *Reg.* 37. *Thomas* ſoon after exchanged it with Queen *Mary* for other Manors, and ſhe paſſed it to *John Throkmorton*, Eſq; for twenty-one Years; but the Leaſe was ſurrendered to Q. *Elizabeth*, and the *Reg.* 7. conveyed it to *Robert* Earl of *Leiceſter*, and his Heirs. After his Death, *Lettice* his Counteſs held it for Life; but the Inheritance being in Sir *Robert Dudley* (the Earl's natural Son) by his Father's Will, he paſſed it to Prince *Henry*, with

Kenilworth Caſtle; and it hath accompanied the Poſſeſſion of it ever ſince. There is but one Houſe in this Place, and that was antiently the Grange of the Priory of *Kenilworth*.

Sawbridge, a Member of *Wolfhamcote*, the Lordſhip of the *Arderns* till King *John*'s Time, when *Thomas de Ardern* granted it to the Monks of *Thorney* in *Cambridgeſhire*, who in 19 *Edw.* III. were certified to hold in this Place one Carucate, and Mill, with a Stock upon the Ground.

After the Diſſolution, it continued in the Crown till 2 *Eliz.* when that Queen paſſed it away to Mr. *Gerard*, and others, by the Name of the Manor of *Sawbridge*. How it came into the Queen's Hands again, we find not, but that it was ſo, appears from hence, that ſhe paſſed it, *Reg.* 4. to *Ranulph Crew*, Eſq; and *Richard Cartwright*, Gent. and their Heirs, to be held in Fee-farm Rent, paying 20 *l.* yearly into the Exchequer. *Ranulph* and *Richard* kept it not long, before they paſſed it to *Edward Brooke* of *Flekenho*, and others, and their Heirs.

Shilton was the Eſtate of the Earl of *Mallent* in the Conqueror's Time, and one *Wallef*, whoſe Freehold it had been before the *Normans* Settlement, held it of him. In the general Survey it is called *Scelſtone*, and is therein ſaid to contain two Hides, with Woods two Furlongs in Length and one in Breadth. In 8 *Hen.* V. *John Beauchamp* of *Holt* died ſeiſed thereof, and *Margaret* the Wife of *John Pauncefot* was his Daughter and Heir. In 5 *Hen.* VIII. *Ralph Swillington* and *Alice* his Wife, paſſed it to *Richard Biſhop* of *Wincheſter*, and others, tho' for what Uſes is not known.

This Village is now reputed to be a Pariſh of it ſelf, whereas antiently it belonged to the Pariſh of St. *Michael*'s in *Coventry*, the Chapel here being appropriated to the Priory of *Coventry*; for the Inhabitants had not Liberty of Burying in the Chapel-yard, which was made and conſecrated by *R. de Clinton*, Biſhop of *Coventry*, with the Permiſſion of the Prior and Covent, but were enjoined to bring the Bodies of their Dead to be buried at the Mother-Church of *Coventry*, the Curate being put in by the Prior of *Coventry*, and removable at Pleaſure: He had the ſmall Tithes for his Stipend, which in 26 *Hen.* VIII. amounted to 5 *l. per Annum*. It ſeems, that the Intereſt that the Prior of *Coventry* had here was by Compoſition of 10 *s. per Annum*, paid to the Canons of *Leiceſter*, to whom *Roger de Watervill* had given this Chapel.

Shirford, antiently a Member of the Pariſh of *Burton-Haſtings*, and the Lordſhip of the *Ferrers*; but in King *Hen.* II.'s Time it was the Eſtate of *Robert de Chartres*, who then confirmed a Yard-Land here to the Canons of *Erdbury*, and afterwards, with the Conſent of his Son *Richard*, granted them ten Acres in pure Alms. In King *Hen.* III.'s Days, one *Thomas Trove* was Lord of this Manor, and gave certain Lands here to the Monks of *Combe*. From him deſcended *John de Shirford*, whoſe Daughter and Heir *Margaret* marrying *Philip Pureſey* of *Munſterton* in *Leiceſterſhire*, brought this Lordſhip into his Family, in which it continued to the Reign of King *Hen.* VIII. and was their principal Seat in this County. And to improve it, *William* his Son, 14 *Rich.* II. had a Licenſe granted to him by *Richard Scroope*, Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, to have a private Chapel in his Houſe here. Many of his Deſcendants named *William*, and ſo hardly diſtinguiſhable, were Conſervators of the Peace, Sheriffs, Aſſeſſors and Collectors of the Taxes, but have nothing memorable ſaid of them more, than that they had their Reſidence here. *Nicholas de Shirford* was the laſt that had to do here, for he ſold it to *Henry Smith*, Eſq; a wealthy Citizen of *Coventry*, who had ſuch a Love for that City, that he gave 50 *l. per Annum* to the *Gilds* of the *Holy Trinity*, of St. *John Baptiſt*, and St. *Katharine*. His Son and Heir *Walter* (who was knighted) marrying a young Lady, when he was old, was murdered by her Contrivance, and the Aſſiſtance of her Maid and her Husband's

Husband's Groom, who two Years after diſcovered it to his Son *Richard*, who ſo followed the Murderers, that ſhe was burnt on *Wolvey-heath* near this Town, and the Groom and the Maid ſuffered Death at *Warwick*, 3 *Mar.* I. two Years after the Fact. This *Richard* inherited the Eſtate of his Father; but having only one Daughter, was juggled out of it by Sir *John Littleton* of *Frankley* in *Worceſterſhire*; and though himſelf and Heirs ſought to recover it by many Suits of Law, they could not, but it never throve with the Owners.

Shuckborough Superior, of which Part lies in *Kineton* Hundred, was in the Conqueror's Time Part of it, *viz.* four Hides the Earl of *Mallent's*, and Half a Yard-Land *Turchil de Warwick's* Eſtate, and both of them the Poſſeſſions of *Leuvinus* before the Conqueſt. The Earls of *Warwick* came ſoon after into the Poſſeſſion of the whole Town, and *Roger* Earl of *Warwick*, in K. *Stephen's* Days, gave the Church to the Nuns of *Wroxhall*, and confirmed the Grant of one *Robert*, the Lord of it, of four Yard-Lands, and twenty Acres of Incloſure to them. After this *Osbert de Lemintone* was Lord of this Manor. He gave an Oxgang of Land, *i. e.* Half a Yard-Land to the Abbey of *Leiceſter*, which the Canons ſoon after made over to *Thomas* the Son of *Oliver Shuckburgh*, for 9 *s.* a Year Rent to be paid to their Houſe. This *Thomas* aſſumed the Surname of *Oliver* and his Deſcendant *Thomas*, in 7 *Edw.* I. held ſeven Yard-Lands in this Place, and had two Yard-Lands in Demeſne at the ſame Time, with two Servants, who held other Lands of him by particular Rents; but the Earls of *Warwick* and *Cantilupes* were the ſuperior Lords. The Family of *Haſtings*, *Say*, and others, had Portions of Land here; but all at length came to *Simon de Shuckborow*.

Theſe *Shuckboroughs* were antiently poſſeſſed of Lands here, for we find, that *William de Suckeberge*, in 3 *Joh.* who 'tis probable firſt aſſumed that Name, was an Owner here, but of no great Matter, till *Simon de Shuckborow*, in 6 *Edw.* II. is found to hold Half a Knight's Fee here. From him deſcended *John de Shuckborough*, who was one of the Coroners of this County, and was 20 *Edw.* III. certified to hold the third Part of a Knight's Fee in this Place. Of him deſcended another *John de Shuckborow*, who in 10 *Hen.* VI. was certified to hold a Manor here by the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee. It ſeems as if here were alſo a Manor, very antient, that belonged to the Family of *Dive*, for which *Emme*, the Widow of *John Dive*, 13 *Hen.* IV. obtained a Charter of Free Warren for her ſelf and her Son *John*, who paſſed it to *Richard Collings* of *Waver-Merſton*, Gent. who ſold it to *Thomas Shuckburge*, Eſq; and his Heirs, Lord of the other Manor, whoſe Grandchild Sir *Richard Shuckburgh* enjoyed it in 1640.

The Church here, dedicated to St. *John Baptiſt*, being given to the Nuns of *Wroxhall*, as is above ſhewed, was appropriated to their Uſe; but there was no Vicarage appointed, the Cure being ſupplied by a Perſon put in by the Nuns, and removable at their Pleaſure, and ſo continuing a Rectory, it was valued in 26 *Hen.* VIII. at 8 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* At the Diſſolution it was given to Sir *John Williams*, Knt. 32 *Hen.* VIII. who had a Licenſe the Year following to alienate it to *Thomas Shuckborough*, Eſq; from whom it is deſcended to Sir *Richard Shuckborough*, Lord of the Manor above-mentioned.

Slowley, a Place known now by the Name of *Sloley hill*, near which is an Houſe called *Sloley hall*, which ſhews, it was a Manor-houſe, in which ſome Perſon of Note did dwell; but our Accounts of it are but broken, (*viz.* that *Reginald Eton* and *Peter de Limeſi* had ſome Lands here, which were ſeiſed for their Rebellion in King *Hen.* II. and King *Edw.* II.'s Days) till 9 *Hen.* V. when *Richard Sloley* of *Sloley* is found to hold of the King *in Capite*, one Meſſuage and four Acres of Land by Serjeanty, *i. e.* giving the King a Pole-ax, or 12 *d.* when he marched againſt the *Scots*. He

died

died 8 *Hen.* V. leaving *John Porter*, his Aunt's Son, his Heir.

Smercote, an Hamlet in *Bedworth* Pariſh, and in the Conqueror's Survey being joined with *Soule* (now called *Soule end* in *Aſtley* Pariſh) is recorded to have been the Poſſeſſion of the Earl of *Mallent*, and to contain one Hide, with Woods of a Mile in Length, and Half a Mile in Breadth, having been the Freehold of *Sexi* in the Confeſſor's Time. In King *Hen.* III.'s Reign, *Roger Craft* claimed common of Paſture and certain Lands lying here; and in 13 *Edw.* I. *William le Boteler* had a Grant of Free Warren in all his Demeſne Lands here, which Charter was exemplified by Sir *Thomas Boteler*, Knt. 15 *Hen.* VII. But the Subſtance of both theſe *Smercotes* did belong to the Hoſpital of St. *John Baptiſt* at *Coventry*, and after the Diſſolution of that Houſe, was granted to *John Hales*, Gent. and his Heirs, 37 *Hen.* VIII. from whom it deſcended to *Charles Hales* of *Newland*, Eſq; who had it not long before 1640.

Smite, which are only Paſture Grounds called by the Names of *Over-Smite* and *Nether-Smite*, where antiently ſtood two Villages, but ſo long ago, that there are no Footſteps of them diſcernable. At the Conqueſt they were held of the King by Earl *Alberic*; but when the general Survey was made, they were in the King's Hands, as the other Lands of Earl *Alberic* were, and committed to the Cuſtody of *Jeffrey Wirce*, being ſaid then to contain ſix Hides of Land, with Woods Half a Mile in Length, and as much in Breadth, of which in the Confeſſor's Time one *Harding* was Owner. The Conqueror, or King *Hen.* I. granted it to *Robert* Earl of *Mallent*, from whom it paſſed to *Nigel de Albani*, whoſe Son *Roger de Moubray* gave the Church to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, and ſoon after the whole Lordſhip to *Richard de Camvill*, and his Heirs, to be held by the Service of one Knight's Fee. This *Richard* being a devout Man, and much affected to the *Ciſtercian* Order, then newly come into *England*, and finding Part of it, which is ſituate in a Valley, full of Woods, and low and ſolitary, gave to *Gilbert* Abbot of *Waverley* in *Surrey*, all this his Lordſhip of *Smite*, to found there an Abbey of *Ciſtercian* Monks.

The Monks of *Waverley* being thus poſſeſſed of this Lordſhip, and knowing the Conditions upon which 'twas given them, began preſently to build, and having erected the Church, which they dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*, they ſent Monks out of their own Covent to inhabit it, calling it the Abbey of *Cumbe* or *Combe*, in Reſpect to its low and hollow Situation, as *Combe* in *Saxon* ſignifies. *Roger de Moubray*, Chief Lord of the Fee, being pleaſed with this pious Deſign, confirmed the Gift of *Richard de Camvill*, and acquitted the Monks of the Service of the Knight's Fee that *Richard* was to pay, granting them beſides a large Compaſs of Woods here, with dead Wood for their Uſe out of his Wood called *Burchley*, with Paſturage for their Cattle, and Paunage for their Hogs; and becauſe he held this Manor of the Earl of *Leiceſter*, he procured a Ratification of all theſe Grants of the ſaid Earl, upon Condition that he ſhould be reputed the principal Founder. What more is neceſſary to be ſaid of this Abbey, we ſhall refer to our Hiſtory of the Monaſteries.

Starton, a Member of *Stonely*, with it continued in the Crown till K. *Hen.* I. granted it to his Cook, ſurnamed *Haſteler de Ardern*, and his Heirs. From him it deſcended to *William* his Brother, who gave ſome Parcels in it to *Edmund* the Hermit. To him ſucceeded *Jeffrey* ſurnamed *Ardern*, and after him *Rheſe*, who paſſed this Manor to *Walter Marſhall*, Earl of *Pembroke*, who ſoon after conveyed it to *Jeffrey de Langley*, and *Maud* his Wife, and their Heirs. He obtained a Charter of Warren in all his Demeſne Lands here, and the next Year paſſed away the Manor to the Monks of *Stonely*, and their Succeſſors in Fee-farm, paying 20*l.* a Year, which he afterwards releaſed to thoſe Monks,

Monks, and obtained a Confirmation of his Grant from the King.

In 7 *Edw.* I. the particular Poſſeſſions of the Monks here were given in, and certified to be, two Carucates of Land and one Water-mill in Demeſne, ſix Villains and ſeven Cottagers, holding of them by ſeveral Rents and Services. All which, with Liberty of Free Warren, were renewed to them by another Charter granted them 12 *Edw.* I. and they enjoyed them till the Diſſolution of their Houſe in 27 *Hen.* VIII. But then the whole Poſſeſſions of the Monaſteries coming to the Crown, this Lordſhip 33 *Hen.* VIII. was granted to *Charles Brandon* Duke of *Suffolk*, who in the ſame Year conveyed it to *Matthew Wriotſley* and *Anthony Fiſher*, who ſold it to *Thomas Marrow* of *Rudſyn*, Eſq; of whoſe Grandchild *Samuel* it was purchaſed by Sir *Thomas Leigh*, Citizen and Alderman of *London*, in whoſe Poſterity it continued in 1640.

Stockton, a Member of *Long Itchington*, and therewith the Lordſhip of the Family of *Limeſi*, a Daughter of which, *Cecilia de Limeſi* marrying to *Walter de Sumerville*, brought it into his Family, being given with her to him in Frank-marriage. The Seat of the *Somerviles* was at *Whichnore* in *Staffordſhire*, which was given by the Conqueror to Sir *Walter Somerville*, a *Norman*, and from him the above-mentioned *Walter* was deſcended. *John de Somerville* deſcended from him, and being Lord of this Manor, had a Controverſy with the Prior of *Hertford*, about the Advowſon of the Church in 27 *Hen.* III. and though we know not the Iſſue, yet the Prior finding his Title not ſo good as he could wiſh, gave *John* 100 *l.* to levy a Fine to the Uſe of himſelf and Succeſſors, to render their Right indiſputable for the Future, and ſo ſecure the Gift of his Anceſtors to them. To this *John* ſucceeded Sir *Robert Sumervill*, Knt. who in 18 *Edw.* I. procured a Charter of Free Warren in this Manor, and left ſeveral Sons, of whom they all died without Iſſue, except the Youngeſt, Sir *Philip*, who left a Daughter and Coheir *Joan*, who marrying *Reſe ap Griffith*, brought it into his Family.

For upon the Partition of her Father's Eſtate with *Elizabeth* her Siſter, this Lordſhip came to her Share, and ſo was inherited by Sir *George Griffith* her Son, who in 35 *Hen.* VIII. alienated it to Sir *Walter Smith*, Knt. who ſold it to *Nicholas Purefey*, 1 *Edw.* VI. *George Purefey* inherited it from his Father, and ſold it in the Beginning of the laſt Century to *John Clapham*, one of the Six Clerks in Chancery, who dying without Iſſue, left *John Clapham* of *Wimal* by *Coventry*, his Heir, not long before the Year 1640.

The Church, dedicated to St. *Michael*, belonged to the Priory of *Hertford*, being given to it either by *Robert de Limeſi*, the Founder of it, or *Walter Somerville*, Husband of *Cecilia de Limeſi*, and was valued in 19 *Edw.* I. 1291. at nine Marks; but in 26 *Hen.* VIII. at 10 *l.* 7 *s.* But the Priory of *Hertford* held neither this Advowſon, nor their Land here, longer than the Diſſolution, when it was given with the Site of the Monaſtery to *Anthony Denny* and his Heirs.

Stonythorpe, antiently an Hamlet, but now but one Houſe, belonging to *Long Itchington*, and held thereof, but at length granted away from it, for in 2 *Edw.* II. *Robert Sampſon* was poſſeſſed of it; and in 4 *Edw.* II. ſold it to Sir *William Bereford*, Knt. Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, reſerving an Eſtate for Life in it to himſelf, and *Margery* his Wife. From him it deſcended to *Edmund de Bereford* his Son, who being ſeiſed of it in the 3 *Edw.* III. entailed it upon the Heirs of his Body 20 *Edw.* III. of whom was *John de Bereford*, who died ſeiſed of it 30 *Edw.* III. leaving *Baldwin* his Brother his Heir; he left no Iſſue; but *Eva* his Wife had it after his Death aſſigned to her for her Dower. After her Deceaſe it devolved to *Joan* the Siſter of *Edmund Bereford*, and Wife of *John Hore* of *Childerley* in *Cambridgeſhire*, who joining together, ſold it to *William Hore* of *Elmdon* in this County. in 8 *Hen.* IV.

Hen. IV. His Poſterity enjoyed it divers Succeſſions, till the Beginning of King *Hen.* VIII.'s Reign, when *Nicholas Hanſlap* of *Ainho* in *Northamptonſhire* had it in Marriage with *Joan*, Daughter and Heir to *Robert Hore*. From this *Nicholas* is lineally deſcended Mr. . . . . *Hanſlap*, Owner of it in 1640.

Stoneley, a very ſpacious Pariſh containing ſeveral Hamlets in it, moſt of which we have deſcribed in their Place. Before the *Norman* Entrance, King *Edward the Confeſſor* held it in Demeſne, as did the Conqueror, when the general Survey was taken, and then it was certified to contain ſix Hides, and Woods extending four Miles in Length and two in Breadth, in which the King fed 2000 Hogs, and had two Mills. In the Crown it continued till King *Hen.* II.'s Time, who had within the Precincts of it two Houſes, and ſeveral Tenants called *Sokemanns*, who paid their Suit at his three Weeks Court, kept upon *Motſtow-hill*, each Tenant holding a Yard-Land, and paying yearly thirty Pence. Here it was that the Empreſs *Maud*, and King *Stephen*, though utter Enemies in all other Things, yet concurred to erect a Monaſtery of the *Ciſtercian* Order, firſt at *Radmore*, but that Place being inconvenient, they petitioned K. *Hen.* II. to give them Liberty to remove it to this Place, which that King graciouſly conſenting to, they ſettled themſelves here, and ſo continued till the Diſſolution in 27 *Hen.* VIII. when all the Monaſteries under 200 *l.* a Year, were by Act of Parliament given that King. What particularly concerns this Houſe more, we ſhall relate in our Hiſtory of Monaſteries hereafter.

After the Diſſolution, this Lordſhip continued not long in the Crown, for in 30 *Hen.* VIII. it was granted to *Charles Brandon* Duke of *Suffolk*, and his Heirs, who left indeed two Sons, *Henry* and *Charles*; but they dying without Iſſue, Sir *Richard Cavendiſh*, one of their Heirs, upon the Dividend of their Eſtates, was allotted this Lordſhip in Part, and the Site of the Monaſtery, which his Son and Heir *William* inherited, but ſoon after ſold it to Sir *Rouland Hill*, and Sir *Thomas Leigh*, which laſt obtaining this Manor for his Part, bought in all the Reſt, and ſo became compleat Lord of the Manor of *Stoneley*. 4 *Eliz.* He left three Sons, *Rouland*, *Thomas* and *William*. *Thomas*, who was knighted by Queen *Elizabeth*, and created Baronet by King *James* I. at the Erection of that Dignity, had his Eſtate here, where alſo his Mother lived in her Widowhood many Years. His Grandſon *Thomas*, his Son *John*'s Son, who died in his Life-time, inherited this Lordſhip. He was Lord of this Manor in 1640, and afterwards adhering firmly to K. *Charles* I. in his Troubles, was advanced to the Degree of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Dunſmore*, and at length Earl of *Chicheſter*.

The Church here, dedicated to *Our Lady*, had eight Yard-Lands belonging to it, being given by King *Hen.* I. to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, ſhortly after the Foundation of that Monaſtery, and was appropriated to them by *Jeffrey Muſchamp*, Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield* in King *John*'s Time, with a Penſion of five Marks out of the Vicarage, and confirmed by Pope *Gregory* IX. in 1228. 12 *Hen.* III. In the 19 *Edw.* I. 1291. it was valued at twenty-four Marks, and Vicarage in 26 *Hen.* VIII. at 6 *l.* 15 *s.* 4 *d.* which has ſince been augmented 20 *l. per Annum*, by the Lady *Alice Dudley*, out of Lands lying in *Manceter*: She alſo gave three large and fair Pieces of gilt Plate, for the Uſe of Communicants, to remain in this Church for ever, where ſhe was interred.

Here is an Hoſpital in this Town founded by the Lady *Leigh*, Relict of Sir *Thomas* above-mentioned, for five Men and five Women unmarried, nominated by her in her Life-time, and after her Deceaſe, by Sir *Thomas Leigh* her Son, and his Heirs for ever. To whoſe Maintenance ſhe charged 29 *l. per Annum*, to be paid out of *Milburn-grange* in this Pariſh, and thus diſtributed, *viz.*

To each of the poor People, (to be paid quarterly) 2 *l.* 12 *s.* yearly.

To the Church-wardens for the Time being, for their Care, 6 *s.* 8 *d. ditto.*

To the Mayor of *Coventry*, as chief Viſitor, 10 *s. ditto.*

Towards the Repair of the Church, 10 *s. ditto.*

To a Preacher for four Sermons yearly, 1 *l.* 2 *s.* 8 *d. ditto.*

All which Queen *Elizabeth* by her Letters Patent, *Reg.* 19. confirmed.

Stret-aſton is Part of the Manor of *Monkkirby*, and lieth on the Eaſt of the *Foſſe*.

Stretton-Baskerville, ſo called from its lying on the *Roman* Way, called *Watling-ſtreet*, and the *Baskerviles*, antient Lords of it: In the Confeſſor's Days it was the Eſtate of one *Edric*, but upon the *Norman* Settlement it was beſtowed on *Ralph de Mortimer*, Anceſtor of the *Mortimers* of *Wigmore* in *Shropſhire*. In the general Survey it is rated at three Hides. From the *Mortimers* it ſoon came to the *Baskervills*; for in 12 *Hen.* II. it was certified, that *Ralph de Baskervill* held a Knight's Fee here *de Veteri Feofmento*, and ſo *William* his Father muſt have been enfeoffed with it, by *Robert* Earl of *Ferrers*, in King *Hen.* I.'s Time. *Walter de Baskervile* poſſeſſed it in King *John*'s Time, and died in the ſame Reign, *Anno* 16, leaving no Iſſue; whereupon

Ralph Fitz-Nicholas, Steward to *William* Earl of *Ferrers*, became Owner of it by Deſcent from *Alice de Baskervile* his Grandmother. He aſſerted his Right to the Advowſon of the Church againſt the Prioreſs of *Burton* by Fine, who had contended with *Walter de Baskervile* for it. He had a Manor-houſe here, and 14 *Hen.* III. obtained a Freedom from paying a Tax called *Auxilium Vicecomiti* for this Town. He died 41 *Hen.* III. and left *Robert* his Son and Heir; but he adhering to the rebellious Barons led by *Simon Montfort*, loſt his Eſtates, till returning to his Obedience, he was received into Favour, and recovered his Lands. He died without Iſſue 1 *Edw.* I. leaving *Ralph Pipard* his Nephew and Heir. He claimed a Court-Leet here and other Privileges, which were allowed ſo far, as appeared that they had been uſed by his Anceſtors, but others were denied him. He alienated this Lordſhip to *John de Twyford*, with the Advowſon of the Church, reſerving to himſelf an Eſtate for Term of Life. This *John Twyford* made his Reſidence here, and in his Poſterity it continued till King *Hen.* VII.'s Reign, when *Thomas Twyford* having firſt depopulated 4 Meſſuages and 3 Cottages, to which 160 Acres of arable Land belonged, ſold it to *Henry Smith*, Gent. who incloſed 640 Acres of Land more, whereby twelve Meſſuages and four Cottages came to ruin, and eighty Inhabitants were obliged to remove to other Places; by which Means the Church alſo decayed ſo much, that it was not convenient for the Service of God. In the Line of the *Smiths* it continued, till *Richard Smith* united it to *Shireford*, as it hath continued ever ſince under the ſame Lords.

Stretton upon Dunſmore, the Lordſhip of *Roger de Montgomery*, Earl of *Arundel*, but held by one *Rainaldus*, when the Conqueror's Survey was taken. Within this Place was antiently a Mill, called then *Purmulne*, but now *Perry-mill*, given to the Monks of *Combe*, by *Robert Chetwood* and *Sibilla* his Wife; but being paſſed by the Monks to *Albreda Marnicon* for twenty Marks, ſhe returned it to them again for ſolemnizing the Anniverſaries of her ſelf, her Husband, Sons and Daughters, but the Manor belonged to *Alanus filius Fladaldi*, who gave ſome Lands in it to the Abbey of *Burton*. *Roger Frevil* and *Ralph Strange* held it ſucceſſively of his Family, and from this laſt it paſſed to *Thomas de Garſhale temp. Edw.* I. who ſold it to *Robert Heriz*, and his Heirs, to hold of him by 1 *d.* yearly Rent. He ſoon after ſold it to *Henry de Haſtings* for thirty Marks of Silver, to hold of him and his Heirs by the ſame Rent; but he kept it not long before he paſſed it to Sir *Thomas Bray*,

whoſe Poſterity reſided here, and inherited it for divers Deſcents, but at length by *Helena*, the Daughter of *Richard Bray*, Wife of *Edmund Starky*, Gent. it devolved to his Family, in which it reſted till 4 *Eliz.* when *William Starky* ſold it to the Lady *Longvile*, at whoſe Death it deſcended to her Son and Heir *Bartholomew Tate*, by her firſt Husband, in which Family it continued, till in 1620 *George Tate* ſold it to *Richard Taylor* of *Binley* in this County.

In this Village was a Chapel dedicated to *All Saints*, which had a Chantry in it founded by *Thomas Wolvardynton*, for two Prieſts to ſing Maſs at the Altar of St. *Thomas* the Martyr, for the good Eſtate of the ſaid *Thomas*, *William Clinton*, Earl of *Huntington*, &c. during their Lives, and for their Souls, and all the Faithful after their Death, for the Maintenance of which, King *Edw.* III. *Reg.* 19. granted him a Licenſe to amortiſe three Meſſuages, three Yard-Lands, four Acres of Meadow, three Acres of Wood, and 20*s.* Rent in this Place, to which *Richard de Stretton*, a Native here, and Biſhop of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*, added by Licenſe from King *Rich.* II. four Meſſuages and eight Yard-Lands, with the Appurtenances lying here, to maintain a Prieſt to ſing Maſs in the ſame Chapel, for the good Eſtate of the King in this Life, and for his Soul after his Death. The Lands of this Chantry were valued 37 *Hen.* VIII. at 4*l.* 17*s.*

Stretton ſubter Foſſe was a Member of *Newbold Revel*, and ſo being poſſeſſed by the Family of *Revel*, and deſcended by the female Heirs to *Malory*, *Cave*, *Andrews*, and *Boughton*, of which laſt Family *Margaret Boughton* died ſeiſed of it 8 *Eliz.* and left it to *Edward* her Son.

Stude, an Hamlet in *Church Lawford*, which antiently had a Chapel, which was appropriated to the Priory of *Coventry* 44 *Hen.* III. but in 1 & 2 *Phil.* & *Mar.* was an incloſed Grove, ſtanding diſtant from the Town a Mile South-weſt.

Tackley, a Village quite depopulated, ſo that there is now no Memory of it, but in certain Grounds called *Tackley*, which we ſuppoſe a Corruption from it, in the Pariſh of *Folkſhull*. But that it was once a Village, appears from the Grant of *Roger de Montalt* to the Monks of *Coventry*, of the whole Manor of *Coventry*, in which he reſerves to himſelf and his Heirs, the Homages and Services of *John le Pover*, and *Alex. Deyvil* in *Tackley*, and they were a Knight's Fee.

Thurlaſton, the Lordſhip of the Earl of *Mallent* in the Conqueror's Time, containing two Hides, which had been the Poſſeſſion of one *Wigar* in the Confeſſor's Time. Two other Hides one *Hubert* held of *Hugh de Grentmaiſnill*, which before the Conqueſt had been the Freehold of *Baldwin*. But theſe laſt were taken from *Hugh*, and given by King *Hen.* I. to one *Wigan* ſurnamed *Marſhall*, who held them by Serjeanty. *Ralph* was his Son and Heir, as *William* was his. He granted them to *William Cantilupe*, who 13 *Hen.* III. paſſed them to *Stephen de Segrave*, and his Heir, who being then *Juſticiarius Angliæ*, changed the Tenure from Serjeanty to Knight's Service. His Part was then reputed Half the Town, and contained ten Yard-Lands. This Manor continued in the Family of *Segraves*, as long as the Male Line laſted, and at laſt by *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of *John* Lord *Segrave*, it came to *Thomas Moubray*, Duke of *Norfolk*, whoſe Son *John*, 10 *Hen.* VI. was certified to hold here nine Meſſuages and nine Yard-Lands, by the Service of Half a Knight's Fee. He had no Iſſue Male, and ſo theſe Lands, by *Iſabel*, one of his Coheirs, paſſed in Marriage to the Family of *Berkeley*, and *Thomas* Lord *Berkeley* died ſeiſed thereof 26 *Hen.* VIII. leaving it to *Henry* his Son and Heir, then within Age.

In this Village was a great Quantity of Land given by particular Perſons to the Nuns of *Pipwell*, confirmed to them by *Richard de Thurlaveſton*, who was reputed

puted Lord of the Manor here, becauſe he dwelt in the Capital Meſſuage that ſometime belonged to *Wigan le Marſhall* above-mentioned: The Monks had a Grange upon their Lands here, called the *Bigging*, i. e. *Ædificium Domorum*, ſituate upon the Field called *Stokewell-Furlong*, and 11 *Edw.* I. obtained a Charter of Free Warren in all their Demeſne Lands here. The Family of the *Verdons* had antiently a Knight's Fee here held of the Earls of *Warwick*, which paſſed through divers Hands to *William Cave*, 25 *Hen.* VIII. and ſo devolved to the *Boughtons*, and there reſted. The Regiſter of *Pipwell* ſays, that the *Verdons* came by their Intereſt from ſome, that lived in the Capital Meſſuage, that belonged to *Wigan Marſhall*, but by no good Right; which ſavours of Partiality.

Here was antiently a Chapel dedicated to St. *Edmund*, in which *Robert Stretton*, Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, gave Licenſe to the Inhabitants, 34 *Edw.* III. that they ſhould have Divine Service therein for two Years; but about Q. *Elizabeth*'s Reign the Lord *Berkley*'s Officers pulled it down.

Toft is a Member of *Dunchurch*, and came to *Montfort* by Deſcent from *Peche*, as *Dunchurch* did, and was after *Montfort*'s Attainder, granted therewith to the Earl of *Kildare*, with which it hath gone ever ſince. But in this ſmall Village there is another Manor, of which *John Burghton* of *Burghton* in *Staffordſhire* was poſſeſſed in King *Edw.* IV.'s Time. He conveyed it to *Humphry Swinnerton*, who ſettled it upon *Humphry Hill* of *Blore*, and *Joan* his Wife, and their Heirs: She was Daughter of the ſaid *H. Swinnerton*. Their Son *Humphry* inherited it; and in the 18 *Hen.* VIII. granted it to *John Lyſley* of *Dunchurch*, whoſe Son *John*, then living at *Thurlaſton*, ſold it to *John Fawks*, whoſe Grandchild *John* enjoyed it in 1640.

Uſton, one of the Towns which Earl *Leofrick* gave to the Monaſtery of *Coventry*, at the Foundation of it, 1 *Edw. Conf.* in whoſe Charter it is written *Ulchtune*, and in the general Survey, where it is certified to contain four Hides, *Ulſetune*; but the Monks were diſturbed in the Enjoyment of it a-while, and did not recover it till King *Stephen*'s Reign. After which, *viz.* in 41 *Hen.* III. they had Free Warren granted them in all their Demeſne Lands here, which in 7 *Edw.* I. were of this Extent, *viz.* two Carucates of Land in Demeſne, thirty Servants holding fifteen Yard-Lands under ſervile Employments, four Cottagers and ſix Freeholders, who held four Yard-Lands and a fourth Part, and ten Acres of Wood-lands, with a Court-Leet, Aſſize of Bread and Beer, and other Priviledges, and in that Record it is written *Olneweton*, *Oulſton*, *Olufton* and *Olughton*. *Robert Pinkney* commenced a Suit againſt the Prior of *Coventry* for this Lordſhip; and though he proved, that it had been confirmed to them by four Kings, *Robert*'s Pleas were ſo good, that the Prior thought fit to come to an Agreement with him, *viz.* that *Robert* ſhould acknowledge their Right by Fine, and for ſo doing ſhould be Partaker of their Prayers, and all other their devout Exerciſes. From which Time the Monks enjoyed it quietly to the Diſſolution.

Upon the Suppreſſion of the Monaſteries in the 30 *Hen.* VIII. this Lordſhip with their other Eſtates came to the Crown, and there continued, till King *Hen.* VIII. 37 *Reg.* granted it to *Thomas* Lord *Wriotheſley*, at that Time Lord Chancellor of *England*, and his Heirs, who paſt it the ſame Year to *William Stamford*, Eſq; and his Heirs, who the Year following conveyed the Inheritance thereof to Sir *Andrew Flammock*, Knt. whoſe Son and Heir *Francis Flammock*, Eſq; 1 *Eliz.* ſold it to Sir *John Spenſer* of *Althorpe* in *Northamptonſhire*, from whom it came to *Thomas Spenſer* of *Clardon*, Eſq; a younger Son of the ſaid Sir *John*.

The Church, dedicated to St. *Michael*, was appropriated to the Prior of *Coventry*, by *Roger de Molend*, Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield* in 1260, 44 *Hen.* III. having been antiently endowed with one Yard-Land. In 1291. 19 *Edw.* I. it

was valued at fourteen Marks, but in King *Hen.* VIII.ds Reign it was certified to belong to two Prebendaries in the Cathedral Church of *Lichfield*, who provided a Curate to officiate, to whom they allowed certain ſmall Tithes, valued at that Time at 4 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d. per Annum.*

Walcote, an Hamlet in *Granborough*, called at this Time *Walcote-end*, but was in the Conqueror's Time the Eſtate of *Turchil de Warwick*, of whom one *Ordric* held it. From *Turchil* it came to the Earls of *Warwick*, of whom 20 *Hen.* III. it was held by the fifth Part of a Knight's Fee. Afterwards in 36 *Hen.* III. one *Warine de Walcote* held it of *Thomas de Arden*, as he did of the Earls of *Warwick*, as did alſo *William Raymund*; but then the Service was ſhrunk to the ſixth Part of a Knight's Fee, and it was then held by *Thomas de Flamvill*. Out of this Village there was a Yard-Land and Quarter given to the Hoſpital of St. *John*, without the Eaſt-gate at *Oxford*, by one *Gricia de Wellecote*, which is all we know of it.

Walton, a Parcel of *Monkskirby*, and the greateſt Profits of it belonging to the Priory there. In 19 *Edw.* I. upon the Payment of a Tenth to the Pope by all the Monaſteries, it was certified, that the Prior of *Kirby* had four Carucates of Land here. It was afterwards granted with the Priory of *Kirby* to the Houſe of *Carthuſians* at *Axholm*, and with it, at the Diſſolution, came to the Crown, and having attended the Poſſeſſion of that Lordſhip ever ſince, is now the Eſtate of the Earl of *Denbigh* in 1640.

Wapenbury, one of the Lordſhips in this Shire, given by the Conqueror to *Jeffrey Wirce*, who beſtowed upon the Monks of St. *Nicholas* at *Angiers* in *France*, the greateſt Part of the Tithes of this Village. In the Conqueror's Survey it is certified to contain five Hides, a Mill, and Woods Half a Mile in Length, and two Furlongs in Breadth, all of them in the Poſſeſſion of the ſaid *Jeffrey*. *Wirce*'s Lands came to *Nigel de Albani*, the Progenitor of the *Mowbrays*, who enfeoffed him, that took his Name from this Place; for *Thomas de Wapenbury*, 12 *Hen.* II. held five Knights Fees of *Roger de Moubray*, Son of *Nigellus de Veteri Feofmento*. To him ſucceeded *Richard de Wapenbury*. He covenanted with *Jeffrey Fitz-piers*, Earl of *Eſſex*, not to alienate theſe Lands or Woods to any Perſon, to the Diſinheriting of his Son *Thomas*, 10 *Joh.* provided he might have reaſonable Eſtovers out of the Woods for himſelf and Friends. *Thomas* accordingly inherited it, and was certified to hold one Knight's Fee of *Nigel de Moubray* here. He took Part with the Barons againſt King *John*, and had his Lands ſeiſed; but returning to his Obedience 1 *Hen.* III. he had them reſtored to him again. He had Iſſue *John* and three Daughters; and *John* dying without Iſſue, his Siſters were his Heirs.

Upon the Partition of his Inheritance this Lordſhip was allotted to *Margery* his ſecond Siſter, the Wife of Mr. *Weſſingelegh*, whoſe Son *Thomas* inherited it, and entailed it upon the Iſſue of his Body by *Maud* his Wife, and for Want of ſuch Iſſue, to his right Heirs; but he died without Iſſue, and ſo his Part came to Mr. *Beynvill*, who married *Agnes*, the eldeſt Siſter. *Lora*, the Widow of *Richard Beynvill*, held this Manor in Dowry 24 *Edw.* III. To this *Richard* ſucceeded *Robert* his Son, who entailed it, but of his Heirs we find nothing, nor any Mention of this Manor, till 7 *Hen.* V. when *Thomas Stafford* wrote himſelf Lord of it; yet 10 *Hen.* VI. *Ralph Bellers* was joint Lord with *Richard Stafford* his Son; and 'tis probable *Ralph* bought his Intereſt, becauſe we do not find that any of the *Staffords* had to do here after him. *Ralph* paſt his Title 16 *Hen.* VI. to *Nicholas Metley*, whoſe Daughter *Margaret* by Marriage, carried it to *John Hunford*. He left three Daughters his Heirs, and this Manor by *Alice*, one of them, paſſed to *Cotes*, who paſſed it in Exchange to *Edward Belknap*, Eſq; who left it to his Couſins and Heirs, of whom Sir *Anthony Cooke* of *Goddy-hall* in *Eſſex* being one,

he

he bought out the Reſt, and ſo became compleat Lord of it, and left it to his Son *Richard*, whoſe Son *Anthony* alienated it to *Richard Fenys* of *Broughton* in *Oxfordſhire*, Eſq; who two Years after ſold it to *Thomas Morgan*, Eſq; whoſe Son *Thomas* had it in 1640.

The Church here, dedicated to St. *John*, being in the Power of the Monks of *Kirby*, by the Conceſſion of the Monks of *Angiers*, to whom *Jeffrey de Wirce* had given the greateſt Part of the Tithes of this Town, that they ſhould have them, they obtained a Confirmation thereof from *Jeffrey Muſchamp*, Biſhop of *Coventry* in King *John*'s Time, who allowed them out of them 20*s*. Rent, and a Stone of Wax. By the Union of the Priory of *Monkskirby* with the Monaſtery of the *Carthuſians* at *Axholm*, it came into the Power of the latter, who two Years after obtained a Licenſe to paſs it to the Canons of *Sulby* in *Northamptonſhire*, who thereby were aſſured of the Penſion of 20*s*. and the Stone of Wax, with the perpetual Patronage of the Rectory, which was appropriated to thoſe Canons by *Reginald Bowlers*, Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, 32 *Hen.* VI. 1454. In 19 *Edw.* I. it was valued at fifteen Marks, and the Vicarage in the 26 *Hen.* VIII. at 8 *l.* being paid to the Incumbent by the Canons of *Sulby*.

Watling ſtreet meeting with the *Avon* juſt at its Entrance into this County, it may not be amiſs to ſpeak ſomething of it, *viz.* That it was a Work of the *Romans*, both *Tacitus* and *Bede* teſtify; that *Verulamium*, which ſtood near St. *Albans*, was called *Watlingceſter*, from its Situation upon it; that it muſt be made with vaſt Labour and Coſt in carrying Stones, Gravel and Sand, becauſe the Soil within many Miles of it yields no ſuch Materials; that it hath been found near St. *Albans* ten Foot deep, and eighteen Foot broad; that *Auguſtus Cæſar*, and other chief Men among the *Romans*, were appointed by the Senate to be Officers to take Care of thoſe Roads; that the *Romans* had *Leges Viariæ* for the Preſervation of thoſe Roads, and committed them to the Tuition of the Gods, called by them *Dij Vij* & *Lares Viales*, and that they were of great Account among the *Saxons*; for St. *Edward* made a Law, *De Pace* 4 *Viarum*, and the Statute of *Marlbridge* forbids Diſtreſſes on the King's Highways.

Watergall, an Hamlet in *Hodnell*, or *Hodenhull* Pariſh, of which we find the Name only, and that *Thomas Gibbs* had it with his Wife, the youngeſt Daughter and Coheir of *William Wilks*, whoſe Son *Edward* enjoyed it in 1640.

Wedgnock-Parke, one of the moſt antient Parks of *England*, made by *Henry de Newburgh*, the firſt Earl of *Warwick* after the Conqueſt, in Imitation of King *Hen.* I. who made *Woodſtock-Park*, the firſt in *England*, containing ſeven Miles in Compaſs. The ſucceeding Earls enlarged it, but the Name of the old Park is continued. *Margery de Marſhall*, Counteſs of *Warwick*, gave the Tithes of the Paunage and Veniſon in K *Hen.* III.'s Time, to the Hoſpital of St. *Michael* in *Warwick*, in pure Alms. This Park contained but twenty Acres, till *Thomas Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, enlarged it with certain Woods, called *Wegenock-Donele*. The ſucceeding Earls enjoyed it, till coming to the Crown 1 *Edw.* VI. with their other Lands, it was granted to *John Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*, upon whoſe Attainder coming again to the Crown 1 *Mar.* I. ſhe demiſed it for thirty Years to *Henry Fernegan* for ten Marks *per Annum*; and when Queen *Elizabeth* came to the Crown, ſhe paſt the Inheritance of it with the Manor-houſe called *Good-Reſt*, to *Fulk Grevill*, Eſq; and his Heirs, whoſe Deſcendant *Robert Grevill* Lord *Brooke*, by Virtue of an Entail made by the ſaid *Fulk*, enjoyed it in 1640. As to *Good-Reſt*, the Manor-houſe, it was built by *Thomas Beauchamp*, the ſecond Earl of *Warwick* of that Name, and was ſo called, becauſe ſome of the Counteſſes of *Warwick*, to avoid the Concourſe of People, when they were near Child-birth, retired thither; for 'tis evident many of their Children were born

born there. King *Hen.* VII. having the Earldom of *Warwick* in his Hands, granted the Cuſtody of it with the Gardens, and Waters in the Park, to *Edward Belknap*, Eſquire of his Body, for Life, after which we have no Account of it.

Weſton in Arden, in the Conqueror's Days the Poſſeſſion of the Earl of *Mallent*, and then certified to contain two Hides. It went from that Time all along with *Bulkington*, of which it was the moſt conſiderable Hamlet, becauſe the Lord of it had his Manor-houſe there. What we find material of it in particular, we ſhall thus relate, *viz.* That *Ernald de Boys*, in 5 *Edw.* I. held this Manor *in Capite* of the Heirs of the Earl of *Wincheſter*, as Part of the Honour of *Leiceſter*; that 7 *Edw.* II. *William la Zouch* and *Maud* his Wife had Free Warren granted them here, and that he had Licenſe in 19 *Edw.* III. to amortiſe eight Meſſuages, nine Yard-Lands and an Half, and 30*s.* annual Rent, with the Appurtenances lying Part here, for the Maintenance of two Prieſts to ſing Maſs daily in the Chapel here, for his good Eſtate while he lived, and the Health of his Soul after his Death, *&c.* To the Manor-houſe here there antiently belonged a Park, which to enlarge, Sir *William la Zouch* had Licenſe to turn the Way. 46 *Edw.* III. *John* Lord *Zouch*, a Deſcendant of this Family, being attainted 1 *Hen.* VII. that King granted this Lordſhip to Sir *James Blount*, and the Heirs Male of his Body, but the Family of *Zouch* recovered it again; and in 6 *Edw.* VI. *George* Lord *Zouch* was found to be in Poſſeſſion of it, and died ſo ſeiſed 19 *Eliz.* leaving it to *Edward* his Son and Heir, who ſold it to *Humphry Davenport* and *Richard Bucknam*, with *Bulkinton*, by which Means 'tis now in 1640, come to Sir *Chriſtopher Yelverton* and *Anthony Stoughton*, Eſq; the Lords of it, with *Bulkinton*. Here is a Tradition, that one of the Lord *Zouches* wanting mowing Ground, invited the Owners of a common Mead to his Houſe, and having feaſted them well, propoſed to purchaſe all their Parts, which all conſented to but one *Rogers*, who could not by any Means be prevailed with; whereupon the Lord ſaid, *Let the Churle alone with his Piece*; whereupon *Rogers*'s Poſterity enjoy it by the Name of the *Churle's Piece*.

Weſton ſubter Wetheley, ſo called from *Wetheley-woods* lying North of it. In the Conqueror's Time the Earl of *Mallent* was Lord of it, being poſſeſſed of three Hides here, except a third Part of a Virgate, and Woods three Furlongs in Length, and one in Breadth, all then held by one *Robert*, who held alſo one Yard-Land and an Half of *Turchil de Warwick*, which in King *Edw. the Confeſſor*'s Time was the Poſſeſſion of one *Uluui*. *William fil. Corbucion* had alſo here two Yard-Lands and an Half held by one *Johais*. *Robert* held alſo *Napton* of the Earl of *Mallent*, and having his Reſidence there, aſſumed his Surname from it. *Adam Napton* his Deſcendant, held this Manor 20 *Hen.* II. and paid 22 *l.* Fine for adhering to the Rebels. He anſwered for a Knight's Fee here, as held of the Earl of *Wincheſter*, and Part of the Honour of *Leiceſter*. Divers of theſe *Naptons* bore the Name of *Adam*, and of them Sir *Adam de Napton* entailed this Manor on *Adam* his Grandchild and his Heirs; and in 7 *Edw.* I. it was certified to be held of the Earl of *Boghan* (one of the Heirs of the Earl of *Wincheſter*) by the Service of one Knight's Fee, containing then a Watermill, three Yard-Lands and an Half in Demeſne, and as much in the Hands of Tenants, who held by ſervile Labour; as alſo two Freeholders holding two Cottages, and eight more occupying three Yard-Lands and three Quarters. At the ſame Time alſo one *Sylveſter Honyngham* was certified to hold another Manor here of *John de Haſtings*, which was the Part which *Corbicon* had in the Conqueror's Time. *Turchil's* Part was at that Time held by *John de Wileweby* of *Robert Compton*, under the Earl of *Warwick* as ſupream Lord.

The *Naptons* continued Lords of their Manor, till King *Hen.* IV.'s Reign, for 1 *Hen.* IV. *John Napton* and *Elizabeth* his Wife ſettled it on Feoffees, but it took no Effect, for 4 *Hen.* IV. *Edward Metley* had it in Right of *Margaret* his Wife, on whoſe Account he recovered ſeven Meſſuages, three Tofts, ten Yard-Lands, and 74 *s.* Rent here and in *Napton.* From this *Edward* it devolved to *Nicholas Metley*, and from him (after ſome intermediate Owners) to Sir *Edward Belknap*, who had his Reſidence here, and built the Manor-houſe new in a ſumptuous Form, with his Arms, *&c.* on it. He left it by Will to *Alice* his Wife for Life, and after her to *John Shelley*, Eſq; his Siſter's Son, 12 *Hen.* VIII. From him it came to Sir *Thomas Newnham*, Knt. from whom it paſſed to the Crown, 4 & 5 *Phil. & Mar.* and by them was granted to Sir *Edward Sanders*, Knt. and *Thomas Morgan*, and their Heirs, which laſt married *Mary*, the only Daughter and Heir of Sir *Edward*; but having no Iſſue by her, and being deſirous to keep his Eſtate in his Name, he ſettled it upon his Niece *Bridget*, and married her to *Anthony Morgan* of *Mytchel-Town* in *Monmouthſhire*, by whom ſhe had Iſſue *Thomas Morgan*, Eſq; the Owner of this Lordſhip in 1640.

The Church, dedicated to St. *Michael*, did very antiently belong to the Canons of *Erdbury*, to which it was appropriated many Ages ſince, and a Vicarage appointed, to which they preſented, as early as 1301, 29 *Edw.* I. but had it a good while before, becauſe 19 *Edw.* I. the Rectory was valued at eight Marks, and the Vicarage at Two, which laſt in 26 *Hen.* VIII. was rated at 5 *l.* 9 *s.* near Half of it being paid to the Vicar by the Canons of *Erdbury*. In the Eaſt Wall of the North Iſle is the Monument of Sir *Edward Sanders*, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in his Robes, and *Margery* his Wife, ſhe died in 1563. In a large Tablet on the North Wall there is alſo a monumental Inſcription for *Margaret* and *Mary*, the Daughters and Heirs of *Thomas Morgan*, by *Mary* the ſole Daughter and Heir of Sir *Edward Sanders*, who died both of them 1568, and upon a braſs Plate fixed in Marble on the South ſide of the Chancel, an Inſcription for *Joyce Tomer*, who died in 1566. Alſo in the Chancel is a Tomb for *Anne Danet*, Wife of *Gerard Danet*, and one of the Coheirs of *John Hugford*, *&c.* who died in 1497.

Whaberley, *Whitley*, and *Whitmore*, ſee in *Coventry* Liberty.

Whitnaſh, the Lordſhip of *Haſculf Muſard* in the Conqueror's Time, held of him by one *Humfridus*, and then certified to be two Hides. It was the Freehold of one *Alured* before the *Norman* Invaſion. From *Humfridus* deſcended the Family of *Haſtang*, who poſſeſſed this Manor ſome Deſcents. One of them confirmed the Grant of Half an Hide of Land here, made by *Richard Cretenſis* to the Canons of *Oſney*. To them ſucceeded *Roger de Cherelcote*, who lived in King *John*'s Time. From him deſcended Sir *Thomas de Haſeley*, Knt. who took his Surname of *Haſeley* from his principal Seat there. In 7 *Edw.* I. this *Thomas* is certified to hold this Manor of *Robert de Haſtang*, by the Service of Half a Knight's Fee, all but 4 *s.* and that it then contained a Water-mill, and three Carucates of Land in Demeſne, a great Pool, nineteen Servants holding ſeven Yard-Lands, ſix Acres and a Quarter at the Will of the Lord, to do divers ſervile Works, and ſix Freeholders occupying three Yard-Lands and an Half. It was then certified alſo that the Knights Hoſpitallers had four Meſſuages in this Village, held by four Freeholders, given to them by *Atrop Haſtang*: He had Iſſue *Robert*, who gave this Manor to *John* his Son, from whom deſcended *Thomas Haſeley* of this Place, who by Deed paſſed it to *Thomas Savage* of *Tachebroke Malory* in this County, who had a fair Eſtate in this Village before purchaſed, by *John* his Father, of the *Malorys*. He by Deed made over all his Lands here to *Benedict Medley* of *Warwick*, and his Heirs, who before had purchaſed another Manor in this Place of

Sir

Sir *Henry Willoughby* deſcended from the Heirs of Sir *Baldwin Frevill*. This *Benedict* was Clerk of the Signet to King *Hen.* VII. at that Time, and died 19 *Hen.* VII. leaving *William* his Son and Heir. His Deſcendants held all theſe Lands divers Succeſſions, till *Clement Medley*, 2 *Jac.* I. paſſed away the Manor to *Robert Wall*, Gent.

The Church here, dedicated to St. *Margaret*, was given to the Canons of *Kenilworth* in *Hen.* I.'s Time, by *Atrop Haſtang*, who endowed it with one Yard-Land and an Half, and at the ſame Time confirmed eighteen Acres of Land, which his Freehold Tenants had given to it, at the Dedication thereof (ſo devout were even the meaner Sort to the Church in thoſe Times). *Jeffrey Muſchamp* granted the Canons a yearly Penſion of two Shillings out of it. In 29 *Edw.* I. 1291. it was valued at ſix Marks; and in 26 *Hen.* VIII. at 5 *l.* 9 *s.* 8 *d.* In the Chancel of this Church is a marble Grave-ſtone for *Richard Bennet*, *M. A.* and Paſtor of it, who died in 1531.

Wibtoft, a ſmall Village ſituate in a Place where the two famous old *Roman* Ways, *viz. Watling-ſtreet* and the *Foſſe* meet, in which ſtood a flouriſhing City of the *Romans*, called *Cleyceſter*, the Station of the *Benones*, as Mr. *Cambden* aſſerts. Large Stones, *Roman* Bricks, and Coins, with Ovens and Wells, have formerly been diſcovered here; but now nothing but a darker Soil gives us any Sign of its being inhabited. Upon the Croſſing of theſe Ways ſtood, in the firſt Chriſtian Times, an eminent Croſs (which makes it called *High Croſs*) tho' now there is nothing but a Pole bearing that Name. It lies in this County, but belongs to *Cleybroke* in *Leiceſterſhire*. It is a very antient Place, being before the Conqueſt ſixty Years the Eſtate of *Ulfric Spot*, a potent Man at that Time, who gave it by Will to one *Athelric* for Life, and after him to the Monaſtery of *Burton* in *Staffordſhire*. In the Conqueror's Time 'twas the Earl of *Mallent*'s Eſtate, but in the Confeſſor's Time the Freehold of one *Saxi*. From the Earl it paſſed to *Ernald de Bois*, who was enfeoffed with it by the Earl of *Warwick*, and from him it deſcended to his Poſterity a-while, and then came to *Zouch*, as *Bulkinton* did. *Ralph Araby* granted to the Abbey of *Leiceſter* ſeven Meſſuages, ten Crofts, five Yard-Lands and an Half, and a Mill lying here, but they were confirmed by *Ernald*, in whom the Fee was, and the Abbot had a Court-Leet and other Things granted him 13 *Edw.* I. when the Prioreſs of *Eaton* purchaſed one Meſſuage, and 120 Acres of Land here of *Gilbert Houby*, which is all we find of this Place.

Wyken, antiently written *Wike* and *Wickey*. *Vide* in *Coventry* Liberty.

Willey, an Hamlet held in the Conqueror's Days by the Earl of *Mallent*, and containing three Hides. The Earl of *Warwick* inherited the Earl of *Mallent*'s Lands, and enfeoffed the *Haſtings* with it, who granted it to *Herdebergh* and *Turvile*. *Herdebergh* had a much greater Intereſt here, and when *Robert de Herdebergh* reſided here, he called himſelf *de Wilega*, but *de Herdebergh*, when he inhabited there. In 33 *Hen.* III. the Abbot of *Preaulx* in *Normandy* had a Trial with *Roger de Herdebergh* touching the Advowſon of the Church, as belonging to their Cell at *Warmington* and recovered it. To him ſucceeded *Hugh*, who held this Manor immediately of *Haſtings*, and had Iſſue *Roger*, who dying in the Life-time of his Father, he left only two Daughters *Ela* and *Iſabel*, of which *Ela* the Eldeſt married *William le Boteler*, and her Son *Edmund* inherited the Whole, her Siſter's Heirs dying without Iſſue. *Edmund* being a Prieſt, died 49 *Edw.* III. and his Siſters inherited his Lands, *viz. Dionyſia* married to *Hugh Cokeſey*, by whom ſhe had Sir *Walter Cokeſey*, to whom Sir *Fulk Pembruge*, Knt. and *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *Ida*, the ſecond Siſter, by *William Truſſel* of *Odiham*, releaſed their Right in their fourth Part; ſo that Sir *Walter Cokeſey* his Son had two Parts, which by the Heir general

paſſed

paſſed to the *Greviles*, and from them to *Winter*, of whom *George* ſold them to the Tenants. The other two Parts, which fell to *Anchoret* the third Siſter, came after ſeveral Deſcents to *Gilbert*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, and was given with that Earl's Daughter *Elizabeth*, to *Henry* Earl of *Kent*, who enjoyed it in 1640. *Alice* the fourth Siſter's Part came by *Langford* to *Henry Leigh*, whoſe Son *Edward* ſold it to ſeveral Perſons.

The Church, dedicated to St. *Leonard*, was granted by the Earl of *Mallent* to the Monks of *Preaux* in *Normandy* in King *Hen.* I.'s Time; and in 19 *Edw.* I. 1291. was valued at five Marks; but in 26 *Hen.* VIII. at 8 *l.* 6 *s.* for there was no Vicarage appointed.

Willoughby, in the Conqueror's Time was the Eſtate of *Turchil de Warwick* moſt of it, and the Reſt of *Hugh de Grentmaiſnill*, but how much each of them had is not exactly known. King *Hen.* I. having it in his Hands (but how he came by it, we know not) enfeoffed one *Wigan* his Servant with twelve Yard-Lands here, to hold by Serjeanty: He held it all his Life, and left it to *Ralph* his Son, from whom it deſcended by *William* and *Ivo*, the Sons, to *Thurſtane* the Uncle, who granted the whole Manor to the Hoſpital of St. *John* without the Eaſt Gate of *Oxford*, founded by King *Hen.* III. with the Advowſon of the Church. One *Henry Waltham* alſo held one Carucate of Land here, and 17 *d.* a Year by Serjeanty, to be the King's Marſhal in the Court of Common Pleas. *Peter* alſo the Son of *Thurſtane* gave all that he had here, ſo that the Guardian and Brethren of the ſaid Hoſpital being poſſeſſed of ſo large a Share of Land here, obtained a Charter for a weekly Market on Tueſday, and a Fair yearly on *Whitſon* Monday and Tueſday. After this *John* the Son of the ſaid *Peter* gave to the ſame Hoſpital one Meſſuage and a Carucate of Land, lying here, and one *Hamund*, alias *Clerk*, was a good Benefactor to it, and from him deſcended *Richard Hamund* alias *Clerke*, who held the whole Manor by Leaſe of the ſaid Hoſpital. *Magdalen* College *Oxford*, founded by *William Wainfleet*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, is built in the very Place where this Hoſpital ſtood; but that he might do it without any Injury to any Perſon, he not only obtained a Grant of this Lordſhip of the Guardian and Brethren of the Hoſpital, and ſettled it upon the Preſident and Fellows of his College, as it hath continued ever ſince, but it hath been leaſed from that Time to the Deſcendants of the ſaid *Richard Clerke*, who held it of the College in 1640. *John Clerke*, a Merchant of *London*, being then the College Tenant for this Manor.

The Church here, dedicated to St. *Nicholas*, was very antiently appropriated to St. *John*'s Hoſpital without the Eaſt Gate of *Oxford*, and a Vicarage appointed, to which the Maſter of the Hoſpital preſented, till it was incorporated into *Magdalen* College, as is aboveſaid, and then the Preſident, and Scholars of that College having the Manor, preſented and have ſo continued ever ſince. To this Church did one *John Haward* in 15 *Hen.* VI. give one Meſſuage lying within this Pariſh, and twenty Acres of Land ſituate in *Kyte-herdwick* and *Bradwell* in this County, for the Finding a Lamp to burn therein for ever. In 19 *Edw.* I. 1291. it was valued at eight Marks; but in 26 *Hen.* VIII. the Vicarage was rated at 9 *l.* 4 *s.* 4 *d. per Annum.*

Winnall, a Lordſhip given by Earl *Leofrick* to the Priory of *Coventry* at the firſt Foundation of it by that Earl. In 41 *Hen.* III. that King granted thoſe Monks Free Warren here and in divers other Manors, where they had the Tithes appropriated to them by *Roger Newland*, Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*. In 7 *Edw.* I. it was certified, that the Prior of *Coventry* had here in Demeſne Half a Yard-Land and a fourth Part, with four Acres and an Half of Meadow, eight Servants holding three Yard-Lands, ſix Cottagers, and two Freeholders, as alſo an Outwood containing eight Acres. After the Diſſolu-

tion of the ſaid Priory it was granted out of the Crown 36 *Hen.* VIII. to Sir *Richard Lee*, Knt. who at or near the ſame Time had a Licenſe to alienate it with the Tithes to *John Hales*, Gent. whoſe Nephew and Heir *John Hales* of *Coventry*, Eſq; enjoyed it in 1640.

Withibroake, the Lordſhip of *Jeffrey de Wirce* in the Conqueror's Time, from whom deſcending to *Nigel de Albani*, the Father of *Roger de Moubray*, who enfeoffed the Family *de Morevills* with it, and *Richard Morevill* in 12 *Hen.* II. held it as Part of thoſe Fees, which he held of *Roger de Moubray de Veteri Feofmento*, which proves that it was in his Family in King *Hen.* I.'s Days. This *Richard* gave the Monks of *Comb* ſix Yard-Lands, with the Appurtenances in this Lordſhip, with his Body to be buried there after his Deceaſe. From him it paſſed to *Nicholas Fitz-Hulf*, who having recovered the Right of Preſentation to this Church againſt the Abbot of *Comb*, as made compleat Lord of this Place, took his Name *de Withibroke* from it. He and the Freeholders ſettled the Right of Common of Paſture with the Monks of *Comb*. To him (as is probable by the Marriage of his Daughter and Heir) ſucceeded, as Lord of this Manor, *William de Caſtel*, 37 *Hen.* III. He gave the Monks of *Comb* certain Lands in this Place. *Nicholas de Caſtello* was his Succeſſor here. He was King *Edw.* I.'s Remembrancer in the Exchequer. *William* his Heir paid a Fine of 40 *s.* for a Replevin of the Liberties of *Withybrooke*, *viz.* Court-Leet, Aſſize of Bread and Beer, *&c.* He had Iſſue *George*, a Knt. whoſe Widow *Alice* held this Lordſhip in Dower; but *William* his Son was Heir of this and his other Eſtates, and after him *Robert* his Son, whoſe Daughter and Heir *Elizabeth* transferred it to *Thomas Compworth*, who ſold it to

William Botener, a wealthy Tradeſman of *Coventry*, who ſettling himſelf at this Place, grew to be a Man of ſome Account in theſe Parts; for the ſame Year he was made a Juſtice of the Peace, *&c.* but we do not find, that he left it to his Heirs, for in the 29 *Hen.* VI. this Manor was ſettled by Fine upon *Richard Everingham*, and *Alice* his Wife, and the Heirs of *Alice*; and in 15 *Hen.* VII. *Humphry Grey* died ſeiſed of it, whoſe Deſcendant was in Poſſeſſion of it, 4 *Eliz.* named *John*. That Part of this Town, which was given to the Monks of *Comb*, was paſt after the Diſſolution to *Thomas Broke* and *John Williams*, and the Heirs of *Broke*, 36 *Hen.* VIII. by the Name of a Manor.

The Church here was antiently a Chapel belonging to the Priory of *Kirby*, of which Pariſh this Village was a Part. Hence it was, that by a Compoſition made between the Monks of *Kirby*, and the Incumbent of *Withibroke*, it was agreed, that the Monks of *Combe* ſhould receive all the Tithes of the Lands they then held in *Kirby* and *Withibroke*, paying to the Prior and Covent of *Kirby* two Marks of Silver yearly; but the Priory of *Monkskirby* being granted to the Houſe of *Carthuſians* in the Iſle of *Axholme*, by *Thomas Moubray* Duke of *Norfolke*, the *Carthuſians* obtained a Licenſe in 22 *Rich.* II. for its Appropriation to them and their Succeſſors for ever. It is dedicated to *All Saints*. In 19 *Hen.* VII. it was valued at eight Marks, and in 26 *Hen.* VIII. at 8 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. per Annum*. In the Body of the Church is a monumental Inſcription for *Richard Wright* and *Elizabeth* his Wife, who died in 1501, and in the Chancel for *Chriſtopher Wright*, Eſq; who died in 1602, and *Chriſtopher Wren* and *Chriſtian* his Wife, who died in 1543.

Wolphamcote, vulgarly called *Ovencote*, which in the Conqueror's Time was the Poſſeſſion of *Turchil* of *Warwick*, and contained four Hides and an Half, and in it a Church. Before the *Norman* Invaſion it was the Freehold of *Aſchil*. *Siward de Arden*, the Son of *Turchil*, ſucceeded his Father here, and granted it to *Lecelina* the Daughter of *Jeffrey Clinton*, who marrying to *Norman de Verdon*, carried it into his Family. *Bertram de Verdon* was their Son and Heir, and in his Line it continued till towards the

End

End of *Hen.* III.'s Time, when *John de Verdon* paſſed it away to

Walter de Langlegh and *Alice* his Wife, and their Heirs, for the Service of Half a Knight's Fee in 40 *Hen.* III. and they the next Year had a Charter of Free Warren granted them in all their Demeſne Lands here. *Alice* ſurvived her Husband; and in 23 *Edw.* I. ſettled it upon *Robert de Langley* her younger Son, and his Heirs. To him (having no Iſſue Male) ſucceeded *Margaret* his Daughter and Heir, who marrying *Edward Peyto* brought it into his Family in the Beginning of King *Edw.* III.'s Reign. His Poſterity continued Lords thereof from that Time to the 11 *Jac.* I. when Sir *Edward Peyto* of *Cheſterton*, Knt. in Conſideration of 2520 *l.* ſold it to *Robert Clerke*, Yeoman, the Tenant to it. It was held from the Beginning of the *Verdons* by Half a Knight's Fee, and after of *Ferrers* of *Groby*.

The Church here, dedicated to St. *Peter*, was granted in 38 *Edw.* III. by Sir *John Peto*, Knt. to *Thomas Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, and *Thomas* his Son, who being Earl of *Warwick*, obtained that King's Licenſe to ſettle it on the Dean and Canons of the Collegiate Church of *Warwick*, and their Succeſſors, for the good Eſtate of K. *Rich.* II. and Queen *Anne*, himſelf and *Margaret* his Wife, &c. in this Life, and for the Health of their Souls after Death. Whereupon it was appropriated by *Richard Scroop*, Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, and a Vicarage appointed, which was valued 26 *Hen.* VIII. at 12 *l.* 18 *s.* 2 *d. per Annum*.

Wolſton, a large Pariſh containing five Hides and one Virgate, the Lordſhip of *Roger de Montgomery*, held by *Rainaldus* his Under-tenant. In Domeſday-book it is written *Uluricetune* and *Ulveſtone*, and had a Church. This Earl *Roger* was one of the chief Adviſers of King *William* in his Expedition into *England*, and being with him in the Battle with King *Harold*, ſhared in the Victory, being made Earl of *Arundel* and *Shrewſbury*, and enriched with many Lands in this and other Counties. One of his Sons enfeoffed *Alanus fil. Fladaldi* with this Manor, from whom it paſſed with *Sibilla* his Daughter to *Roger de Fredvill*, who gave certain Lands out of it to the Monks of *Burton* upon *Trent* 33 *Hen.* I. and one Hide and a Virgate of Land here to the Canons of *Kenilworth*. *Richard* his Son ſucceeded him, and gave his Mill here to the Monks of *Combe*. He left no Children, and ſo his Siſters *Agatha*, married to *Jeffrey Thorvile*, and *Sibilla*, the Wife of *Robert Chetwode*, were his Heirs, who confirmed the Gift of the Mill given by their Brother to the Monks of *Comb*.

Jeffrey Turvile had Iſſue by *Agatha*, *Hamon* his Son, but ſhe by a former Husband, *Hamon Strange*, had a Daughter *Agatha*, and while ſhe was his Wife confirmed *Roger Frevil's* Gift abovementioned to the Monks of *Comb*. *Hamon Turvile* gave ſome Lands here to the ſaid Monks. She had alſo other Sons by *Jeffrey*, as *Jeffrey* Biſhop of *Oſſory* in *Ireland*, and *Richard* who was afterwards Lord of this Place. He was one of the Coroners of this County, being then a Knight (for none but Knights were capable of that Office) but by Reaſon of ſome Impotency he was diſcharged from it, and ſoon after died, leaving *Robert* his Son and Heir, to whom ſucceeded *John*, whoſe Son *Thomas* was the laſt of this Family, which had to do here, ſo far as we can find; for by *Iſmania* his Daughter,

Sir *William Bagot*, Knt. who having married her, became Lord of this Place 10 *Rich.* II. He left by her *Iſabel* his Daughter and Heir, the Wife of *Thomas Stafford*, who in *Hen.* V.'s Time paſſed it to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, but doing it without Licenſe, the King ſeiſed it, and gave it 6 *Hen.* VI. to *John Weſton*, and others, to hold of the Crown by the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee; but they had it not long; for *Nicholas Metley*, a Lawyer, was in Poſſeſſion of it 16 *Hen.* VI. and by his Will gave it to *Joan* his Wife for Life, and to *Margaret* his Daughter for ever. She by Mar-

riage brought it to *John Hugford*, whoſe Coheir carried it to *John Cotes*, who paſſed it in Exchange to Sir *Edward Belknap*, Knt. who gave it *William Shelley* and *Alice* his Wife, Sir *Edward*'s Siſter, in whoſe Family it continued till 10 *Jac.* I. when Sir *John Shelley* ſold it to *George Warner* and his Heirs, who was in Poſſeſſion of it in 1640.

Robert de Chetwood, who married the Daughter and Coheir of *Roger de Frevil*, had Iſſue by her *Ralph* and *William*. *Ralph* confirmed his Uncle's Grant of the Mill here to the Monks of *Comb*, but leaving no Iſſue, his Brother *William* inherited his Eſtates. He gave to thoſe Monks certain arable Lands in *Wolſtan-field*, but left only one Daughter and Heir, married to *William le Bretun* of *Long Itchington*, who had by him Iſſue *Guyle Bretun*; ſhe was a Benefactreſs to this Church in enlarging and beautifying it, as her Picture in the North Window doth manifeſt. Her Son *Guy* was a Man of great Note in this County, and left Sir *William Bretun* his Son and Heir, who ſerved twice as one of the Knights of this Shire in Parliament, and left Iſſue *Guy*, of whom we find nothing memorable, nor any of his Iſſue.

The Church here being given by *Roger de Montgomery* to the Abbey of St. *Peter ſuper Dinam* in the Dioceſe of *Sais* in *France*, to which it was very antiently appropriated, as appears by an Enquiry made by *Alex. Savensby*, Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, about the Ordination of the Vicarage about the Beginning of King *Hen.* III.'s Time, when he ordained that the Vicar and his Succeſſors ſhould have all the Obventions of the Altar, as well of the Chapels, as Mother-Church, with a Meſſuage and Croft, which one *Alanus* then held; but theſe not being thought a ſufficient Maintenance of the Miniſter of ſo large a Pariſh, it was alſo appointed by the ſaid Biſhop, that the Rector ſhould pay the Vicar four Marks yearly, over and above his other Income; but Time bringing a further Alteration in Expences, the Vicar here complained to the Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, that his Maintenance was ſo ſlender, that he could not maintain himſelf, much leſs Hoſpitality, &c. by the Profits of the Place; whereupon the Biſhop 33 *Hen.* VI. took Care to have it augmented, as the Laws allow, and as Dr. *Ryves* in his Vicar's Plea, printed at *London*, 1620, proves, Biſhops ſtill may the many poor Vicarages in this Nation, which are not a Competency for the married Clergy, and might be well augmented out of the Parſonages, which the Laity live riotouſly in. In the Church are ſome antient Monuments not known for whom they were erected, but there are two fair Grave-ſtones, for *Joan* the Wife of *Richard Hotoft*, and before of *Richard Metley*, who died in 1473, and *Margaret* the Wife of *John Hugford*, Daughter of *Nicholas Metley*, who died in 1474; and in the Chancel is an Altar-Monument for Sir *William Wigſton*, Knt. who died *Sept.* 27. 1577. In the Windows are the Arms of *Turvile*, &c.

Wolverſhill, an Hamlet in *Bulkinton*, the Lordſhip being with that the Eſtate of *William de Boys*, who ſettled it 21 *Edw.* I. with *Bulkinton*, upon *William la Zouch* and *Maud* his Wife, and the Heirs of *Maud*. They had Free Warren granted to them in all their Demeſne Lands here, 7 *Edw.* II. It continued in the Line of the *Zouches*, till the Reign of Queen *Eliz.* or King *James* I. when *Edward* the Son of *George* Lord *Zouche* ſold it to *Humphry Davenport*, Eſq; from whom *George Purefey*, fifth Son to *Michael Purefey* of *Caldecote* in this County purchaſed it, and left it to his Son *Gamaliel*, Owner of it in 1640.

Wolvey, the Freehold of *Alrius* the Son of *Meriet* in the Confeſſor's Time, but given by the Conqueror to *Robert de Veci*, with other Lands. By the general Survey 'tis certified to contain five Hides and an Half, with a Church upon them. From *Veci* it had paſſed to the Earls of *Warwick* in King *Hen.* II.'s Time,

Time; for he then enfeoffed the Family of *Harecourt* with it, and *Ivo de Harecourt* was poſſeſſed of it 12 *Hen.* II. and ſoon after diſpoſed of it to *Robert Baſſet* with his Siſter *Beatrice* in Frank-marriage. He, with the Conſent of *Beatrice* his Wife, gave to the Monks of *Combe* 100 Acres of Land lying in this Lordſhip, with Paſture belonging to the ſame, which King *Hen.* II. confirmed. *Reginald Baſſet* ſucceeded *Robert*, and not only confirmed his Father's Gift aforementioned to the ſaid Monks, but added of his own, Paſture for 500 Sheep on *Wolvey heath*, and the Patronage of the Church with all the Lands, Tithes and Obventions thereunto belonging; whereupon one Moiety of it was appropriated to them by *G. Muſchamp*, Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, and the other Moiety made a Prebend in the Cathedral of *Lichfield*, of which the Biſhops of that See were to have the Advowſon.

This *Reginald* gave alſo to the Monks of *Kirby* Common of Paſture upon his Heath here at *Wolvey*, for their Draught of Oxen at *Coſtone*, with five Kine and a Bull, and to their Tenants for all Kind of Cattle, and twenty Loads of Heath and Fern yearly for themſelves, from the ſame Heath, and for their Tenants as much as they could cut and carry away in fifteen Days before *Chriſtmas*, and eight before *Eaſter*. He had his Seat here; and though he had great Suits with *William de Harecourt*, and others, about the Title of this Manor, he had the better, and left it to his two Siſters, (for he had no Iſſue of his Own) who were married to *Ivo de Dene*, and *Robert de Leiceſter*. *Ivo de Dene* had his Seat at *Dene* in *Northamptonſhire*; but being extreamly devoted to the Monks at *Comb*, made large Conceſſions to them in this Place for ſome Time, and at length beſtowed on them the Manor-houſe and whole Lordſhip of *Wolvey*, with the Homages and Services of all that held of it, which *Nicholas* his Son and *Ivo de Harecourt*, as ſuperior Lord confirmed. The Monks having now the Lordſhip for their Own, in 20 *Hen.* III. anſwered for a whole Knight's Fee 20 *Edw.* III. and claiming Court-Leet, and other Privileges, had them allowed. They alſo obtained Free Warren in all their Demeſne Land here; and 19 *Edw.* II. a Market weekly on Wedneſday, and a Fair on St. *Mark*'s Day, and two Days after, yearly.

Beſides the former Lands, of which the Demeſne conſiſted, there were others in this Pariſh of no ſmall Extent, which were the Eſtate of Sir *Thomas Wolvey*, Knt. who having Iſſue only two Daughters, *Joan* the Wife of *Henry de Erdington* and *Alice*, the Wife of *Giles* the Son and Heir of *Andrew* Lord *Aſtley*; he towards the latter End of King *Edw.* I.'s Reign, ſettled upon the ſaid *Giles* and *Alice*, and the Heirs of *Alice*, this Manor and other Eſtates, reſerving to himſelf in them the Rents for his own and Wife's Life. *Alice* his Wife ſurvived him, and was in her Widowhood ſtiled, *Domina de Wolvey*. She founded a Chantry in the Pariſh Church here 17 *Edw.* III. and endowed it with two Meſſuages, and two Yard-Lands lying in this Place, for the Maintenance of a Prieſt to ſing Maſs daily there for ever, for the good Eſtate of herſelf, while ſhe lived, and Health of her Soul when ſhe died, and the Souls of her Anceſtors, and all the Faithful. She left Iſſue *Thomas* Lord *Aſtley*. He gave a Meſſuage and thirty-ſix Acres of Land lying here, to the Prior and Covent of *Erdbury*, and their Succeſſors, to maintain a Canon to ſing Maſs daily for the good Eſtate of himſelf and Wife in this Life, and the Health of their Souls in another, &c. To him ſucceeded *William* Lord *Aſtley*, who in 15 *Rich.* II. gave to *Giles* his younger Brother, and *Katharine* his Wife, and their Heirs, this Manor of *Wolvey*, paying him a Grain of Wheat at *Eaſter* yearly for all Services. He in 18 *Rich.* II. with the Conſent of the Abbot of *Comb*, admitted one *William de Soregham* to the Hermitage on *Wolvey-heath*, to lead there an erimitical Life in the Service of God, and to pray for the Souls of him the

ſaid

ſaid *Giles*, his Anceſtors, and all the Founders, and Benefactors of the Monaſtery of *Combe*. This Hermitage was of an antient Foundation, and ſtood in a ſolitary Part of *Wolvey-heath*. This *Giles* had a Controverſy with the Monks of *Combe*, concerning Common on the ſaid Heath, and the Preſentation to the Hermitage, which was determined by an Award made by the Lord *Haſtings* and the Prior of *Coventry*, that the Abbot of *Combe* and *Giles* ſhould have an equal Right in all but the 100 Acres given by *Robert*, and his Son *Reginald*, which ſhould be peculiar to the Monks. *Giles* died 6 *Hen.* VI. and from him was deſcended *Giles Aſtley*, Eſq; who was Lord of this Manor in 1640.

In King *Edw.* II.'s Reign the Templars had Lands here, for which they received ſeven Shillings Rent of Aſſize of certain Freeholders and Copyholders, and 20 *s.* for the Rent of the Water-mill, and a Wind-mill let to farm at 40 *s.* a Year, which they had held long before of *Alan la Zouch*, by the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee. Upon the Suppreſſion of the Templars, 7 *Edw.* II. their Poſſeſſions were moſt of them given to the Hoſpitallers, who held them till the general Diſſolution, when they, with the Lands of the other Monaſteries, came to the Crown, and this Manor remained there till 7 *Edw.* VI. when it was granted to *Edward Aglionby* of *Balſhall*, Eſq; and *Henry Hugford* of *Solihull*, Gent. and their Heirs. *Edward* alienated it to *Thomas Marrow*, Eſq; who the ſame Year ſold it to *William Newman*, of whom 3 *Eliz.* it was purchaſed by *Edmund Scarning*, Eſq; who died ſeiſed thereof 1 *Jac.* I. leaving *Hezekiah* his Son and Heir.

As to the Manor which belonged to the Monks of *Combe*, it was granted in 8 *Hen.* VI. by the Abbot and Covent of that Monaſtery to *Humphry* Earl of *Stafford* and his Heirs, the Advowſon of the Church, and the Lands thereunto belonging excepted. Here it was, that King *Edw.* IV. being ſurprized by *Richard Nevill* the ſtout Earl of *Warwick* was taken, and carried away Priſoner to *Middleham-Caſtle* in *Yorkſhire*.

The Church here, dedicated to St. *John Baptiſt*, which was divided, as is aboveſaid, was in 19 *Edw.* I. valued at twenty Marks, at which Time the Vicarage was rated at one Mark; but in 26 *Hen.* VIII. the Vicarage was valued at 6 *l.* 6 *s.* 4 *d.* In the North Iſle of the Church is a fair Altar-Monument for a Man and his Wife, whoſe Statues are cumbent on it, but without Name. In two of the Church Windows is the Picture of the Lady *Alice Aſtley*, who built a Chapel to the Church, dedicated to *Our Lady*, in which ſhe founded her Chantry.

Woodcote, now a ſingle Houſe among Woods, but in the Conqueror's Days a Village of divers Inhabitants. It was given the Earl of *Mallent* by that King, and by his Survey is ſaid to contain two Hides, one of which was the Freehold of *Leuricus* before the *Normans* Coming, and the other of *Cantvin* and *Turbern*, having Woods a Mile in Length, and Half an one in Breadth. From him it deſcended to the Earl of *Leiceſter* his lineal Heir, who held it in 20 *Hen.* II. This Earl gave it to *Robert Boteler*, a chief Officer under him, and *Ralph* his Son granted it to *John Belet*, and his Heirs, to hold of him and his Heirs by the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee. But this it ſeems was *Woodcote inferior*, as it is diſtinguiſhed in our Records; the other, *viz.*

Woodcote ſuperior, being held at the ſame Time by *Simon de Turvill* and *Roger de Craft*, of the Earls of *Warwick*, by the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee, in the 20 *Hen.* III. which was in 36 *Hen.* VI. in the Tenure of *Roger Craft* and *John Mace*; and afterwards of *Henry Hubaud*. In 7 *Edw.* I. this Manor had many Sharers; for *Henry Hubaud*, *Hugh de Herdeberge*, *Robert Parſon* of *Bedworth*, and *Dionyſia Mace* held it of the Earls of *Warwick* by the fifth Part of a Knight's Fee, and then *Woodcote inferior* was held by *Robert Moſſe* of *Ralph Boteler*, by the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee.

He had eleven Tenants who held three Yard-Lands and an Half, with three Acres and an Half at the Will of the Lord, performing Aid at *Michaelmas*, and paying Scutage.

What *Hubaud* had here continued to his Poſterity ſome Succeſſions, for *Thomas Hubaud*, in the 6 *Edw.* IV. held the ſixth Part of a Knight's Fee here of the Earl of *Warwick*. *Herdebergh*'s Part was in the 19 *Edw.* II. ſettled on *John de Peyto* and *Alice* his Wife, Heir of *Herdebergh*, and after them on Sir *Walter Hopton*, Knt. and *Joan* his Wife. But in 43 *Edw.* III. *John Mauduit* had here 63 *s.* and 4 *d.* yearly Rent, iſſuing out of the ſeveral Tenements held of the Duke of *Lancaſter*, as of the Honour of *Leiceſter*, but he dying without Iſſue Male, they came to *William Molins* and *Ægidia* his Wife, who left them to Sir *Richard Molins* his Son, whoſe Grandaughter and Heir *Eleanor*, matching to *Robert Hungerford*, brought this and other her Eſtates into his Family, as his Son's Daughter did into the Family of the Lord *Haſtings*, whoſe Son *George*, created Earl of *Huntington*, ſold it to *Thomas Harvey*, a rich Citizen of *London*, from whom by Daughters it came after a Deſcent or two to Sir *Thomas Cotton*, Lord of it in 1640. Mr. *Rouſe* complains of the Depopulation of theſe Villages among many others.

Woſcote, or *Wulveſcote*, a ſmall Village, accounted a Member of *Granborough*, as far as the Prior of *Coventry*'s and *Cateſby*'s Lordſhips, and the Lands of the Canons of *Raunton* in *Staffordſhire* extended into it. Moſt of theſe Lands came by Purchaſe to the *Fardons*, and were by the Daughter and Heir of the laſt of that Name, *Margaret* the Wife of *John Biſhop* of *Brayles*, in her Widowhood, ſettled upon *Thomas* her Son and Heir 3 & 4 *Phil. & Mar.* I. by the Name of *Fardons Place*. He had Iſſue *John*, who with *James* his Son and Heir, alienated it 39 *Eliz.* to *Thomas Burman*, whoſe Heir *John* enjoyed it in 1640.

Wotton, vulgarly *Leek Wotton*, in the Conqueror's Time poſſeſſed by *Roger de Montgomery*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, one *Outti* holding it of him, whoſe Freehold it was before the *Norman* Settlement. It then contained three Hides, a Mill called *Guys cliff* Mill, and Woods two Miles in Length and one in Breadth. *Roger* by his Rebellion loſt all, and ſo his Eſtate coming into the King's Hands, King *Hen.* I. gave this Manor to *Jeffrey Clinton*, who at the Foundation of the Priory of *Kenilworth*, gave the Church of this Town, and one Hide of Land to it. The Reſt *Jeffrey Savage* had by the Grant of *G. Clinton*, it being a whole Knight's Fee, but he had much ado to keep it, being impleaded for it by *Richard de Frevill*, *Thomas de Arderne* and *David Armentiers*, as alſo *Henry* Earl of *Warwick*, and *William Mauduit* and *Alice* his Wife; but he ſeems to have kept the Poſſeſſion againſt them all, and left it to *Jeffrey Savage* his Son and Heir, whoſe Daughter and Heir *Philippa*, with *Robert de Mortimer*, the Abbot of *Stoneley* and Prior of *Kenilworth*, in 7 *Edw.* I. held this Place and *Hull* for one Knight's Fee; for

Philippa had here at that Time twelve Servants, who held one Yard-Land at Will, four Cottagers and three Freeholders, who held Half a Yard-Land by a certain Rent, Fealty, and Suit of Court twice a Year, as alſo a Court-Leet, Aſſize of Bread and Beer, by the Confirmation of King *Hen.* I.

Robert de Mortimer had the third Part of a Water-mill, as alſo eight Servants holding three Yard-Lands and a fourth Part at Will, performing Aid at the Feaſt of St. *Michael*.

The Abbot of *Stoneley* had three Servants holding one Yard-Land and a fourth Part at Will, as alſo five Freeholders holding twenty-one Acres, and one Acre of Meadow.

The Canons of *Kenilworth* had two Carucates of Land, with the Mill of *Gibbeclive*, which they held in Demeſne, beſides the Church appropriate, endowed

dowed with one Yard-Land, as alſo two Servants holding thirty-three Acres at Will, giving Aid, and performing divers ſervile Works, eight Cottagers and four Freeholders, paying certain Rents, and doing Suit of Court twice a Year.

But the Manor belonging to *Savage* came by Inheritance to *Menill*; and in 13 *Edw.* I. *William de Menill*, Son of *Philippa de Savage*, claimed a Court-Leet with Aſſize of Bread and Beer in this Place, then called *Wotton Savage*, and was allowed them. From this *William* deſcended Sir *Hugh Menill*, Knt. who 24 *Edw.* III. granted one Moiety of this Village (which we ſuppoſe was all he had at that Time) to *Henry* Earl of *Lancaſter*, who being in Poſſeſſion of *Kenilworth Caſtle*, much deſired it, and with him it came to the Crown, as it remains, going along with *Kenilworth-Caſtle*. What the Canons of *Kenilworth* had here, beſide the Church, was after their Diſſolution given by K. *Edw.* VI. to *John*, Duke of *Northumberland*, by whoſe Attainder, 1 *Mar.* I. coming to the Crown, ſhe paſſed it to Sir *Rouland Hill*, Knt. and others, by the Name of the Manor of *Leek Wotton* alias *Croſſegrange*, who purchaſed it for the Uſe of Sir *Thomas Leigh*, Knt. then Alderman of *London*, whoſe Deſcendant, Lord *Leigh* of *Stoneley*, was in Poſſeſſion of it in 1640.

The Church here, dedicated to *All Saints*, and appropriated to the Canons of *Kenilworth*, as is aboveſaid, was 19 *Edw.* I. 1291. valued at ten Marks, and the Vicarage in 26 *Hen.* VIII. 5 *l.* 12 *s.* which being an incompetent Maintenance for a Miniſter, the pious Lady *Alice*, Dutcheſs *Dudley*, gave to it an Augmentation of 20 *l.* a Year out of certain Lands purchaſed by her at *Manceter* for that End, as may be ſeen there.

Theſe are all the Cities, Towns, and Hamlets of this County, of which we meet with any tolerable Account in our Hiſtories; but we find ſome Villages in Domeſday-book, which are not now to be found, which we ſhall juſt mention.

Aderſton, *Ardreſhille*, *Hanſley*, and *Chinſbury*, the Lordſhips of Earl *Leofrike*, and his Counteſs *Godeva*, left by them to their Son and Heir *Algar*, Earl of *Mercia*.

Alderveſtreu, and *Alton*, the Lordſhips given by the Conqueror (*inter alia*) to *Nigel de Albini*, younger Brother of *William de Albini*, who came with him into *England*.

Aſthull, and *Radeſley*, the Lands of *Henry*, Earl of *Lancaſter*, which, with other great Eſtates, came by his Daughter and Coheir *Blanch*, to *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaſter*.

Haſdoure, a Village given by *Thomas de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, with the Church, to the Collegiate Church of *Warwick*, founded by his Father.

Rokeby, the Lordſhip of *Hugh Stafford* Lord *Bourchier*, a younger Son of *Hugh*, Earl of *Stafford*, of which he died poſſeſſed in the 9 *Hen.* V.

There are none of our Nobility that have taken their Title from this Shire, but from the Town of Warwick, *which gives Name to the County.*

The BARONETS of this County, according to their Creation, are,

SIR *Thomas Leigh* of *Stoneley*, Knt. created *May* 22. 1611. 9 *Jac.* I. Bar. 35
Created 19 *Car.* I. Lord *Leigh* of *Stoneley.*
Edward Devereux of *Caſtle-Bromwich*, Eſq; cr. *Nov.* 25. 1612. 90
Created Viſcount *Hereford*, and Earl of *Eſſex.*
Sir *Thomas Holt* of *Aſton juxta Birmingham*, *ditto.* 93
Simon Clark of *Salford*, Eſq; cr. *May* 1. 1617. 98
Sir *Francis Leigh* of *Newnham*, Knt. cr. *Dec.* 24. 1618. 103
Created Lord *Dunſmore*, and Earl of *Chicheſter.*
Thomas Burdet of *Bramcote*, Eſq; cr. *Feb.* 25. 1618. 104
Sir *Robert Fiſher* of *Packington*, Knt. cr. *Dec.* 7. 1622. 196
William Boughton of *Lawford*, Eſq; cr. *Aug.* 4. 1641. 331
Robert Throckmorton of *Coughton*, Eſq; cr. *Sept.* 1. 1642. 413
Jacob Aſtley of *Hill-Morton*, Eſq; cr. *June* 25. 1660. 501
John Shukborough of *Shukborough*, Eſq; cr. *June* 26. 1660. 504
John Hales of *Coventry*, Eſq; cr. *Aug.* 28. 1660. 554
Ralph Bovey of *Hill-field*, Eſq; cr. *Aug.* 30. 1660. 555
John Knightley of *Off-Church*, Eſq; cr. *Aug.* 30. 1660. 556
John Hubaud of *Ipſley*, Eſq; cr. *Feb.* 2. 1660. 606
Thomas Norton of the City of *Coventry*, Eſq; cr. *July* 23. 1661. 670
Fulwar Skipwith of *Newbold Hall*, Eſq; cr. *June* 25. 1670. 796
Richard Newdigate of *Erdbury*, Eſq; cr. *July* 24. 1677. 835
Sir *Samuel Marrow* of *Berkeſwell*, Knt. cr. *July* 16. 1679. 851

The Natural Hiſtory of this County.

THIS County being an inland County, ſituate at as great a Diſtance from the Sea as any in *England*, may for Delight, Plenty, and Conveniencies of Life, be equalled, if not preferred to any in *England*, as a brief Survey of it, under the Heads of *Air, Water, Earth and Fire, may evince.*

1. The Air here is very Wholeſome and Healthy in all Parts, ſince the Wood-Lands have been much thinned by the Iron Works, and converted into tilled Land, and Paſture; for that many

Woods, which harbour Fogs and Mists, do render a Country unhealthful, seems past Dispute; and then what can render a Place unhealthy but many standing Lakes and Bogs, which are so scarce in this County, that it is very hard to find any, but a few Canals and Ponds made for Pleasure, or Conveniency, no Way prejudicing the Air, unless in Places very near them.

2. Good Water is the Thing which next much conduceth to Health, and a convenient Habitation, and in that this County aboundeth, having such Plenty of Rivers, and smaller Streams, upon which most of their Towns and greater Villages are built, that every Man almost hath good Water at his Doors. The most considerable of them are, 1. The *Avon*, which coming out of *Northamptonshire*, runs quite cross the Country, having the greatest Towns standing on the Banks of it, as *Rugby*, *Warwick*, *Stratford upon Avon*, and *Bitford*, all of them Market-Towns. Into this River run divers Rivulets on the South-side, as the *Leam*, on which *Lemington-Hastang* stands, and the *Ichene*, of which this Thing peculiar is related, *viz.* That at *Over Itchington*, upon a Common within little more than two Miles off the Head thereof, which is at the Skirt of the Hills near *Hodnesse*, there is a Pool, from which passeth a small Stream, that enters the Ground, and running through divers intricate Passages, or Clefts of the Earth, for the Space of about Half a Mile, at last findeth a Vent, and taketh its Course into the *Leam*, in Order to its Way to the *Avon*. It is probable the Name is taken from the *Greek* Word ἰχνέυειν, to try or search diligently, as this Brook seems to do thro' the Cavities of the Earth, and the *Stoar*, and on the North-side is augmented by the *Swift*, the *Shirburn*, the *Holbroke*, which hath its Rise in the Pool in *Wedgnock* Park; the *Arrow* and *Aln*, on which last stands *Henley* and *Alcester*, where they join, and with united Streams fall into the *Avon* just at its leaving this County.

2. The *Tame*, which coming out of *Worcestershire*, enters this County at *Birmicham*, and having run some Miles cross *Hemlingford* Hundred, leaves it at *Tameworth*, which takes its Name from it. In the Way it receives divers Currents on both Sides, the Chief of which are the *Anker*, and the *Blithe*. The Fishery in these Rivers was antiently so advantagious, that as the Monks esteemed it to be a great Privilege to have it in the Districts near their Houses; so the Lords of Manors always were, and still are very careful to preserve it within their Jurisdiction, tho' we do not find that they breed any more rare or dainty than other Rivers, but only Plenty of common River Fish; yet there were a Sort of Fish in this County of great Esteem and Price in antient Times, which though chiefly nourished in Pools and Ponds, we can't but take Notice of here, and they were Bremes, or Breams, of which the King had a Pool at *Kenilworth*, and the Earl of *Warwick* three or four more at *Sutton*, which he let out to *Ralph Bracebrigg* for 10 *l. per Annum*, or 120 Breams, which was a great Price at that Time, *viz.* 7 *Hen.* V.

Other Sorts of Water there are in this County, which may not be passed over, *viz.* 1. A salt Spring at *Leamington*, which is used for no other Benefit, but by the poorer Inhabitants to season their Bread. 'Tis probable it is not of a very strong Brine, because it rises not above a Stone throw from the River *Leam*, otherwise it would be used to make Salt, as the Salt Springs at *Nantwich* and elsewhere are. 2. Medicinal Waters; for at *Newnham Regis* over against *Rugby* arise three Springs percolated, as is probable, thro' an Allom Mineral, whose Waters, tho' of a milky Colour and Taste, have the Reputation of being a good Medicine for the Stone. They are a weak Chalybiate, and certainly very diuretick, and close and heal green Wounds. Being drunk

drunk with Salt they are laxative, and with Sugar reſtringent.

3. The Earth, or Soil, whoſe natural Product cauſed the antient Diviſion of it into two Parts, ſeparated from each other by the River *Avon*, on the North of which was the Wood-Land, and on the South the *Feldon*. This laſt was very populous, till the Iron-works in the adjoining Counties ſtripp'd the Wood-Lands ſo much, that the Inhabitants of them finding that there was Room made for the Plough, betook themſelves to Agriculture, and partly by their own Induſtry, and by the Aſſiſtance of Marl and other Improvements, having turned ſo much of the Wood-Land into Tillage and Paſture, that now they raiſe Corn, and Cattle, and make Butter and Cheeſe enough, not only for their own Uſe, but alſo to furniſh other Counties; whereas before they were ſupplied with Corn, and Cheeſe and Butter from the *Feldon*; but this Part hath ſuffered not a little by it, their Tillage being much leſſened, and great Parcels of Ground made Paſture for Sheep; ſo that where there were many Villages, there are now only Shepherds, Cottages and Tents; yet take the Whole together, and 'tis a very fruitful and pleaſant Country, and whether it proceeds from the Richneſs of their Meadows and Paſtures, or from their artful Management we can't tell. The Cheeſe made here hath a conſiderable Eminency almoſt all over *England*, inſomuch, that the very Name given to the Cheeſe of other Counties, though much inferior in Goodneſs, is readily bought on that Account.

Having given an Account of the Product of the Earth upon the Surface, we ſhall come to diſcover the inward Treaſure, ſo far as we have been able to diſcover it, *viz.* a Stone Quarry at *Rugby*, Weſtwards of the Town about Half a Mile. Sir *William Dugdale* is of Opinion, that as the Name of *Rugby* ſignifies a Dwelling upon a Rock, ſo the Town ſtanding high, is ſituate upon a Ground of the like Nature, tho' the Quarry lie not very near the Top of the Earth. Two Coal-mines at *Bedworth*; and three Stones in the Likeneſs of Eſcalops at *Napton*, and four Aſtroites at *Shugborough*, whoſe Lords, the *Naptons* and *Shugboroughs*, took thoſe Stones for their Arms, as was uſual in thoſe early Times to aſſume that for their Bearing in Arms, for which the Place of their Reſidence was famous; Witneſs the *Ermines* by the Duke of *Britany*, being a Fur, wherewith his Country much abounded, by Reaſon of thoſe little Beaſts breeding there; and Maſcles by the Dukes of *Roan*, becauſe the Carps of that Dutchy have ſuch Marks upon their Scales. 5. Iron Mines and Works are common in the Counties adjacent to this, and have conſumed the Wood of it, but none are yet found in it.

4. Fire, which being as neceſſary in theſe northern Regions, as Food or Water, Nature hath in all Places provided a ſuitable Fuel for it, as in this County Wood; for though the Woodlands are made much thinner than they were, yet they have reſerved a ſufficient Quantity for Fuel, unleſs in ſuch great Men's Houſes, as there is a mighty Conſumption, and they are provided with Coal; ſo that this County is ſtored with Plenty of all Comforts for human Life.

Plants in this County rarely found, or not ſo plentifully as in others:

Cyperus gramineus miliaceus, Millet Cyprus-graſs; on the *Tame* Side near *Tamworth*.

Cyperus longus ſilveſtris, Long-rooted baſtard Cyprus; at *Dorſthill* near *Tamworth*.

Equiſetum nudum, Naked Horſe-tail or Shave-graſs; at *Middleton* by *Drayton*.

Juncus nigricans paniculâ glomeratâ, Blackheaded Ruſh with Gromel-ſeed; in boggy Places by the River *Tame*; at *Dorſthill* near *Tamworth*.

Gramen cyperoides elegans ſpicâ compoſitâ aſperiore, Elegant Cyprus-graſs with a rough compound Head; in a Pool at *Middleton* towards *Colſhill*.

Gramen Cyperoides majus ſpicis teretibus erectis, Great Cyprus-graſs with round upright Spikes; in ſeveral Pools about *Middleton*.

Lunaria minor, Park Moon-wort; about *Sutton Coldfield*.

Narciſſus ſilveſtris pallidus, Wild Engliſh Daffadil; in the Paſtures about *Coldfield*.

Millefolium aquaticum foliis fœniculi, Fennel-leaved water Crows-foot; in the River *Tame*, and in the Brooks, that run into it plentifully. 'Tis a genuine Crows-foot.

Turritis, Tower-Muſtard; on the Hill at *Dorſthill* near *Tameworth*.

Vaccinia rubra, Red-whorts, or Bilberries; on the boggy Heath near *Middleton* and *Sutton*.

Equiſetum ſylvaticum, Wood Horſe-tail; in the Way from *Middleton* to *Sutton*.

Erica baccifera procumbens nigra, Black-berried Heath, Crowberries, or Crake-berries; on the moiſt Bank by the new Park at *Middleton*, where is found alſo Oſmond-Royal.

Biſtorta major, The greater Biſtort or Snake-weed; in the Meadows of *Tamworth* and *Faſely*.

Vitis Idæa Thymi foliis, Marſh Whortleberries, Moſs-berries, Moor-berries or Corn-berries; in the mooriſh Grounds in *Sutton Colfield* Park plentifully.

The Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of this County.

THIS County is now divided between the Biſhops of *Coventry* and *Lichfield* and *Worceſter*; it never had a Biſhop of its own, (except *Dubritius* mentioned in *Warwick*, may be ſo accounted. Vide *Warwick*.) but for a few Succeſſions, when *Robert de Limeſy* removed the Epiſcopal See from *Cheſter* to *Coventry*, *Anno Dom.* 1095, and ſat there above twenty Years. After his Death, which happened in 1117, theſe Biſhops ſucceeded him in the See of *Coventry*.

Robert Peche,
Roger de Clinton,
Walter Dardent,
Richard Peche,
Gerard de Puella,
Hugh de Nonant,
Jeffrey de Muſchamp,
William de Cornhull.

The Lives of all theſe Biſhops are accounted for in the Catalogue of the Biſhops of *Lichfield* in *Staffordſhire*; for tho' there was a ſmall Interruption in their Succeſſion by the Removal of the See to *Cheſter*, one Turn, and to *Coventry* ten, yet they continued Biſhops of *Lichfield* ſtill, and we could not well break off our Deſcription of the Biſhops of *Lichfield* on the Account of it, and ſo ſhall refer our Reader thither.

Alexander de Stavensby, or *Savensby*, who brought the Epiſcopal See back to *Lichfield*, and ſettled it there, as it hath continued ever ſince. *Hugh de Nonant* his Predeceſſor attempted it, and reſided ſometimes at *Lichfield*, but with ſuch Oppoſition from the Monks and City of *Coventry*, that the See ſeemed to be fixed in neither Place, till this Biſhop was made, who brought the Difference to a Concluſion finally, after this Manner, *viz.* That the Biſhop ſhould be denominated from *Lichfield* and *Coventry*; and though *Lichfield* had had the Precedence in Time, the See being

being first fixed there, and from thence removed to *Chester*, and last of all to *Coventry*, yet for the Future the Precedency in the Stile Episcopal should be given to *Coventry*, and they should chuse their Bishop by Turns, but should make but one Chapter to the Bishop, in which the Prior of *Coventry* should be the principal Man; and thus it stood, till the Priory of *Coventry* being dissolved by K. *Henry* VIII. the Stile and Title of the Bishop remained as before; but there passed an Act of Parliament 33 *Hen.* VIII. to make the Dean and Chapter of *Lichfield*, the only Chapter of the Bishop, as it still continues.

The Monasteries of this County are,

Alcester, founded by *Ralph de Pincerna* or *Boteler*, upon a Piece of Ground encompassed with the River *Arrow* on the North and East, and a Moat on the West and South Sides, making it a Kind of Isle, and being dedicated to the *Trinity* and *Virgin Mary*, was called the Church of *Our Lady*, or *St. Mary of the Isle*. He constituted *Robert*, a Monk of *Worcester*, the first Abbot, and ordained, that there should be a constant Love, and Brotherhood between the Abbey of *Worcester* and this; and that upon the Death of the Abbot here, another should be chosen either at *Worcester* or here. He endowed these Monks plentifully, giving them the Isle in which their House was, and many other Estates, appointing that who-ever was Abbot of it, should not spend any of the Revenues of this Monastery upon his secular Kindred, but on the Poor, and in Hospitality, nor grant away any of the Lands belonging thereto, and that he might not make any Knights, but in *Sacrâ veste Christi*, & *Maturos*, &c. which shews, that in King *Stephen*'s Time, when this Monastery was founded, Ecclesiastick Persons had Power to make Knights; but it was soon after taken from them, and restrained to the King the Fountain of Honour, unless in some Cases.

Robert Earl of *Leicester*, of whom the aforesaid Founder, *Ralph le Boteler*, held this Isle and the Lands about it, as also King *Stepen* and King *Hen.* II. confirmed all the Grants made by him to it; and his Successors and Kindred, besides divers other pious Persons, made considerable Additions to the Revenues of it, which, with the Liberty given them to chuse their Abbot from among themselves, and divers Privileges granted them by the Earl and succeeding Kings, made it a flourishing Monastery, as it continued till the Reign of K. *Hen.* IV. But after this the Monks here did find few, or no Benefactors; and by their ill Management, and Negligence of some of their Abbots, their Stock was so wasted, and their House incumbred with Debts, that *William Pole*, Abbot, made a Complaint to King *Hen.* VI. *Reg.* 10. That their Debts were so great, that unless they were speedily helped, he and his Covent could not possibly subsist. The King took all possible Care to retrieve them from their bad Circumstances, but without Effect all his Time; whereupon K. *Edw.* IV. *Reg.* 5. by his Letters Patent expressing, that this Monastery being in his Patronage, and through divers Misfortunes brought into so low a Condition, that there was not, nor of a long Time had been any Monks to keep the Abbot Company, the Revenues being so much diminished, as not to be sufficient to maintain any, granted to *Richard* then Abbot of *Evesham* and his Successors, the Patronage and Advowson thereof to be united and appropriated to the Abbey of *Evesham* for ever, to become a Cell to the said House, which the said *Richard* soon procured to be done by *John Carpenter*, Bishop of *Worcester*, and from thenceforth it was so reputed, and the Revenues of it valued as such 26 *Hen.* VIII. at 65 *l.* 7 *s.* 11 *d. per Annum*, and so became suppressed as one of the smaller Houses, by the Act of Parliament in 27 *Hen.*

Hen. VIII. *Thomas Cromwell*, Earl of *Eſſex*, upon the Diſſolution obtained it; but upon his Attainder returning to the Crown, the King demiſed the Site of it to *Fulk Grevil*, Eſq; who pulled it down to enlarge his Seat at *Beauchamp*'s Court, but the Inheritance to *William* and *John Sweſter*, and the Heirs of *John*, who ſold it 4 & 5 *Phil.* & *Mar.* to the ſame Sir *Fulk Grevill.*

Aſtley, a Collegiate Church, founded by Sir *Thomas Aſtley*, Knt. who having founded and endowed a Chantry in *St. Mary*'s Chapel for ſeven Prieſts and a Clerk, procured a Licenſe of King *Edward* III. to convert it into a Dean and ſecular Canons, which being confirmed by *Roger de Northburgh*, Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, theſe Orders were made for the Eſtabliſhment of it, *viz.* That the Dean ſhould be ſworn to perſonal Reſidence in the Rectory-houſe, diſtribute 10*s.* yearly to the Poor, find a perpetual Vicar to officiate in the ſaid Church, and pay him five Marks yearly by the Quarter: That he alſo find a Pariſh Chaplain and fitting Clerk, to celebrate in Perſon on the greater Feaſts, and provide Lights, pay Procurations and Synodals, and bear all other Charges except Books and Veſtments: That every Canon find a Vicar preſentable, and pay him five Marks yearly, and one Prieſt, unleſs he will reſide and celebrate Maſs daily in Perſon: That the Dean and Chapter have a common Seal to be in the Cuſtody of the Dean, and three Vicars, *&c.* which Orders were ratified under the Seals of the ſaid Biſhop, and *Thomas* Lord *Aſtley* the Founder. In 19 *Edw.* I. 1291. the Rectory here was valued at ten Marks; but 26 *Hen.* VIII. the yearly Revenues of the Collegiate Church were certified at 46*l.* 8*d.* but at the Diſſolution at 39*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

Atherſton, an Houſe founded by *Ralph* Lord *Baſſet* of *Draiton*, for Friars Eremites of St. *Auguſtine*, as may be judged by his Arms cut in Stone over the Gates. They were called *Eremites*, becauſe at firſt they lived in the Wilderneſs, but after had Houſes, but were *Mendicants.* The Houſe was the only one they had in this County, and was built upon certain Lands, being twelve Acres, given by the ſaid Lord *Baſſet*; but being an Hamlet of *Manceter*, theſe Monks, when they began to build their Church, came to an Agreement with the Parſon of it, to pay him and his Succeſſors annually, 20*s.* for the Tithes of the ſaid Lands, and if they ſhould acquire more Lands, they would pay Tithe in Kind for the ſame; but it doth not appear that they ever had any more, for 26 *Hen.* VIII. all that belonged to them was valued at 1*l.* 10*s.* 3*d. per Annum*, and being no more, came to the Crown by the Act for diſſolving the leſſer Monaſteries in 27 *Hen.* VIII. That King kept it a-while in his Hands, and then gave it, with the Appurtenances and two Meſſuages, to one *Henry Cartwright*, *Reg.* 35. and his Heirs, to hold of the Crown by the thirtieth Part of a Knight's Fee. He ſold it to one Mr. *Hill*, and he to Sir *John Repington*, Knt. who built a fair Brick-houſe upon the Ruins of the Priory, where he reſided, and died in the Year 1625.

Aucote, *Aulcote*, or *Avecutera*, a Priory of *Benedictine* Monks founded by *William Burdet*, Knt. 5 *Hen.* II. 1151. to whom he gave all his Lands in this Village, and made it a Cell to the Monks of *Great Malvern* in *Worceſterſhire*, upon Condition that they ſhould ſend two of their Covent to ſerve in the Church here for a Twelve-month, and after that two more; and as ſoon as the Buildings of the Monaſtery could be compleated, as many Monks as could conveniently be received into it, by the Advice of the Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, *&c.* and the Prior here to be conſtituted by the Prior of *Malvern.* The Benefactors to this Houſe were but few, *viz.* only *Robert Bramcote*, who gave a Meadow called by his Name, and *William Burdet*, Grandchild to the Founder, who gave 12*d.* annual Rent out of a Tenement here, for the Maintenance of a Lamp to burn before the Altar in this Church,

Half a Yard-Land and a Water-mill in *Ratclive*; ſo that the Revenues, 26 *Hen.* VIII. were valued at no more than 28 *l.* 6 *s.* 2 *d.* all Reprizes deducted. It was diſſolved by the Act of 27 *Hen.* VIII. and granted by that King with *Shuttenton* to *Thomas* Lord *Audley*, who parted with it to *Joan Robinſon* Widow, who left it to *William* her Son and Heir, who mortgaged to *William Paramour* of *London*, whoſe Intereſt *Robert Dudley*, Earl of *Leiceſter*, having gotten, juſtled out *Robinſon*, and exchanged it with *Shuttenton* with Q. *Elizabeth* for other Lands, and ſo made it the Lands of the Crown, as it now continues.

Balſhall, a Preceptory, or Cell of Templars ſubordinate to their chief Manſion, the *Temple* of *London*, founded by *Roger de Moubray*, who gave all his Lordſhip of this Place to them, beſides which, in Aftertimes they had divers other Lands given them by others, lying in this County, the Revenues of which were for the moſt part employed in maintaining the Knights Templars reſiding here. They enjoyed at the ſame Time divers Privileges here, *viz.* a Charter of Free Warren in all their Demeſne Lands, a weekly Market on Thurſday, and two Fairs yearly, on the Feaſts of St. *Gregory* and *Matthias*. The Order of Templars being condemned at *London* firſt, and afterwards at *Vienna*, for divers Impieties, was utterly aboliſhed throughout Chriſtendom; and their Poſſeſſions being ſeiſed into the King's Hands, what they had here was committed to the Cuſtody of *Alexander de Compton*, who paid 60 *l.* a Year Rent for the Lands thereunto belonging a-while; but afterwards the Heirs of the Donors enjoyed them, till Pope *Clement* V. calling a General Council to *Vienna*, annexed all the Templars Lands to the Knights Hoſpitallers. Theſe did not live in the Preceptory here, but farmed it out to *John Beaufitz*, Eſq; whoſe Daughter and Heir by Marriage carried it to Sir *Robert Belingham*. The Tenants of this Manor could not marry their Daughters without the Conſent of the Templars. After the Diſſolution it was ſettled upon Q. *Katharine*, King *Hen.* VIII.'s laſt Wife, in Part of her Dowry, *&c.* as in *Balſhall* aforegoing is ſaid.

Bermicham, an Hoſpital erected by ſome of the Lords of that Name, for one Prieſt to ſing Maſs daily therein for the Souls of the Founders for ever, and ſpecially *Edward Bermicham*, Eſq; who *inter alia* granted the Patronage of it to one *John Petty* for 99 Years. The *Bermichams* were great Benefactors, and others beſtowed Lands upon it of ſome Value, which, ſome of them being given after the Statute of *Mortmain*, the Prior and Brethren got the King's Pardon for, all which Lands were valued 26 *Hen.* VIII. at 8 *l.* 5 *s.* 3 *d. per Annum.*

Comb, or *Cumb*, a *Ciſtercian* Monaſtery built by the Monks of *Waverley* in *Surrey*, in the Pariſh of *Smite*, the whole Manor of which Town was given them for that Purpoſe by *Richard de Camvill*, and repleniſhed with Monks from their Houſe. The *Ciſtercian* Order was then but new come into *England*. The Monks here found many Benefactors, who endowed them with ſeveral Lordſhips, Lands and Rents, and the Kings endowed them with many Privileges, as Free Warren, Court-Leet, Exemption from the County and Hundred Courts, *&c.* And the Popes *Innocent* and *Honorius* exempted them from Payment of all Manner of Tithes for their Lands, as well before as after the Council of *Lateran*. Thus enriched, this Monaſtery flouriſhed little leſs than 400 Years, but could not eſcape the Hands of King *Hen.* VIII. and his Courtiers, who wrought upon the Abbot *Robert Bates*, and his Monks, to ſurrender it, *Jan.* 21. 30 *Hen.* VIII. when it was valued at 311 *l.* 15 *s.* 1 *d. per Ann. Dugd.* 302 *l.* 15 *s.* 3 *d. Dugd. Warw.* 343 *l.* 5 *d. per Ann. Speed ex Lel.*

The Site, and many of the Lands belonging to this Monaſtery were 1 *Edw.* VI. granted out of the Crown to *John*, Earl of *Warwick*, afterwards Duke of *Northumberland*; but by his Attainder return-

returning to the Crown, they were leaſed out to *Robert Keilway* for 196 *l.* 8 *s.* 1 *d.* yearly Rent, and he died poſſeſſed of them 23 *Eliz.* leaving them to his ſole Daughter and Heir *Anne*, then the Wife of *John Harrington*, Eſq;

Coventry had many Religious Houſes and Hoſpitals in it, which we can't otherwiſe deſcribe than by the Names of ſuch Saints as they were dedicated to, excepting that which was called

The *Priory of Coventry*, which for the Antiquity of its Foundation, and ample Revenues as well as ſingular Privileges, excelled all other Religious Houſes in this County. Mr. *Speed* places King *Canute* in the Front of its Founders, and ſays, it was at firſt built by him for Nuns; but *Dugdale*, both in his Monaſticon and Hiſtory of *Warwick*, mentioning no ſuch Thing, we ſhall aſſert Earl *Leofrick*, Earl of *Cheſter*, and *Godeva* his Wife, the ſole Founders of it, as *Dugdale* fully proves from *Hoveden* and *Malmsbury*. This noble Earl, by the Advice and Licenſe of King *Edward the Confeſſor* and Pope *Alexander*, at the Dedication of the Church to the Honour of God, the *Virgin Mary*, *St. Peter* the Apoſtle, *St. Osburg* the Virgin, and *All Saints*, gave for the Maintenance of the Monks there ſerving God, which were then but an Abbot named *Leſwin*, and twenty-four Monks, beſides that Half of the Town, wherein the Monaſtery was ſituated, twenty-four Lordſhips, with all the Liberties and Privileges which he had enjoyed in them, which Charter being confirmed by King *Edward*, he added theſe further Privileges, *viz.* that the Lands ſo given ſhould be free from all Taxes for ſetting forth Soldiers, building Bridges or Caſtles, and all Payments to the Biſhop, or any other Perſon, the King himſelf not excepted.

To theſe Immunities Pope *Alexander*, who ruled the *Roman* See at that Time, by his Bull directed to King *Edward*, *Anno* 1043, not only confirmed all former Grants and Exemptions, but by his Apoſtolick Authority further added, that this Priory ſhould not be ſubject to any Dioceſan Biſhop, or judiciary Power, of what Order or Dignity ſoever, and that the Monks ſhould upon all Vacancies have a Liberty to elect an Abbot out of themſelves, or any other Religious Body where they pleaſed. Nor was this Houſe richly endowed only, yea, as our Hiſtories have it, ſo plentifully enriched with Gold and Silver, that the Walls ſeemed too narrow to contain them (of which this is an eminent Inſtance, that *Robert Limeſy*, Biſhop of the Dioceſe, ſcraped from one Beam that ſupported the Shrines, 500 Marks of Silver) but the People had a mighty Veneration for it, it being the only Houſe of Monks in the County, and honoured with an extraordinary Relick, the Arm of St. *Auguſtine*, Biſhop of *Hippo*, placed in a ſilver Shrine, given by Archbiſhop *Agelnoth*, who returning from *Rome*, bought it at *Pavia* for 100 Talents of Silver, and one of Gold, and gave it to thoſe Monks.

The Founder Earl *Leofrick*, died in 1057, and was buried in this Monaſtery, as was alſo his Lady *Godeva*, yet not in the Church, as was common afterwards, but in the two Porches. They left their Monaſtery in the full Enjoyment of all the former Privileges; but in the Reign of *William Rufus* the Biſhops got the Government of their Houſe into their Hands, ſo that the Prior was but a Subſtitute to the Biſhop. *Robert Limeſy*, upon the Death of *Leowynus* the Abbot, obtained it of King *Hen.* I. and conſtituted it his Cathedral; but the Monks ſtill kept in, tho' very uneaſy under his Government, for he kept them low, to diſable them from ſeeking a Redreſs of his Encroachment, which yet was ſo manifeſtly deſigned, that *Hugh de Nonant* his Succeſſor in the Biſhoprick of *Coventry*, as it was after this called for a-while, never ceaſed till he had utterly expelled all the Monks, and placed in their Rooms ſecular Canons, who continued therein, till Pope *Innocent*, ſolicited by the ejected Monks (whoſe

(whoſe chief Rhetorick was a round Sum of Money) was prevailed upon to ſend his Letters mandatory to *Hubert*, Archbiſhop, to go preſently to the Church of *Coventry*, and putting out the Canons, re-inveſt the Monks; which the Archbiſhop accordingly did in 1198. The Monks being thus re-eſtabliſhed, took ſpecial Care to guard themſelves againſt ſuch like Misfortunes for the Future, and obtained ſeveral Letters of Protection of themſelves and their Privileges, from the Popes and Kings, and from hence to the Diſſolution continued in a flouriſhing Condition, and had ſeveral new Additions to their former Rents and Immunities, from K. *Hen.* III. *Roger de Montalt*, and his Wife, and others. The Priors had a Place in Parliament among the Barons, and though from the Time of *Leofwin* the firſt Abbot, the Heads of it were called Priors, it did neither diminiſh their Dignity or Authority, but they were equal with the greateſt Abbots. But nothing was able to defend it from the fatal Overthrow intended, when the Survey was made of the Revenues of the Religious Houſes in 26 *Hen.* VIII. for that Purpoſe, and this Houſe was certified to have in yearly Rents and Profits 731 *l.* 19 *s.* 5 *d.* but there being ſeveral Penſions to be paid out of it to the Crown, and otherwiſe, amounting to 249 *l.* 5 *s.* 9 *d.* the clear yearly Value was but 499 *l.* 7 *s.* 4 *d. per Annum*. After the Diſſolution of it, the Site thereof, with divers Meſſuages, Gardens, Mills, &c. were granted 38 *Hen.* VIII. to *John Combes*, Gent. and *Richard Stansfield*, and their Heirs, to hold of the Crown in free Burgage. From whom it came to *John Hales* and his Heirs, who inherited it a Succeſſion or two, but it is long ſince gone out of their Families. There was 164 *l.* paid yearly out of the Revenues of the Abbey to the Prior and Monks that ſurrendred it.

To this Priory belonged two Chantries, *viz. Leiceſter*'s Chantry, founded by *Robert* and *William Leiceſter*, Canons of *Lichfield*, who entred into Covenants with the Prior for the Time being, that he ſhould undertake for himſelf and Succeſſors, to find two ſecular Prieſts to ſing Maſs daily in the Cathedral, at the Altar of the *Holy Trinity*, for the good Eſtate of the Prior, *Robert* and *William Leiceſter*, their Parents, &c. Upon the Survey in 26 *Hen.* VIII. it was found, that the ſaid Prieſts had 4 *l. per Annum* each, paid by the Prior, and removable by him at Pleaſure. 2. *Copſton*'s Chantry joining to the Wall of this Priory, founded by *William Copſton* in the 19 *Edw.* I. The Revenue of it in 26 *Hen.* VIII. was found to be 11 *l.* 8 *s.* 2 *d.* Dr. *Molineux* being then Warden of it. In 38 *Hen.* VIII. it was tranſlated into St. *Michael*'s Church.

St. Anne's Monaſtery adjoining to *Coventry*, being of the Order of *Carthuſians*, and dedicated to St. *Anne*, was firſt founded in the Year 1381. by *William de la Zouche*, and at firſt ſupplied with three Monks from the *Carthuſians* at *London*, and with three more from *Bellevalle*. Beſides this Lord *Zouche*, the Monks here had many other Benefactors, as *Richard Luff*, Mayor of *Coventry*; *John Northburgh*, a *Carthuſian* Prior; *John Holmeton*, of *Sleford*; *John Bokenton*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*; *Thomas de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, and others, who erected ſeveral Parts of the Building. In the Year 1385, King *Rich.* II. became the principal Founder, with his own Hands laying the firſt Stone in the Foundation of their Church, proteſting publickly to be the Founder, and to finiſh the Buildings. To this Houſe were divers Churches appropriated, and divers Lands given, and among other the Manor of *Ediweſton* in the County of *Rutland*, by the Abbot and Convent of St. *George de Bauquervile* in *Normandy*, with other prior Aliens Lands, &c. Valued at the Suppreſſion at 251 *l.* 5 *s.* 9 *d. per Annum*. *Sp. Ex. Lel.*

Grey Friars in *Coventry*, otherwiſe called *Franciſcans*, becauſe one St. *Francis*, a Perſon famous for his ſtrict and holy Life, was the Perſon from whom this Order ſprung, and *Minorites* were a

Sort of Mendicants, living on Charity only; and ſo as they had no Lands, ſo they had no Houſe, but what was built by the Charity of good People, who alſo at length furniſhed them with a ſumptuous Church, the Ground whereon they were erected being given them by *Ranulph*, the laſt Earl of *Cheſter*, out of his Manor of *Cheyleſmore*; the *Black Prince* allowing them Stone out of his Quarry in his Park at *Chieleſmore*, and other Benefactors liberally contributing to it, eſpecially ſome of the *Haſtings's* Family, becauſe divers of them lie buried in a Chapel of the ſame Church, called *Haſtings* Chapel, and ſome of them in the Habit of theſe Friars. Theſe Friars uſed to play Pageants upon *Corpus Chriſti* Day, called *Ludi Coventriæ*, or *Corpus Chriſti*, which bringing a great Confluence of People to the City, were no ſmall Advantage to it. This Houſe having no Lands or Tenements, but only a Liberty to go into the Country, as well as about the City, to ask the Alms of good People, was not ſwept away with the leſſer Priories 27 *Hen.* VIII. but ſtood to the general Diſſolution of all the Monaſteries, and ſo came to nothing, becauſe it was a Monaſtery, tho' worth nothing. The Houſe and Site was granted 34 *Hen.* IV. to the Mayor, Bailiffs and Commonalty of this City, and their Succeſſors, for ever. The Steeple of their Church is yet ſtanding.

Grey Friars Hoſpital, ſo called, becauſe it ſtands near the Ruins of the Priory ſo called: It was founded, as the Inſcription on the Walls ſignifies to us, *Anno* 1529, by Mr. *William Ford* of this City, Merchant of the Staple, for five Men and one Woman, and gave each of them five Pence a Week for their Maintenance. *William Pifford*, his Executor, appointed five Men and their Wives to be placed in it, and to have ſeven Pence Half-penny a Week each Couple; and Mr. *William Wigſton* added a Woman for their Nurſe with the ſame Allowance. King *James* I. ſeiſed the Lands as belonging to the Grey Friars, and concealed from the Crown, which obliged the City to purchaſe them, that they might be continued to the ſame Charitable Uſes. Since they have made great Additions, not only to the Perſons, putting in a Man and a Woman more, but to their Allowances, each Perſon being allowed a Shilling a Week. Mr. *Simon Norton* hath alſo given Maintenance for one Man and a Woman more in this Hoſpital, at one Shilling a Week each, who are paid out of the City Chamber, and make ſeven Couple, and their Nurſe.

White Friars, or Friars *Carmelites*, are another Sort of Mendicants, which Order ſome will have to be firſt inſtituted by *Elias* the Prophet in Mount *Carmel*, whither he retired to ſpend his Days in the Service of God, which drew the Admiration of divers pious Perſons to him to become Anchorites with him. We ſhall not diſpute the Truth of this now, it is ſufficient for us, that the Obſervance of this Kind of Life was not received among Chriſtians till the Time of Pope *Alexander* III. *Anno* 1170, nor became a direct Order till forty Years after, in the Days of Pope *Innocent* III. when Sir *John Veſci* of *Alnwike* in *Northumberland*, returning from the *Holy Land*, brought this Order of Friars into *England* in 1250, near a Century after which, *viz.* in 1342, Sir *John Poultney*, Knt. who had been four Times Lord Mayor of *London*, erected an Houſe for them here, as his Arms over the Gates ſhew. They had no Endowments of Land, but lived on the Charity of good People, which was not ſmall, the People in general having ſo high an Opinion of their ſtrict Holineſs; for the Lord *Baſſet* of *Draiton* gave them a Legacy of 300 *l.* and few Perſons of Quality died, but they left theſe Monks a Legacy. Sir *Tho. Poulton* of *Miſterton*, Knt. Heir to Sir *John*, was buried in the Chancel of their Church. Upon the Survey taken 26 *Hen.* VIII. this poor Houſe was found to be worth 7 *l.* 13 *s.* 8 *d. per Ann.* above all Reprizes; ſo that this Priory fell not with the firſt, but could not eſcape

escape the last; and the Monks who resigned it had no Pensions, as those of greater Houses had, because their Revenues were so small; and so because their Profession was begging, they were abandoned to their Business. The House and all that belonged to it was given to Sir *Ralph Sadler*, to hold in Burgage, who sold it to *John Hales*, who made it his Seat, and called it *Hales Place*, and his Nephew enjoyed it in 1640.

St. John's Hospital, founded by *Laurence*, Prior of *Coventry*, and his Convent, about the Beginning of King *Hen.* II.'s Time, who granted the Site of the House, and the Appurtenances in perpetual Alms, for the Receipt of poor and infirm People, at the Request of *Edmund*, Archdeacon of *Coventry*, who having got it confirmed by *Richard*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and by the Bull of Pope *Honorius* III. was at the Charge of the Buildings upon it, and endowed it with the Manor of *Smercote* in *Bedworth* Parish. King *Hen.* III. *Reg.* 45. granted to the Brethren and Sisters of this Hospital, Liberty and Protection by themselves, or Messengers to ask, gather and receive Alms abroad, for the Relief of their House for the Space of seven Years, in which their Condition was so represented to all such, as they should repair unto, that by giving them they might expect a Reward from God, and Thanks from him. They found many Benefactors to their House, insomuch that at the Survey made in 26 *Hen.* VIII. their Revenues were certified to be 99 *l.* 13 *s.* 6 *d.* but out of it so many Pensions and Reprizes were paid, that the clear yearly Value was no more than 67 *l.* 3 *s.* 2 *d.* but in the Monasticon 'tis set at 81 *l.* 3 *s.* 3 *d.* and *Speed* makes it 101 *l.* 14 *s.*

In the Year 1425, *Richard Crosby* being then Prior of *Coventry*, and *Thomas Eversden*, Master and *Custos* of this Hospital, these several Orders were by them made for the Government of it, *viz.* That the Prior and Convent of *Coventry* should be accounted Founders of this Hospital, and *Edmund*, Archdeacon of *Coventry*, principal Benefactor; that the Master of the Hospital should be subject to the Prior, who is to have the Placing, Creation, and Reception of the said Master, and all the Brethren and Sisters; that the said Prior and his Successors may visit in the said Hospital once a Year, attended with eight Persons only; that the Master make Oath of Fidelity to the Prior at his Admission, and the Brothers and Sisters a Promise in Writing signed and sealed; that the Master be in Priest's Orders, and hold a Chapter every Friday, or other Day in the Week; that the Divine Offices be celebrated *secundum usum Sarum*; that the Sisters be always intent and solicitous about the Care and Service of the Sick; that the Master shall pay predial Tithes to the Prior, but not of Cattle and Wood, *&c.*

Erdbury, a Priory of Canons of St. *Augustin*, built in *Hen.* II.'s Time, by *Ralph de Sudley*, who endowed it with the Church of *Chelverdescote* and divers Lands in the said Village, and elsewhere; as also with the Church of *Dercet*, and divers Lands there, about which *Alexander*, the Bishop of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*, made the following Settlement between the Prior of this House and the Vicar of *Dercet*, and their Successors, *viz.* That the Vicar should have all the Alterage of the said Church, and the Tithe-Corn of eight Yard-Lands in *Radway*, and two in *Dercet* in the Demesnes of the said Prior, with an House, *&c.* That the Vicar shall be a Priest, and have an Associate and Deacon to officiate in the said Church: That the Vicar shall bear all usual Charges, except the Repairs of the Chancel, of which he shall bear but Half. The Monastery being decayed in its Revenues, King *Hen.* VI. *Reg.* 23. granted the Prior and Covent Licence to obtain and receive Lands and Tenements to the Value of One hundred Marks, without Fine to the King. The Revenues of this House being valued 26 *Hen.* VIII. at 94 *l.* 6 *s.* 1 *d.* *per Annum*,

num, clear of all Reprizes, it was diſſolved with the leſſer Monaſteries 27 *Hen.* VIII. and given to *Charles Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolk*, from whom by ſeveral intermediate Owners it came at length to Serjeant *Newdigate*, whoſe Deſcendant *Richard*, then Serjeant at Law, was the Owner of the Site and Lands (for the Church and Houſe had been long before demoliſhed by Sir *Edmund Anderſon* in Q. *Elizabeth*'s Reign) in the Year 1640.

Henwood, a Benedictine Nunnery, founded by *Ketelburn de Langedon*, who gave to God, St. *Margaret*, and the Nuns of *Eaſtwell* (for ſo the Monaſtery was at firſt called from its Situation on the Eaſt-ſide of *Langdon*, by a Well) the Lordſhip of *Henwood* belonging to *Langdon*, in which the Nunnery ſtood, with divers other Lands, and Liberties, to hold as freely as he himſelf held them of the ſuperior Lord, *Hugh de Arden*. In After-time this Nunnery of *Eaſtwell* grew out of Uſe, and it came to be called *Henwood*. They had many Benefactors in After-times, whoſe Gifts Pope *Gregory* IX. confirmed, as did Pope *Innocent* IX. divers Churches given to them by King *Rich.* II. and King *Hen.* IV. Upon the Survey taken 26 *Hen.* VIII. the Revenues of it were found to be but 21 *l.* 2 *s.* 0 *d.* ½. *per Annum*; whereupon being accounted one of the leſſer Monaſteries, it was diſſolved in 27 *Hen.* VIII. and ſold 31 *Hen.* VIII. to *John Higford* and his Heirs, for 207 *l.* 5 *s.* to be held *in Capite* by the twentieth Part of a Knight's Fee, and 1 *l.* 3 *s.* 1 *d.* yearly Rent. His Poſterity held it ſome Succeſſions, but it was at length ſold to Mr. *William Spooner*.

Kenilworth, a Monaſtery of black Canons, or Canons Regular of St. *Auguſtin*, founded by *Jeffrey de Clinton*, Chamberlain and Treaſurer of King *Hen.* I. who for the Redemption of his Sins, and for the good Eſtate of the ſaid King, (whoſe Conſent he had to it,) his own Wife and Children, endowed it with all the Lands and Woods he had in the Pariſh of *Kenilworth*, except what he had reſerved for the Building a Caſtle and making a Park, with many other Lands, and Liberties, all which he enjoined his Heirs to obſerve on Pain of his Curſe and God's Wrath. *Jeffrey* his Son, and *Henry* his Grandſon, not only confirmed his Gifts, but made conſiderable Additions to the Revenues of it out of their own Eſtates, the former of them granting them the Tithes of all Manner of Proviſions whatſoever, that were carried into the Caſtle. There were many other Benefactors to this Monaſtery, whoſe Lands and Rents King *Hen.* I. briefly reciting in his Charter, confirmed and granted the Canons great Liberties and Immunities at the ſame Time, as did King *Hen.* II. ſo that they had the Privileges of Court-Leet, Aſſize of Bread and Beer, Authority to try and puniſh Malefactors, freedom from County and Hundred Courts, Free Warren in divers of their Manors, &c. The Priory of *Brake* in *Rutlandſhire*, and *Stone* in *Staffordſhire*, were Cells to this Houſe, but the laſt of them was freed from their Subjection to it, by *Roger Meuland*, Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield* in 1260. 44 *Hen.* III. Theſe Canons lived in a very plentiful and proſperous Condition from the Foundation to the Diſſolution, about 430 Years, it being in order thereto valued in 26 *Hen.* VIII. at 533 *l.* 15 *s.* 4 *d.* *per Annum*, above all Reprizes, which being included, the true Value was 643 *l.* 14 *s.* 0 *d.* ½. *per Annum*.

This Monaſtery was ſurrendered by the then Abbot and Covent, *April* 15. 29 *Hen.* VIII. and the Site of it was given by the ſame King to Sir *Andrew Flamock*, a Courtier in thoſe Days, by whoſe Daughter it came to *John Colborn*, Eſq; who was frighted out of it by *Robert* Earl of *Leiceſter*, to whom the Manor and Caſtle were before given, 6 *Eliz.*

Kingſwood, a Nunnery of *Auguſtinians* mentioned in Mr. *Speed*'s Catalogue of Monaſteries out of *Leland*, but without Founder or Revenue. Sir *William Dugdale* in his Hiſtory of *Warwick* mentions

on

no ſuch Things in either of the Hamlets of that Name.

Kirby-Monachorum, or *Monks-kirby*, the Lordſhip of *Jeffrey de Wirce*, who came in with the Conqueror into *England*, and had this and many other Lordſhips, as a Reward for his Service. He having a great Reſpect for the Monaſtery of St. *Nicholas* at *Angiers* in *France* gave (*inter alia*) the Church of *Kirby*, which he had lately rebuilt, and dedicated to the *Bleſſed Virgin* and St. *Dennis* to that Houſe; whereupon the Monks of *Angiers* ſent over ſome of their Covent, and made it a Cell to their Monaſtery, the ſaid *Jeffrey* having given them Lands and Tithes ſufficient for their Maintenance. *Roger de Moubray*, a Deſcendant of *Nigel de Albani*, to whom *Wirce*'s Lands came, gave to the ſaid Monks of *Angiers*, the Church of *Newbold ſuper Avon*, and *Nigel de Moubray* confirmed to them all the Lands, Tithes, and other Poſſeſſions given to them by his Anceſtors in ſeveral Places. Some other Benefactors gave conſiderably to this Houſe, but it being a Priory alien, it was with other Houſes of the like Nature ſo often given to the Kings in the Wars with *France*, and by them ſeiſed on, and the Revenues farmed out, that the Monks of St. *Nicholas* receiving no Advantage from it, ſold it to *Thomas Moubray*, Earl of *Nottingham*, at an eaſy Rate. This Earl, about the ſame Time, had obtained a Liberty to found a Religious Houſe of *Carthuſian* Monks at *Epworth*, or elſewhere in the Iſle of *Axholme* in *Lincolnſhire*, and in order to the Endowment procured the King's Licenſe, and the Abbot and Covent's Conſent, with that of all other Perſons any Way concerned, to unite this Cell with all the Lands thereto belonging to that his Monaſtery of *Axholm*, which after a little Interruption in King *Hen.* IV.'s Reign, they enjoyed, till the Diſſolution, when the Manor and Tithes being in the King's Hands, the Rectory was ſettled on *Trinity*-College, *Cambridge*, and the Manor given to *Charles Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolk*, to be held *in Capite* by the tenth Part of a Knight's Fee, and 9 *l.* 13 *s.* yearly Rent, *&c.*

Knolle, a College of ten Chantry Prieſts, founded by *Walter Cooke*, Canon of *Lincoln*, who firſt erected a Chapel here with a Tower-ſteeple and Bells, upon his Father's own Lands, for one Prieſt to celebrate Divine Service therein; and afterwards, by the Aſſiſtance and Intereſt of *Elizabeth*, Widow of *John* Lord *Clinton*, obtained a Licenſe in 4 *Hen.* V. to convert it into a College of ten Prieſts, for the good Eſtate of her the ſaid *Elizabeth*, and himſelf, during this Life, and for their Souls after their Departure; but we do not find that it was ever endowed ſufficiently for the Maintenance of that Number; for by the Survey taken in 26 *Hen.* VIII. it appears, that there was then but two Chantry Prieſts beſides the Rector, and the Revenues were not able to maintain more, being valued at 22 *l.* 3 *s.* 3 *d. per Annum.*

Maxſtoke, a Monaſtery of Canons Regular of St. *Auguſtin*, founded by *William Clinton*, Earl of *Huntington*, in Honour of the Holy individual *Trinity*, the *Bleſſed Virgin*, St. *Michael*, and *All Saints*, for the good of himſelf, *Julian* his Wife, King *Edw.* III. *Roger*, Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, *&c.* in this Life, and for the Health of their Souls after their Departure, and to that End diſſolved the Chantry in this Church he had before founded, and endowed it with the Church of *Maxſtoke* and *Long Itchington*, and other Lands and Rents of the Value of 200 *l.* a Year, appointing, that there ſhould be therein an elective Prior, with a Covent of twelve Canons, living according to the Rule of St. *Auguſtin*, and wearing the uſual Habit of their Order, *viz.* a black Cope and Hood for their upper Garment; that upon the Death of their Prior, they ſhould in five or ſix Days proceed to the Election of another, without any Licenſe from him or his Heirs; that none ſhould be admitted as a Canon but a Free-born Man, competently learned,

learned, of a good Converſation, and not under eighteen Years old; that as their Revenues increaſed ten Marks, they ſhould add another Canon; that no Penſion ſhall be granted by the Prior or Convent, except for the Advantage of the Houſe; that all Officers once a Year give up their Accounts to the Prior and Covent, or their Deputies; that after his Deceaſe, his Anniverſary be yearly kept, with *Placebo* & *Dirige*, &c. and a Dole of 5 *l.* be given to the Poor of *Maxſtock*, and other Places; that every Prior at his Inſtallation ſhall promiſe a faithful Obſervance of the Articles aboveſaid, and that his Heirs and Succeſſors, under the Penalty of God's Curſes, ſhall make no Advantage to themſelves of the Poſſeſſions of this Monaſtery. And for the more ſtrict Obſervation of theſe his Ordinances, he cauſed his Charter to be indented and exemplified in three Parts; one for the Prior and Covent, the other with the Dean and Chapter of *Lichfield*, and the third for himſelf and Heirs, unto each of which he ſet his Seal, and procured a Ratification thereof from *Roger de Northburgh*, Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, and Dean and Chapter of the ſame. He after endowed this Houſe with more Churches and Rents, as did ſeveral other Benefactors, inſomuch that they added another Canon, and made ſeveral Purchaſes, which increaſed their Revenue ſo much, that upon the Survey taken 26 *Hen.* VIII. it was valued at 130 *l.* 11 *s.* and 8 *d.* ½. *per Annum*; but when Deductions were made of ſuch Expences, as they were obliged to make by their Founder's Order for his Anniverſary, Doles to the Poor, &c. the Value clear was but 81 *l.* 13 *s.* 7 *d.* ½. *per Annum*. This Houſe was diſſolved 30 *Hen.* VIII. and all the Lands, Churches, and Rents thereunto belonging, were given to the Duke of *Suffolk*, and by him ſold to *Robert Trapps*, Goldſmith of *London*, whoſe Son *Nicholas* leaving only Daughters, this Monaſtery came to *Mary* the Wife of *Giles Paulet*.

Mereuale, a *Ciſtercian* Monaſtery, founded by *Robert* Earl *Ferrars* in this Place, becauſe it was then a mountainous and woody Deſert, and ſo fitteſt for Solitude and Devotion. He endowed it with all the Foreſt of *Arden*, and divers other Manors and Lands, to which divers Benefactors added ſeveral Granges, Chapels, Meſſuages, Lands, Shops, Churches, &c. inſomuch that upon the Survey made in 26 *Hen.* VIII. it was valued, with the Reprizes, at 303 *l.* 10 *s.* and without them at 254 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d. per Annum*. After the Diſſolution, which happened 30 *Hen.* VIII. (for being above 200 *l.* it eſcaped Ruin by 27 *Hen.* VIII.) the Site, with the Lands and Woods adjacent, were granted to *Walter Devereux*, then Lord *Ferrers*, and to the Heirs Male of his Body, of which *Robert Devereux*, Earl of *Eſſex*, enjoyed them in 1640.

Nun-Eaton, a *Benedictine* Nunnery, founded by *Robert* ſurnamed *Beſſu*, Earl of *Leiceſter* in King *Stephen's* Time, being of the ſame Order (according to his Deſire) with the Nuns of *Font-Ebraud* in *Normandy*. *Amice* his Counteſs afterwards became a Nun in this Monaſtery, and was buried in it. He plentifully endowed it with all his Part in this Manor of *Eaton*, and other Lands, and confirmed the Donations of others to them. King *Hen.* II. alſo gave them his Confirmation of all the Founders, and Benefactors Lands, and conferred upon them himſelf the Church of *Chauton* in *Hampſhire*. But it ſeems, as if this Nunnery were not founded in Imitation of the Nunnery at *Font-Ebraud*, but in a Dependance upon it, as if they had nothing of their Own, but what might be claimed by that foreign Nunnery; for we find an Agreement, That the Prioreſs and Convent of *Font-Ebraud* granted to this Houſe the Immunity to receive and retain to their own proper Uſe, all ſuch Gifts as ſhould be made unto them, without any Exaction of the Prioreſs or Convent of *Font-Ebraud*, which Immunity Pope *Alexander* confirmed to them. This Houſe, by the

Survey

Survey made 26 *Hen.* VIII. was certified to be worth 290 *l.* 15 *s.* 0 *d.* ½. *per Annum*, and so was exempted from the Dissolution 27 *Hen.* VIII.

Oldbury, a Cell to *Polesworth*, dedicated to St. *Laurence*, and belonging to that Monastery before the Conquest, for Nuns of the same Order. They were endowed with this Manor, and had Lands in *Waverton* given them by *Ralph Boteler* of *Tamworth*. The Nuns of *Polesworth* had some Controversy with the Parson of *Manceter*, about the Oblations made in the Chapel of this House, but it was determined that the Nuns here should have the Benefit of them all, bringing 3 *lb.* of Wax to the Church of *Manceter*, unless by a Miracle there should be an extraordinary Concourse of People. The Lands belonging to these Nuns were in 26 *Hen.* VIII. valued at 6 *l.* 10 *s.* and coming to the Crown with the Nunnery of *Polesworth*, 30 *Hen.* VIII. were given to *Charles Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolk*, and his Heirs, from whom they at length came to *Richard Whitehall*, who now owns it.

Pinley, an House of *Benedictine* Nuns, founded by *R. . . . de Pilardinton*, who gave to God and the Nuns of this Place *totam terram de Pinleia assensu Roberti de Pincernâ de Oversleiâ*. They had several Benefactors, who gave them Lands and Churches, which were confirmed to them by *Walter Cantilupe*, Bishop of *Worcester*, who, with *Hubert* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and *Simon Wauton*, Bishop of *Worcester*, much encouraged such Donations, by promising Pardon of Penance for certain Days, for giving something of their Substance to these Nuns. King *Hen.* II. and K. *Hen.* III. granted these Nuns divers Immunities by their several Charters, and *John* the Son of *Jeffrey de Langley* gave to God and St. *Mary* at *Pinley* the Homage, and Service of his Brother *Robert*, and a Rent of 6 *d.* a Year for the Maintenance of *Our Lady's Lamp* in this Church. But neither could the Piety, and holy Lives of these Votaries, nor the Privileges of Kings preserve them from the general Destruction resolved upon by King *Hen.* VIII. who caused it to be valued in 26 *Reg.* and seised upon all, *viz.* 22 *l.* 6 *s.* 4 *d. per Annum* above Reprizes. It was sold to *Will. Wigston*, 36 *Hen.* VIII. for 342 *l.* 11 *s.*

Polesworth, a Nunnery of the *Benedictine* Order, founded by *Egbert*, King of the *West-Saxons*, who having invited St. *Modwen*, an holy Nun, who had cured his Son *Arnulph* of a Leprosy, into *England*, first built her and her Companions, St. *Lyne* and St. *Osyth*, a Dwelling in the Forest of *Arderne*, and putting his Daughter *Edith* to be instructed in the Rule of St. *Bennet*, built an House for Nuns in this Place, and made his Daughter *Edith* Abbess of it, giving this Manor to it for the Maintenance of such Nuns, as would come under her Government. This Nunnery continued to the Conquest, and then being given to Sir *Robert Marmion*, he expelled the Nuns from hence, and made them fly to their Cell at *Oldbury*, where having continued a Twelve-month, they were by him recalled to their House here, upon Condition, that he and his Wife should be reputed their Founders. From this Time the *Marmions* themselves were Benefactors to it, and many followed their Examples, so that they were enriched with many Lands, Messuages, Mills, Churches, and other Revenues, insomuch, that at the Survey taken in 26 *Hen.* VIII. their Estates together were valued at 109 *l.* 6 *s.* 6 *d.* Reprizes included; but being excluded at 87 *l.* 16 *s.* 3 *d. per Annum.* Here was an Hermitage for Women, near which was a clear Spring running from a Rock, which made a Well, called St. *Edith's Well*, and near the Town was a Chapel dedicated to St. *Leonard*, endowed with Lands by *Roger de Grendon* in King *Stephen's* Time. His Posterity had the Patronage of it, and *Robert de Grendon* gave it to the Nuns of *Polesworth*, for the Maintenance of two Priests to celebrate Divine Service daily therein, for the Soul of the said *Robert*, and of *William de Bray* his Mother's Father, and all the

the Faithful deceaſed; which Service was accordingly performed to the Diſſolution; for in 26 *Hen.* VIII. it appears, that the two Prieſts officiating there, had between them a Stipend of ten Pounds a Year.

Shortley, a *Carthuſian* Monaſtery built in *Shortley-field*, within the Liberty of *Coventry*, after this Manner: *William* Lord *Zouch*, 5 *Rich.* II. deſirous to found an Houſe of that Order in Honour of St. *Anne*, obtained of Sir *Baldwin Frevill* the Elder, fourteen Acres of Land in *Shortly*, in which he intended to erect it, and to that End procured before-hand from the *Carthuſians* at *London*, three of their Monks; but being prevented by Death, he did no more towards it, than leave 60 *l.* a Year to be paid towards their Maintenance, until his Heirs could procure as much in Churches appropriate to be ſettled on them. But his Death did not put a Period to his Deſign, for K. *Rich.* II. *Reg.* 5. took upon him the Execution of it; and having cauſed the fourteen Acres to be ſet out by Sir *Baldwin Frevill*, divers Perſons ſet about the Building of it, and in a little Time perfected eleven Cells; and King *Richard* himſelf, at the Inſtigation of Qu. *Anne*, undertook the Building of the Church, of which he himſelf laid the firſt Stone. The Houſe being thus built, K. *Richard* ordered the Monks to be put in Poſſeſſion of it, and granted them a Licenſe to obtain the Advowſons of Churches to the Value of 100 *l. per Annum*, over and above what ſhould be aſſigned out of them to a Vicar. Nor did the King think what he had already done ſufficient, but *Reg.* 9. he gave them the Advowſon of the Church of *Eccleſfield*, and through his whole Reign gave all the Encouragement he could to Benefactors, and Allowances for advantageous Purchaſes, Freedom from Taxes, with many other Privileges, which rendered this Houſe very conſiderable in his Time; and King *Hen.* IV. *Reg.* 1. reaſſumed many of his Gifts, yet moſt of them were reſtored by King *Hen.* VII. *Reg.* 10. ſo that the Revenues of this Monaſtery in 26 *Hen.* VIII. were certified to be, over and above all Reprizes, 131 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. per Annum*; but though it was under 200 *l. per Annum*, and might have been diſſolved 27 *Hen.* VIII. it was reſerved to 30 *Hen.* VIII. when the utter Deſolation of them all happened: Being in the King's Hands, it was four Years after given to *Richard Andrews*, Gent. and *Leonard Chamberlain*, Eſq; but they kept it not long, for 9 *Eliz. Henry Waver* died ſeiſed of it, and left it to his Son *Richard*, from whom it paſſed thro' divers Hands to *Edward Hill*, Gent. whoſe Son and Heir *Edward* enjoyed it in 1640.

Stoneley, a *Ciſtercian* Monaſtery, founded by *Maud* the Empreſs, with the Conſent of King *Stephen*, in a certain deſert Place called *Radmore*, in the Foreſt of *Cannock*. At firſt the Monks lived an Hermit's Life, in great Devotion, but took upon them no Rule. Here they lived thirteen Years, but being often diſturbed in their pious Exerciſes by the Riding of the Foreſters backward and forward, they humbly beſought the Empreſs, that ſhe would vouchſafe to change their Seat, which ſhe hearkening to, and bearing an Affection to the *Ciſtercian* Order, told them, that if they would undergo their Rule, ſhe would grant their Requeſt. To which, upon Deliberation they conſented, and thereupon their Houſe was made a *Ciſtercian* Abbey, one *William* being made their firſt Abbot, by *Henry* her Son, then Duke of *Normandy*. After this they found many Benefactors, and remained at *Radmore* a-while, and that they might be fully inſtructed in the Rule of the *Ciſtercian* Order, they requeſted *Hamon* the Abbot of *Bordeſley* in *Worceſterſhire*, to ſend two of their Covent to inform them therein, which was accordingly done.

But ſtill the Foreſters were not only troubleſome to them, but by their frequent Viſits grew burdenſome, whereupon they petitioned King *Hen.* II. uſing their Intereſt with his Mother the Empreſs, to tranſlate them to his Manor of

Stoneley, and accept of what they had at *Radmore* in Exchange for it; to which the King graciouſly yielding, they removed thither with the Aſſent of the Canons of *Kenilworth*, to whom the Pariſh Church of *Stoneley* belonged, upon Condition, that they ſhould no Ways diminiſh the Rights of the Church. This was done, *Anno* 1154. King *Henry* having thus ſettled theſe Monks, not only procured that they ſhould have this Lordſhip, by Purchaſing out all other Owners, but endowed them with divers other Lands and Revenues, and beſtowed on them many Privileges. Divers other Benefactors theſe Monks had, which enriched their Monaſtery ſo, that upon the Valuation of the Monaſteries in 26 *Hen.* VIII. this Houſe was certified to have in good Rents, over and above all Reprizes, 151 *l.* 3 *s.* 1 *d.* ½. *per Annum.* It was diſſolved in 27 *Hen.* VIII. and the Monks were diſpoſed of to the greater Religious Houſes: The Site being given to *Charles Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolk*, from whom it paſſed to Sir *Thomas Leigh*, whoſe Poſterity enjoyed it in 1640.

Stratford upon Avon, a Collegiate Church, to which it arrived by theſe Degrees. It was at firſt a Chantry founded by *John de Stratford*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, in the South Iſle of the Church, then newly built by him for five Prieſts to celebrate Divine Service for the Honour of God, in the ſaid Iſle, at the Altar of St. *Thomas*, to pray for the good Eſtate of King *Edw.* III. the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, and his Succeſſors, in this Life, and for the Souls of all the Kings of *England*, his Father and Mother, *&c.* and all the Faithful departed. For the Maintenance of his five Prieſts he gave one Meſſuage, and certain Lands in *Stratford* of 69 *l.* yearly Rent, and appointed, that one of them ſhould be Warden, and another Sub-warden, and the other three removable at Pleaſure. He alſo obtained divers Immunities and Privileges for them and their Tenants; and *Ralph de Stratford*, Biſhop of *London*, built them an Houſe of ſquared Stone adjoining to the Church-yard. They had many other Benefactors, that increaſed their Revenues ſo much, that it thereby gained the Reputation of a Collegiate Church, or rather was made a College by the King, *Henry* VI. who preſented *Thomas Balſhal*, D. D. to the Wardenſhip of it, by the Name of the Collegiate Church of *Stratford upon Avon*. He rebuilt from the Ground a fair and beautiful Choir at his own Charge, and Dr. *Ralph Collingwood*, Dean of *Lichfield*, purſuing the pious Intent of Dr. *Balſhall*, inſtituted four Children Choriſters, to be daily Aſſiſtant in the Celebration of Divine Service in the ſaid Church, and pray for his Soul; and for their Maintenance gave certain Lands lying in this Town; but 'twas not long after this College was thus compleated, that it came to ruin with the other Religious Foundations, being valued 26 *Hen.* VIII. at 128 *l.* 9 *s.* 1 *d.* *per Annum.* After its Diſſolution, the Site of it 4 *Edw.* VI. was granted to *John Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*, afterwards Duke of *Northumberland*; but by his Attainder 1 *Mar.* it returned to the Crown, and therein remained till 18 *Eliz.* it was leaſed out to *Richard Coningsby* for twenty-one Years.

Studeley, a Monaſtery for Canons Regular of St. *Auguſtin*'s Order, firſt founded at *Wigton* near *Wiche* in *Worceſterſhire*, and within a little Time after tranſlated to *Studeley*, or *Stodeley* on the Bank of the *Arrow*; their Lands and Revenues which they had there being continued to them, which *Peter Corbicon*, alias *Stodley*, with other Benefactors, had endowed them with. They found ſeveral Benefactors in this their new Settlement, and after ſome Time, having a new Patron *William de Cantilupe*, to whom *Peter de Corbicon*, Son of the Founder, reſigned all his Intereſt, they became more flouriſhing and proſperous by his adding Lands to their former Eſtate, and divers Privileges, as chuſing their Prior, having the Cuſtody of their Monaſtery themſelves in all Vacancies, *&c.* His Son and Succeſſor, *William*, was not behind his Father in his Bounty to theſe

Canons; for he gave 10 *l. per Annum* to a certain Hospital which his Father had founded at the Gate of their Monastery, to relieve and entertain impotent People, and divers Lands and Churches to the Monks. Several other Persons gave Portions of Land to these Canons, which were confirmed by the Charters of the Kings, *Hen.* II. and III. and *Edw.* III. and the Bull of Pope *Gregory* IX. Being thus enriched with fair and ample Possessions, they rebuilt their Church, and *John de Monemuth* dedicated it. The Male Line of *Cantilupe* failing, the Patronage of this House passed by the Marriage of one of the Coheirs to *William de Zouch* of *Haringworth*. He gave a Messuage, four Acres of Land, and 51 *s.* a Year Rent to it 20 *Edw.* III. and King *Edw.* IV. gave them the free Chapel of St. *Mary Magdalen* at *Stonne*, with the Lands thereunto belonging, to pray for the good Estate of himself, his Queen, and Prince *Edward* his Son here, and for their Souls after their Departure out of this World. In this State it remained till the Reign of King *Hen.* VIII. who *Reg.* 26. had it surveyed, and the Revenues of it were then found to be above all Reprizes, 125 *l.* 4 *s.* 8 *d.* ½. *per Annum*, and so it was suppressed among the first, by the Act 27 *Hen.* VIII. Being thereby come to the Crown, it was 30 *Hen.* VIII. given to Sir *Edmund Knightley*, Serjeant at Law, to hold *in Capite* by the tenth Part of a Knight's Fee, and the yearly Rent of 8 *l.* 9 *s.* 2 *d.* He left it to his Nieces, among whom being divided, the Site of it by the eldest of them, came to *John Knotford*, Serjeant at Arms, her Husband.

Thelesford, a Monastery founded by Sir *William Lucy*, Son of *Walter de Cherlecote*, to the Honour of God, St. *John Baptist*, and St. *Radegund*, for Relief of the Poor, Reception of Pilgrims, Entertainment of Religious Men, and Redemption of Captives kept in Slavery by Infidels, which last being chiefly intended by the Founder, Pope *Innocent* the Third, appointed, that this Institution should be called, *The Order of the Holy Trinity for the Redemption of Captives*, and to that End one third Part of their Revenues (were they never so large) was to be employed in redeeming Christians made Captives by Infidels: The Founder, with his Descendants for many Ages, from the Reign of King *Hen.* III. to King *Hen.* VII. were frequent Benefactors to this House, giving them divers considerable Parcels of Land in pure and perpetual Alms, free and discharged of all secular Service and Demands. The pious Design of the Founder had so good an Effect upon others, that these Monks had many other Benefactors, who giving them Land and Churches, encreased their Revenues considerably. They had a Church from the Beginning, but being enriched by several Gifts of Money, they built their Church a-new in King *Edw.* I.'s Time. More than these, *William de Nasford*, Lord of *Bereford*, granted (*inter alia*) to the Master and Friars of this House free Liberty of Fishing in the River *Avon*, upon all Days but Sundays, as also to make a Pound upon their Manor at *Bereford*, and to have Common of Pasture there. All these Gifts and Grants, with many Petty ones, did King *Edw.* III. *Reg.* 3. confirm to *Thomas Offinton*, then Master of this House, and his Monks, and their Successors. By the Survey taken in 26 *Hen.* VIII. it appears, that the Revenues were then worth, over and above all Reprizes, 24 *l.* 19 *s. per Annum*. The Site thereof, and Lands thereunto belonging were sold, 35 *Hen.* VIII. to *William Wherwood*, Esq; and *William Walter*, for 648 *l.* 19 *s.* 2 *d.* to hold of the Crown *in Capite*, by the hundredth Part of a Knight's Fee, and some small Rents; but they are now come to the *Lucy's* again.

Warmington, the Manor of which being given to the Monks of *Preaux* in *Normandy*, they built a Cell here, and sent over some of their Monks to reside in it, but to be subordinate to the House of *Preaux*. About the same Time *Robert*, Earl of *Mallent*, gave the same Monks

Monks the Manor of *Tofts* in *Norfolk*, where they built alſo another Cell to their Abbey, and made this Manor Part of their Poſſeſſions, either recalling the Monks from *Warmington* home, or removing them to *Tofts*. In the Wars with *France*, when the Priories alien were given the King, *Edw.* III. *Reg.* 33. theſe Cells were farmed by the Prior of *Tofts*, who made Waſte upon them, in cutting down great Quantities of Timber; but not long after, the Monks of *Preaux* finding that they ſhould make no Advantage of them by Reaſon of thoſe frequent Seizures, ſold their Intereſt in them to *Lewis Clifford* for Life, paying the King a certain Rent during the Wars. King *Hen.* IV. granted the ſaid Manors of *Tofts* and *Warmington* to *Thomas Erpyngham*, who paſſed his Right to the Monks of *Wytham* in *Somerſetſhire*, who held them till the Diſſolution. Theſe Cells, at their firſt Union, were valued at 29*l.* 11*s.* 6*d. per Annum.*

Warwick, beſides the Collegiate Church above deſcribed, had ſeveral other Religious Houſes, not before taken Notice of, which we ſhall now give the beſt Account we can of, *viz.*

The Priory of the *Holy Sepulchre*, ſituate on the North-ſide of the Town, began by *Henry de Newburgh*, the firſt *Norman* Earl of *Warwick*, in Imitation of thoſe Canons Regular, inſtituted in the Church of the *Holy Sepulchre* of our Bleſſed Saviour at *Jeruſalem*; but it was not finiſhed till the Days of his Son and Succeſſor, *Roger*, Earl of *Warwick*. They wore the ſame Habit with other Canons Regular, ſave that for Diſtinction they had a double Croſs of Red upon the Breaſt of their upper Garment. *Simon*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*, dedicated their Altar and Cemetery for the Sepulture of the Canons only, and made a ſpecial Proviſion, that the Pariſh Churches of *All Saints* and St. *Mary's*, in which it ſtood, ſhould receive no Detriment or Diminution in their Tithes, Oblations, or any other Cuſtoms, or Benefits to them belonging; and that they ſhould pay to the Pariſh of *All Saints* an Acknowledgment of 30*d.* yearly on that Feaſt. Theſe Monks had many Benefactors, which gave them certain Lands, Tenements, and Rents, Churches and Meſſuages, and while *Jeruſalem* was in the Hands of the Chriſtians, theſe Houſes, and others of this Order of the Sepulchre were much reſpected; but when *Jeruſalem* was loſt to the *Sarazens* and *Turks*, this Order decayed almoſt to nothing, as well in other Nations as here, and the Profits and Privileges of this Houſe were tranſferred to the *Trinitarians*. By the Survey taken in 26 *Hen.* VIII. the Revenues of this Houſe were valued at 41*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* ½. *per Annum*, and being diſſolved in 27 *Hen.* VIII. remained in the King's Hands, till his laſt Year, *anno* 38, when he granted the Site and Land in *Warwick* to *Thomas Hawkins* alias *Fiſher*, and his Heirs, to be held in Socage of the Caſtle of *Warwick*, by the Rent of 26*s. per Annum.* He died ſeiſed of it, but his Son *Edward* ſquandred all away.

A *Dominican* Priory, or a Monaſtery of Friars Preachers, *alias* black Monks, appointed by their firſt Inſtitutor, to travel far and near to preach the Goſpel, and wear a white Coat with a black Cloak over it. They ſettled here at *Warwick* in the latter End of King *Hen.* III. *John de Pleſſets* being then Earl, and found ſo many Benefactors, that they enlarged their Habitation by the Addition of Lands to it. The Families of *Boteler* and *Montfort* were conſiderable Benefactors to them, and *William Harewell* erected here a perpetual Chantry at the Altar of St. *Peter* of *Millain* in the ſaid Church, to pray for the good Eſtate of the ſaid *William* and *Agnes* his Wife, *&c.* here, and their Souls after their Departure out of this Life. This Houſe ſtood till the Diſſolution in 30 *Hen.* VIII. but being for *Mendicants* only, they had no other Revenues than the Site of their Monaſtery, and a few Acres about it, which were ſwept away in the Year of the general Diſſolution, more for Company

than Gain, and *inter alia* given 5 *Edw.* VI. to *John*, Duke of *Northumberland*, and his Heirs; but being forfeited by his Treaſon, it fell into Queen *Mary*'s Hands, and what became of it ſince, is not worth our while to inquire.

The Hoſpital of St. *John Baptiſt*, in the eaſtern Suburbs of this Town, founded by *William*, Earl of *Warwick*, in King *Hen.* II.'s Time, for the Entertainment and Reception of Strangers and Travellers, as well as the Poor and Infirm. It doth not appear what Endowment it had at firſt, but that it had ſomething conſiderable is not improbable; but however that be, it had ſome conſiderable Benefactors afterwards, as *Francis de Ditchford*, who gave to it one Meſſuage and Half a Yard-Land, and Sir *John Biſhopſdon*, Knt. who gave the Moiety of the Church of *Morton Merhull*, and *Thomas de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, giving the other Moiety; the entire Advowſon was appropriated to it by *Reginald Bryan*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*, in 1359; before this, in 19 *Edw.* I. 1291. it was certified, that this Hoſpital had a Carucate of Land and a Dove-houſe belonging to it, but of whoſe Gift, or where it lay, is not known. In 37 *Hen.* VIII. it was certified, that the Revenues of this Hoſpital were 19 *l.* 17 *s.* 3 *d.* ½. *per Annum*; and that it was founded to maintain one Maſter, two Chaplains, and two poor Folks continually, and keep Hoſpitality. It was given by that King at the Surrender of it, to one *Anthony Stoughton*, a Servant of the Queen's, for Life, to whom Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* 5. granted the Inheritance, and his Grandſon *Anthony* was in Poſſeſſion of it in 1640.

St. *Michael*'s Hoſpital, ſituate on the North-ſide of the Town near the Chapel of St. *Michael*, was founded by *Roger*, Earl of *Warwick*, in King *Hen.* I.'s Time. What it was endowed with by him, we find not, nor any great Matter afterwards, beſides certain Obventions and Tithes of the Aſſarts of *Wedgnock*, as alſo of the Paunage and Veniſon given by *Waleran*, Earl of *Warwick*. The Intention of the Founder was to give Alms weekly to poor People, and harbour them. It conſiſted of a Guardian and certain Brethren, but how many we are not fully informed. In 37 *Hen.* VIII. there was a Survey taken of ſuch Houſes, and then there was no Maſter reſident; but it was demiſed by Leaſe with all the Rent and Profits thereunto belonging, to one *Richard Fiſher*, paying ten Pounds, and diſtributing weekly to the Poor eight Pence, and finding four Beds for their Lodging, giving 8 *d.* a Week to a poor Woman to attend the poor Men and make their Beds; but then there were reſident in it eight poor Women only, having four Pounds a Year diſtributed among them out of the priory Lands, late Sir *Thomas Pukering*'s. The Value of it at that Time, over and above Reprizes, was 10 *l.* 19 *s.* 10 *d.*

The Earl of *Leiceſter*'s Hoſpital, founded by *Robert Dudley*, Earl of *Leiceſter*, for twelve Men beſides the Maſter, *viz.* impotent Perſons not having above 5 *l.* *per Annum* of their Own, and ſuch as either had been or ſhould be maimed in the Queen's (*Elizabeth*'s) her Heirs or Succeſſor's Service, or had been Servants and Tenants to him, and his Heirs, born in this County or *Gloceſterſhire*, *&c.* This Hoſpital had been St. *George's Gild* in this Town, and at the general Diſſolution, 37 *Hen.* VIII. was granted to Sir *Nicholas Leſtrange*, Knt. of whom the Earl of *Leiceſter* acquired it. It was valued at the Diſſolution, at 32 *l.* 10 *s.* 5 *d.* *per Annum.*

Puckering's Hoſpital, ſituate without the Weſt Gate, in the Part of the Buildings formerly belonging to St. *George's Gild* before-mentioned, for eight poor Women, who have 34 *s.* and 8 *d.* diſtributed among them by even Portions, once a Quarter, out of Sir *Thomas Puckering*'s Eſtate, which Women do alſo receive Clothing for two Years in *December*, from the Bailiff of *Warwick* and Miniſter of St *Mary's*; provided for them out of the Sum of 8 *l.* *per Annum*, payable likewiſe out of the ſaid Sir *Thomas*

mas Puckering's Eſtate for that Purpoſe, and for the like Clothing in St. *Michael's* Hoſpital; and every third Year they have the like Sum of eight Pounds ſhared equally among them. Two other Houſes for People which have been of Trades, did the ſame Sir *Thomas Puckering*, Knt. and Bar. build of fair *Aſhler Stone*, within this Town, *viz.* the one in *Joice-pool Lane*, and the other in the Lane leading from the Market-place towards the Weſt Gate. Both of them built by him in his middle Age to encourage Induſtry in Trade, *Anno Dom.* 1633.

The *Temple*, or Houſe of Templars, ſituate in the South Part of the Suburbs, founded and endowed with Lands by *Roger*, Earl of *Warwick*, in K. *Hen.* II.'s Reign. In it was a Chantry for the antient Earls of *Warwick*, the Revenue whereof was certified to be 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* *per Annum.* But upon the Suppreſſion of this Order of Templars, all their Lands were given to the Hoſpitallers, and then this Houſe was given to the Preceptory of *Balſhall* in this County, about 9 *Edw.* II. and then it was certified to be of the yearly Value of 14 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* in arable Land, meadowing Paſture, a Water-mill, Court, and twenty-four Freeholders. The general Diſſolution ſwept the Hoſpitallers away with other Religious Houſes 30 *Hen.* VIII. and then theſe Templars Poſſeſſions, as Parcel of the Preceptory of *Balſhall*, were granted 3 *Edw.* VI. to *John Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*, and *Jane* his Wife, and their Heirs; but returning to the Crown by the Attainder of the ſaid Earl, were diſpoſed of by Qu. *Mary*, but to whom our Knowledge doth not reach.

Wolſton, a Religious Houſe ſubordinate to the Abbey of St. *Peter ſuper Dinam* in the Dioceſe of *Sais* in *France*, founded moſt probably by *Roger de Montgomery*, or ſome of his Poſterity, and by them made a Cell to that Abbey. All that we further find of it is, that the Abbot and Covent of St. *Peter ſuper Dinam*, 10 *Hen.* III. granted to the Prior and Covent of *Tutbury*, this Church, with all the Appurtenances, in Conſideration of a Payment of 10 *l.* a Year to them, and their Succeſſors, by the Prior and Covent of *Tutbury*, except their Right of Preſentation to the Churches of which they had the Advowſons. But this Houſe being a Priory alien, and as ſuch given to the King to maintain his Wars with *France*; the Abbot and Covent of St. *Peter*, by Reaſon of thoſe Wars and Seizures made upon that Account, made no Advantage of this Cell for near fifty Years; and thereupon conſidering, that it was never likely to yield any Profit to them, if a Peace ſhould be made, and that it might be of Benefit to the Priory of *Carthuſians* near *Coventry*, lately founded by King *Rich.* II. they granted and confirmed to the ſaid *Carthuſians*, this Cell with all the Lands, Churches, and other Profits and Emoluments thereunto belonging, to have, hold, poſſeſs and enjoy to them the ſaid Prior and Covent of *Carthuſians*, and their Succeſſors for ever, for Two thouſand four hundred gold Franks of *French* Coin, which they would employ in purchaſing Rents and Poſſeſſions lying nearer, and more profitably for them. All which King *Rich.* II. by his Letters Patent confirmed, *Reg.* 20. and they were continued to the *Carthuſians*, till the general Diſſolution of the Monaſteries by King *Hen.* VIII. when the Site and Lands of this Houſe came to the Hands of *Roger Wigſton*, from whom they paſſed by the Heir General to the *Wentworths*, Owners of them in 1640.

Wotton-Wawen, a little Monaſtery of *Benedictine* Monks, an alien Priory, being a Cell to the Abbey of *Conchis* in *Normandy*, founded by *Nicholas de Stafford* (Son of *Robert de Toney*, whoſe Father *Roger* founded the Abbey of *Conchis*) and endowed by his verbal Grant, with the Church of *Wotton*, and the Tithes and Oblations of the whole Town, with two Hides of Land. Divers of theſe Families of *Tonei* and *Stafford*, made conſiderable Additions to the Revenues of this Houſe, by their Gifts of many Parcels

Parcels of Lands and Tithes; but the moſt conſiderable of them was the Gift of *Ralph de Tonei*, who gave them the whole Manor of *Monkenlane* in *Herefordſhire*, with ſeveral other Lands and Tithes, which were confirmed to them by *William de Vere*, Biſhop of *Hereford*. This Houſe being a Priory alien, was often ſeiſed during the Wars with *France*, and being farmed out to the Priors and others at a Rent payable to the Kings, *Henry* IV. and V. during the Wars with *France*, was of no Benefit to the Monks of *Conchis*; and in Times of Peace it being thought prejudicial to the Nation to carry over Sums of Money yearly to foreign Monaſteries, the Revenues of ſuch Cells were given by Parliament 2 *Hen.* V. to the King and his Heirs for ever. But King *Hen.* VI. conſidering that theſe Religious Houſes were by the Founders intended to promote God's Service and Honour, and Works of Charity, thought of reſtoring them to their primitive Inſtitution, and to that End *Reg.* 16. cauſed one *John*, a Monk of *Conchis*, to be inſtituted Prior of this Cell; but he held it not long; for the ſame King, *Reg.* 22. beſtowed the ſame upon the Provoſt and Scholars of his Royal College in *Cambridge*, then newly founded by him, to have and enjoy it to them and their Succeſſors for ever. They ſoon after procured a Releaſe from the Prior, of all his Right and Title, and a Confirmation of it from King *Edw.* IV. and ſo the ſaid Provoſt and Scholars have had an immovable Poſſeſſion of it ever ſince.

Wroxhall, a Monaſtery of *Benedictine* Nuns, built by *Hugh Fitz-Richard*, Lord of this Town, who having been taken Priſoner in the *Holy Land*, and there endured great Hardſhips ſeven Years, was by praying to St. *Leonard*, to whom the Church of this Town was dedicated, taken up with his Chains on him, and ſet down in a Wood in this his Lordſhip of *Wroxhall*, where, when he found himſelf, he remembred St. *Leonard*'s Injunction given him in two Apparitions, while he was in Priſon, That he ſhould, when he came home, build a Monaſtery of Nuns of St. *Benet*'s Order, and accordingly had Directions where to build it, and having erected it, made two of his Daughters Nuns in it. Be this a legendary Tale, or no, we may gather from it, who was the Founder of this Nunnery, which doth no where elſe appear, and it is rendered certain, by his giving the whole Manor to it, with a Quantity of Lands and Woods thereabouts, as alſo the Church of *Hatton*, and the Appurtenances. Several other Perſons of Quality, and of an inferior Rank, gave divers Lands and Rents to it, which were confirmed by King *Henry* II. *Rich.* I. King *John* and King *Henry* III. who added many Privileges and Immunities, as Court-Leet, Gallows, and Waifs, which the Nuns claimed 13 *Edw.* I. and were allowed them. They in 9 *Edw.* II. having compleated the Building of a new Church, *Walter de Maydenſton*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*, dedicated it and the High Altar. Thus this Nunnery ſtood till the Reign of King *Hen.* VIII. for *Anna Lytle* was choſen Prioreſs 28 *Hen.* VIII. the Year after the Act for diſſolving the ſmaller Houſes was paſt, under which it came by the Valuation made 26 *Hen.* VIII. but to be rated at 72 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d. per Annum*, above all Reprizes. After the Diſſolution, the Site with the Church, and all the Lands in *Wroxhall* thereunto belonging, were given to *Robert Burgoin*, from whom Sir *John Burgoin* of *Sutton* in *Bedfordſhire*, Bart. is deſcendant, who was the Owner of it in 1640.

The Martyrs of this County.

Martyrs being properly ſuch as bear Witneſs to the Truth, under any Kind of Sufferings, as well as Bonds, Impriſonments and Death; theſe eight *Coventry-men*, who were brought before *John Hales*, Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, and proſecuted as Hereticks, and forced to recant of their Opinions, though

though true, may deſerve that Name, *viz.*

John Blomſton, *Richard Hegham*, *Robert Crowther* and *John Smith*, *Roger Brown*, *Thomas Butler*, *John Falkes* and *Richard Hilmin*, who were charged with theſe Doctrines, as falſe, erroneous and heretical, *viz.* That the Power attributed to St. *Peter* in the Church of God by Chriſt, did not paſs from him to remain with his Succeſſors; that Prayer and Alms avail not the Dead, but after Death every Man goes to Heaven or Hell, and conſequently there is no Purgatory; that it is meer Fooliſhneſs to go on Pilgrimages to viſit the Image of *Our Lady* in the Tower, for ſhe may as well be worſhipped by the Fire-ſide; that a Chriſtian at his Death ſhould renounce his own Works, and ſubmit himſelf to God's Mercy; that it is better to deal Money to poor Folks, than to offer it to the Images of Saints; that every Man is bound to know the Lord's Prayer; that the Sacrament of the Altar is but Bread. All theſe Men, as alſo *Margery Gyt*, who held the ſame Opinions, were forced to recant them, and do Penance. This was done in 1485, in the Reign of King *Hen.* VII. when the Reformation was but in Embryo. We ſhall now come to the Confirmation of the reformed Doctrines eſtabliſhed, and preached in King *Edw.* VI.'s Days, by ſuch as ſealed them with their Lives in this County in Q. *Mary*'s Reign, *viz.*

Laurence Saunders, Miniſter of *Bread-ſtreet*, *London*, who was burnt in the Park at *Coventry*, *Feb.* 8. 1555. This good Man was educated in *Eaton-School*, but his Mother being a Widow, and left in a wealthy Condition, deſigned not to bring him up a Scholar, but bound him out to a Merchant on *London*, named Sir *William Cheſter*, with whom he lived ſome Time; but being diſcontented, and not at all delighted with his Trade, Sir *William*, as ſoon as he perceived it, wrote to his Mother, and at length threw up his Indentures, and diſmiſſed him. *Saunders* thereupon went to *Cambridge*, where having continued ſome Years a diligent Student, he began to preach the reformed Doctrine in the Beginning of King *Edward*'s Reign with great Zeal, as well as Learning and Judgment. He was ſoon taken Notice of, and having been made the Reader of Divinity firſt in the College of *Fotheringay*, and then in the Minſter of *Lichfield*, he was at Length preferred to the Living of *Church-Langton* in *Leiceſterſhire*, and *All-hallows-Bread ſtreet* in *London*, which laſt he obtained but a little before Queen *Mary* came to the Crown. He had a Deſign of Reſigning the former, that he might apply himſelf wholly to the Cure of the latter; but after the Queen's Proclamation came out, forbidding Preaching the Proteſtant Doctrines taught in King *Edw.* VI.'s Days, he gave over thoſe Thoughts, not being willing to reſign his Pulpit to the Popiſh Preachers, and ſo went on in Preaching as he had done before. But foreſeeing to what Concluſion the preſent State of Affairs tended, *viz.* to the Re-eſtabliſhment of Popery, he ſhewed a great Concern, and thought he ſhould fall away from the Goſpel he had preached, or muſt fly. This he ſhewed among his Friends, and eſpecially to Dr. *Pendleton*, who had preached the ſame Doctrine, and ſeemed reſolved to die rather than forſake it; but the contrary happened, for when they both came to *London*, *Sanders* ſuffered Impriſonment long, and underwent great Hardſhips for a Year and more; but *Pendleton* turned, and endeavoured to build what he had deſtroyed. *Sanders* had divers Diſputes before the Biſhops of *Wincheſter* and *London*, who offered him Mercy, if he would return to the Church; but not accepting it upon theſe Terms, was burnt, as is aboveſaid, and his Sufferings may be termed a double Martyrdom almoſt, becauſe his Enemies burnt him with green Wood, that his Pain might be more intenſe, and Death ſlower.

Mr. *Robert Glover*, who ſuffered Death at the Stake with *Cornelius Bongey* at *Coventry*,

ventry, *Sept.* 20. 1555. He was a Gentleman born, and being converted to the Knowledge of the true Goſpel, with his elder and younger Brothers *John* and *William*, was in Queen *Mary*'s Days apprehended, impriſoned at *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, and at length ſuffered Martydom at the former City. His elder Brother *John* it ſeems was the moſt zealous for the Goſpel, and being informed of to the Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, Dr. *Ralph Banes*, a Warrant was ſent to the Mayor of *Coventry*, (where all the three Brethren then lived) to apprehend *John*; but the Mayor having given him ſome private Notice, he was fled with his Brother *William*; but *Robert* being ſick, the Officers found him and ſeiſed him; the Sheriff, who was with them would have let him go, becauſe their Warrant did not mention him; but the Officers refuſed to do it, till the Biſhop's Coming. When the Biſhop came, he was brought before him, and examined about the true Church, the Number of Sacraments, the Maſs, and Confeſſion of Sins to a Prieſt; to which not giving ſatisfactory Anſwers, he was ſent to the common Gaol at *Coventry*, and from thence to *Lichfield*, where after an Examination or Two, and a poſitive Refuſal to return to the Church, which he eſteemed Antichriſtian, as then eſtabliſhed in this Realm, he was condemned to ſuffer Death at *Coventry*, and a Writ from *London* came down ſoon for his Execution. In the Interval, Mr. *Glover* fell into great Anxiety of Mind at the Bearing of the Croſs juſt ready to be laid on his Shoulders, which, when his Friend Mr. *Auſtin Bernher* perceived, he exhorted him to wait the Lord's Leiſure, and ſtick to the Cauſe he had eſpouſed; for God, who ſeemed to have withdrawn his Preſence, would again viſit and ſupport him, as he ſhould find, and as he did; for as he was going to the Stake, praying for Strength and Courage, he was ſo filled with Comfort from God, that he cried out to *Auſten* with great Joy, *He is come, He is come, &c.* and ſo with Chriſtian Patience expired in the Flames. With him ſuffered

Cornelius Bongay, a Capper of *Coventry*, who being convicted before the ſaid Biſhop of holding the ſame Doctrines, called heretical, by his own Confeſſion, was condemned about the ſame Time, and haſtily executed at the ſame Place, with *Glover*.

John Glover, and *William* above-mentioned, though they neither of them endured the Fire as their Brother *Robert* did, yet may be reckoned equally Martyrs for their Sufferings in the ſame Cauſe; for *John*, who had born ſuch Anguiſh of Soul as almoſt threw him into Deſpair, was often ſought for, and forced to lurk in Woods and Cold ſo long, to avoid the Snares of his Enemies, that he at length catched an Ague, of which he died. But Death did not ſecure him from the Hands of his Perſecutors, for after he was dead, and buried in the Church-yard, Dr. *Draicot*, then Chancellor, ſent to the Parſon of the Pariſh to know the Reaſon why he was buried there. To whom when the Parſon pleaded he was ſick and knew nothing of it, the Doctor ordered him to go home, and taking up the Body, caſt it into the Highway: The Parſon being againſt it, becauſe the Body having been dead ſix Weeks, would ſend forth an intolerable Savour, the Doctor gave him a Bill, and bad him from the Pulpit pronounce him a damned Soul, and when the Body had lain a Twelvemonth caſt it into the Road, and he'd come and conſecrate the Place, where he was buried. And in like Manner was

William Glover dealt with. He died not long after his Brother *John*, and the good People of the Place brought his Body to the Pariſh-Church to bury it, but the Curate forbad the Burial of it, till he had the Biſhop's Advice, to whom he accordingly went. In the mean Time the Corpſe lay a whole Day, and in the Night one *Richard Morrice*, a Taylor, attempted to bury

it, but was hindred by one *Thorlyne*, and others, ſo that it was two Days and a Night before the Body was diſpoſed of, and then by the Biſhop's Order it was to be carried away by them that brought it, at their own Charge; and ſo it was back again, (becauſe the Smell was not to be endured by Bearers,) in a Dung-cart, and buried in a Broom Field.

John Careleſſe, of *Coventry*, Weaver, who, tho' he died in Priſon after two Years Reſtraint at *Coventry* and *London*; yet as he deſired to arrive at the Promotion to die in the Fire, for his Profeſſion of the true Faith, and endured Hardſhips for it, which brought him to his End, ſo he deſerves as much to be placed in the Kalendar of Martyrs, as ſuch as finiſhed their Teſtimony by their open Sufferings. He was examined by Dr. *Martin* chiefly about the Point of Predeſtination, which was thus interpreted, as if a Perſon predeſtinated to Life, can't periſh, in what ever Opinion he dies; which ſeeming to imply, that a Man in never ſo great Errors or Sins, if he be predeſtinated to Salvation, he ſhall be ſaved; this *Careleſſe* would not own, but ſtated the Doctrine fully thus, as his Belief, *viz. I believe that Almighty God, our moſt dear and loving Father, of his great Mercy and infinite Goodneſs* (through Jeſus Chriſt) *did elect and appoint in him, before the Foundations of the Earth were laid, a Church, or Congregation, which he doth continually guide and govern by his Grace and Holy Spirit, ſo that not one of them ſhall ever finally periſh, becauſe his Holy Spirit by which they are ſealed, will ſo preſerve them from all Hereſies and evil Opinions, that none of them ſhall die*; and in this Senſe he declared, that he believed himſelf predeſtinated ſo, that he was ſure of Salvation. Yet for all this, while he was in Priſon in the *King's Bench*, *London*, he fell into great Trouble of Mind and Conſcience, about the Greatneſs and Unpardonableneſs of his Sins, and conſulted Mr. *Philpot*, then lying in the Stocks in the Biſhop of *London*'s Colehouſe, about them, and received mighty Conſolation in an Epiſtle from him, wherein, tho' there were ſome Jingles upon his Name, yet there were ſuch melting Expreſſions of God's Mercy to Penitents, that *Careleſſe* ſays: *I will now, according to your loving Requeſt, caſt away all Care, and caſt all my Care upon Chriſt, who will Care for me, and will be careleſs according to my Name; for as ſoon as I had read your comfortable Letter, my Sorrows vaniſhed away as Smoke in the Wind. I am ſure the Spirit of God was the Author of it.* Being thus comforted, he not only comforted others in the like Caſes, and particularly Mrs. *Agnes Glaſcock*, who had relapſed through Fear of Sufferings, into Popery, but was under great Affliction for her ſo doing; but he kept a Chriſtian Correſpondence with his Fellow-ſufferers for the Truth of the Goſpel, in *Newgate*, and other Priſons, as Mr. *Bradford*, Mr. *Syms*, Mr. *Whittle*, Mr. *Bernher*, Mr. *Adlington*, *&c.* Worn out with Hardſhips and Afflictions, he at length died in Priſon, and was buried in a Dung-hill, in *July*, 1556. To theſe Dr. *Fuller* adds,

Julius Palmer; for though he conſummated his Martyrdom at *Newberry* in *Berkſhire*, with two others, *Gwin* and *Askin*, yet he may be reckoned among the Martyrs of *Coventry*, becauſe his Father was an Inhabitant there, and he born there: It is remarkable of him, that in King *Edw.* VI.'s Days, he was an obſtinate Papiſt, and turned out of *Magdalen* College, *Oxford*, for it, and yet died a Proteſtant in Queen *Mary*'s Days.

Sufferers for our Conſtitution in Church and State.

THomas *Baker*, A. M. Rector of *Baxterly*, who was not only ſequeſtred, but his Wife and Children were caſt out of the Parſonage-houſe forcibly by an Officer of the Parliament-Army, who, when Mrs. *Baker* took Courage to ask him by what Authority he acted, drew out his Piſtol. Mrs. *Baker*, after this, was put to great Hardſhips with her Children, becauſe her Husband lived wholly upon the Charity of ſome neighbouring Gentlemen. At length he got a School at *Saffron-Walden* in *Eſſex*, but was alſo put out of that. He lived to the Reſtoration, and obtained the Rectory of *Grindon*, where he lived till his Death. He was a learned Man, an approved Preacher, and very much beloved by his Pariſhioners.

Francis Holyoke, a noted School-maſter, and Rector of *Southam*, out of which being ſequeſtred, he ſuffered much for the King's Cauſe, and died in 1653.

John Riland, M. A. Rector of *Exhal*, which he held with his Fellowſhip in *Magdalen* College, *Oxford*, but was turned out of both in 1647, by a Party of Soldiers from *Warwick*. Sometime after he had been dragooned out of his Living, he was in great Danger of his Life from the ſame Soldiers that expelled him; for meeting them one Day upon the Road, one of them rode up to him, and diſcharged a Piſtol ſo near him, that the Fire ſinged his Hair and Hat, but the Ball miſſed him, which Eſcape he celebrated ſolemnly on the Day of it, as long as he lived. At the ſame Time that he was ejected, his Study was plundered of all his Books and Collections, which laſt he eſteemed his greateſt Loſs. After his Ejectment he lived a private retired Life, till the Year 1660, when he was preſented to *Bilton* in this County, and made Archdeacon of *Coventry*, and a Prebendary in the Church of *Lichfield*; and in 1665 obtained the Rectory of *Birmicham*, where he reſided to his Death, which happened in 1672, *Ætat.* 53. He was a very learned, humble and pious Man, of unwearied Induſtry in Studying the Scriptures, Fathers, and Philoſophers in their original Languages. His Converſation was ſo ſtrictly and conſtantly pious and holy, that he is remembred at *Birmicham* by the Name of *That Holy Man*. He was ſuch a Lover of Peace, that if his Pariſhioners at Variance could not be brought to an Agreement, he would make up the Difference out of his own Pocket. He carried a poor Man's Box always about him, and did not call himſelf Poor, but when that was empty; what he got for them he diſtributed with ſuch wholeſome Admonitions, that by relieving their Bodies, he made Way to ſave their Souls.

Gaius White, Miniſter of *Packington*, who was ſeveral Times ſequeſtred and plundered of all he had, and four Times deprived of his Library of Books, whereby he was reduced to great Extremities, while he lived, and at his Death left a poor Family, ſome of which came at length to be relieved by the Corporation eſtabliſhed for the Relief of Clergymens poor Widows and Children.

Samuel Wilks, Vicar of *Wappingbury* and *Weſton*, was impriſoned, and ſuffer'd the utter Ruin of his Eſtate. At his Death he left a diſtreſſed and helpleſs Widow in great Extremities, having ſeven Children, and no Proviſion for their Maintenance, and therefore was neceſſitated to beg Relief from the ſaid Corporation for Miniſters Widows and Children. He was a Perſon of eminent Learning, a very good Preacher, and by his Prudence while he lived, of great Advantage to the Gentlemen of the Neighbourhood.

The

The Charity-Schools of this County are at

Alceſter, but we have no particular Account of it.

Atherſtone, a School for twenty Girls, who are taught to read, knit, ſew and ſpin Linen and Jerſey. Part of them are clothed.

Atterbury, a School, of which we have no diſtinct Information.

Auſley, a School endowed with 10 *l.* *per Annum*, to teach the poor Children of the Place.

Badgeley, a Charity-School endowed with 4 *l.* 10 *s.* a Year, and ten Shillings a Year to purchaſe Books for the Children taught in it.

Baginton, a School wholly maintained by the honourable Perſon, who is Lord of the Manor, who pays for the Schooling of all poor Children of the Place.

Baxterley, a School at which ſixteen poor Children are taught to read, catechized, and brought up orderly in going to Church.

Bedworth, where are two Schools, one for forty Boys, and the other for twenty Girls, endowed by the late Rector of the Pariſh, with twelve Pounds *per Annum* for the Boys School, and five Pounds *per Annum* for the Girls School for ever. Both Schools are now full according to the Will of the Founder; the Boys School being opened *June* 1716. and that for the Girls in *July* 1717.

Berkeſwell, a School erected for all the poor Children of the Town, which are about fifty, and to that End endowed with 13 *l.* *per Annum*.

Caſtle-Bromwich, a Charity-School endowed with 4 *l.* *per Annum*, for the Teaching of the Children of the Place to read.

Chaldecot, a School on which there is ſettled the like Sum of 4 *l.* a Year for Teaching, beſides an Endowment conſiderable to buy Bibles.

Coleshill, where the Under-maſter of the Grammar-School teaches all the Children of the Pariſh to read *Engliſh*, and hath 12 *l.* a Year allowed him for that Service. In the Pariſh alſo is a Piece of Land known by the Name of the *Pater noſter Piece*, given by the Anceſtors of the preſent Lord *Digby*, to encourage Children to learn the Lord's Prayer. The Manner of it is thus: One Child comes every Morning to the Church, at the Sound of a Bell, and on his Knees ſays the Lord's Prayer in the Preſence of the aforeſaid Under-maſter, who immediately rewards him with a Penny. Every Houſe or Family in the Place, when its Turn is come, ſends a Child, for they go in the Order of their Houſes, as they are ſituate in the Town, and never fail, whether they are poor or rich. Alſo a Perſon of Honour hath fitted up, and given an Houſe for another School, and is a good Benefactor to it. There are in this laſt twenty-one Girls clothed, taught to read, ſpin and ſew.

Coventry, a School for twelve Boys, who are taught and clothed by a Legacy given for that Purpoſe by Mr. *Samuel Baker* of *London*. Beſides which, Mr. *Samuel Billing*, a Truſtee for the former Charity, did, about the Year 1710, give 300 *l.* in Money, and 18 *l.* a Year in Land for Clothing, Teaching, and putting out Apprentices, ſo many poor Boys as the annual Product of the ſaid Legacy would be ſufficient ſo to diſpoſe of.

Dunchurch, a School provided by Mr. *Boughton* of *Cawſton* in the Pariſh of *Dunchurch*, who died *Anno* 1707, and left ſo much of 400 *l.* as ſhould be requiſite to build a School-houſe with an Habitation for the Maſter and his Family, and endowed it with 36 *l.* a Year

in Land, beſides a competent Maintenance for the Maſter, and ordered his Executors to pay 200 *l.* more to be veſted in Land, the Rents of which to be employed to place out two Boys of that Pariſh yearly; and they now enjoy this Charity.

Hampton in Arden, a School endowed with 20 *l.* a Year, for the good Education of poor Children in Reading their Catechize, and other proper Works.

Kingsbury, a Charity-School for ten Girls to be choſen out of this Village and *Maſton*, to be taught to read, ſpin, and ſew, as is uſual in other Schools.

Leamarſton, a School for ten Girls, endowed by a Lady deceaſed.

Manceter, a School endowed with 10 *l. per Annum*, for the poor Children of the Place.

Middleton, a School for ten Children, near the Church, endowed with 4 *l.* a Year for their Teaching, and 20 *s. per Annum*, to purchaſe Bibles to be given the Children, when they can read perfectly, and are put out to be Apprentices.

Poleſworth, a School endowed with 30 *l.* a Year for Teaching all the poor Children of the Place; and to them there are to be given yearly twenty Bibles, by a peculiar Settlement to endure for ever.

Rugby, a School erected and endowed by Mr. *Elbrow* ſome Time before he died, for the Teaching of fifteen Boys, and as many Girls. Theſe Children are kept under a very pious Diſcipline, and are all clothed againſt *Good Friday* yearly.

Sheldon, where is a School-houſe, being built by a Perſon of Quality, near the Church. The Children go to Prayers every Day, to which the ſame Perſon alloweth 6 *l.* a Year, for the Teaching of fifteen Children out of the Manor of *Marſton-Culy* adjoining; but this is done only till ſome larger Maintenance for it can be provided, which the Inhabitants are endeavouring two Ways, *viz.* By appropriating 4 *l.* a Year of the Pariſh Land to the Uſe of the School, and by incloſing Part of the adjoining Common, which hath had already that good Effect, that there are fifty Children taught.

Solihull; the Uſher of the *Latin* School having 10 *l. per Annum* allowed him, teacheth the Children of the Place to read *Engliſh*.

Southam, a School is here erected for twenty Boys by a Perſon of Quality.

Temple, a School for the Teaching of twenty Boys or Girls, endowed by the Lady *Leveſon* deceaſed.

Water-Orton, where a late Benefaction of 6 *l. per Annum* being given for a Sermon once a Month, it is applied for the Teaching of the poor Children of this Village, twelve of the neighbouring Clergy having undertaken to preach the ſaid Sermons in their Turns *gratis*, that it may be ſo uſed.

Warwick, a School erected for the Inſtruction of twenty poor Children, who are all clothed every *Chriſtmas*. The Corporation out of an old Charity payeth 10 *l.* a Year towards the Clothing and Teaching of thirteen of the Children, and the other Seven are clothed and taught by a Benefaction of the Lady *Guilford* deceaſed. There is alſo another School in this Town for twelve Girls, clothed, and taught to read and ſpin at the Charge of a Nobleman. Further, about *Midſummer* 1712. a Charity-Box was ſet up in the Church, with this Inſcription over it, *For the Uſe and Increaſe of the Charity-School*, which had ſo good an Effect, that ſeveral Children have been taught and clothed out of what was found in it. There are alſo three Boys taught and clothed, partly out of the Offertory, and partly at the Charge of the Vicar of St. *Mary*'s Pariſh, and two Boys more are taught and clothed at the Expence of ſome private Perſons of the Town: So that now in all the Charity-Schools of this Place, which are three, there are taught and clothed ſixty-two Boys and forty-two Girls.

Divines

Divines of Eminency born or inhabiting in this County at Places unknown.

Nicholas Bifield, bred in *Queens* College, *Oxford*, which leaving, and taking Orders thereupon, he was invited into *Ireland* to a Place of Eminency, but being wind-bound at *Cheſter* preached there, and was choſen a Miniſter thereupon in that City. He was a ſtrict Obſerver of the Lord's Day, and zealouſly oppoſed the Recreations allowed at that Time, which cauſed ſome Writings to paſs *pro* and *con.* between him and Mr. *Breerwood*. In his declining Age he was preſented to the Benefice of *Iſleworth* in *Middleſex*, where he dwelt a conſtant and diligent Preacher fifteen Years; and dying of the Stone in the Bladder, he was opened, and a Stone taken out of him weighing above thirty-three Ounces, being thirteen Inches long, and almoſt as much broad.

William Biſhop, born of an eminent Proteſtant Family of this County, probably Patrons of *Brailes*, but himſelf a Papiſt, bred at *Rhemes*, and ordained a Prieſt at *Rome*, from whence being ſent into *England*, he was an active and zealous Promoter of the Catholick Cauſe ſeventeen Years. He was twice impriſoned, and therein engaging in Diſputes ſeveral Times with the *Engliſh* Divines, received an utter Defeat by *Robert Abbot*, afterwards Biſhop of *Salisbury*. He eſcaped at laſt with his Life, (having loſt his Credit) and ſettling in *Paris*, died there.

Henry Bull, perpetual Fellow of *Magdalen* College, *Oxford*, made in 1540. He was a Perſon very zealous for the Reformation in King *Edw.* VI.'s Days, and is noted in our Hiſtories, that when the Prieſt in his College was offering Incenſe, he ſnatched the Cenſer out of his Hand, and threw it down, in Deteſtation of the Superſtition, though his Raſhneſs was as deteſtable. He was an Exile in Queen *Mary*'s Days, and returned with Queen *Elizabeth*, when he found Preferment enough, being a double, if not a treble beneficed Man. He compoſed a Book or two of Devotions, and tranſlated the *Latin* Lectures of *Luther* upon the Pſalms into *Engliſh*, publiſhed with an Epiſtle of Mr. *Fox* the Martyrologiſt before it, in 1577. When, or where he died, our Accounts inform us not.

John Smith, made Scholar of St. *John*'s College, *Oxford*, in the *Coventry-place* at his Entrance, and after Fellow there. A Perſon highly valued in that Univerſity for Piety and Parts, by ſuch as excelled in both. Being Bachelor of Divinity, he was choſen Lecturer in St. *Paul*'s Cathedral, in the Room of Dr. *Lan Andrews*, and diſcharged the Place with great Applauſe. He afterwards became Miniſter of *Clavering* in *Eſſex*, where he was highly reverenced for his Learning and Holineſs of Life. His Learning abundantly appears in his Expoſitions of the Lord's Prayer and Creed, with his other Writings. He died in 1616, and was buried in *Clavering* Church, leaving ſeveral Books, by his Will, to St. *John*'s College Library.

Richard Kilby, deſcended of a Plebeian Family in this County, and after his School Education further improved in Learning in *Glocester-hall*, *Oxford*, from whence he removed to *Emanuel* College *Cambridge*, where having taken his Degrees in Arts, he became a School-maſter in *Kent*, and at length removed to *Derby*, where he was firſt Miniſter of St. *Alkmonds*, then of *All-hallows*. He was much followed for his familiar Way of Preaching, and wrote ſome Treatiſes of Conſcience. He died in 1617, and was buried in the Chancel of *All hallows* Church. He left all he had to the Poor.

The

The Alphabetical

TABLE

OF THE

Towns, Villages, and Hamlets of this County, together with the ſeveral Hundreds and Deaneries in which they ſtand, and the Value of the Churches, both in the King's Books, and their preſent Worth, ſhewing what Livings being not above 50 *l. per Annum*, are exempted from paying Firſt-fruits and Tenths.

Towns Names.	*Hundreds.*	*Deaneries.*	*Valuation.* *King's Books.*	*Real.*
Alceſter	Barlichway	R. Warwick	14 3 9	32 14 6½
Alne mag.	Barlichway	R. Warwick	7 8 0	
Alne parva	Barlichway			
Alſley	Knightlow	R. Coventry	17 18 9	
Amington	Hemlingford	Cap. Arden	6 13 4	
Anſty	Coventry	V. Warwick	6 6 8	
Ardbury	Hemlingford			
Arleſcote	Kington			
Arley	Knightlow	R. Arden	9 0 7*ob.*	
Arnhale	Knightlow			
Arrow	Barlichway	R. Warwick	10 10 7*ob.*	
Aſcot juxta Hodenhull	Kington			
Aſcot juxta Whichford	Knightlow			
Aſhorn	Kington			

Aſhow

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Aſhow	Kington	R. Stoneley	6	7	1			
Aſpley juxta Tanworth	Barlichway							
Aſpley juxta Wicksford	Barlichway							
Aſthull	Knightlow							
Aſtley	Knightlow							
Aſton-Cantlow	Hemlingford	V. Warwick	9	9	7	35	6	2½
Atherſton	Hemlingford	R. Kington	13	1	8			
Attleborough	Hemlingford							
Aucote Priory	Hemlingford							
Avon River	Knightlow							
Aulſton	Barlichway	R. Kington	6	0	0			
Auſley	Hemlingford	V. Arden	6	6	8	49	0	0
Auſtrey	Hemlingford	V. Arden	8	0	0			
Bacon-End	Hemlingford							
Badſley-Clinton	Hemlingford	R. Arden	4	6	8			
Badſley Endſon	Hemlingford							
Bagginton	Knightlow	R. Stoneley	8	1	8			
Balſhall	Hemlingford							
Barcheſton	Kington	R. Kington	13	6	8	44	3	11
Barford	Kington	R. Kington	11	11	0ob.			
Barkeſwell	Hemlingford	R. Arden	14	12	6			
Barnacle	Knightlow							
Barſton	Hemlingford							
Barton juxta Bitford	Barlichway							
Barton on the Heath	Kington	R. Kington	12	17	11			
Baſcote	Kington							
Baxterley	Hemlingford	R. Arden	5	0	0	48	0	0
Bearley	Barlichway							
Beauchamps-court	Barlichway							
Beau-deſert	Barlichway	R. Warwick	7	16	0ob.			
Beauſale	Barlichway							
Bedworth	Knightlow	R. Coventry	10	3	11½			
Berwood	Hemlingford							
Bentley	Hemlingford	Cur. Arden	2	13	4			
Bericote	Knightlow							
Berkſwell	Hemlingford	R. Arden	8	0	0			
Bermingham	Hemlingford	R. Arden	19	3	6			
Bermingham Aſton	Hemlingford	V. Arden	21	4	9ob.			
Berdingbury	Knightlow	R. Coventry	7	10	0	40	11	0
Betſworth, or Betleſworth	Kington							
Bevington-cock	Barlichway							
Bevengton-wood	Barlichway							
Bickenhill Church	Hemlingford	V. Arden	7	17	2	40	0	0
Hill	Hemlingford							

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.	Real.
Bickenhill Middle	Hemlingford			
Bickmarsh	Barlichway			
Biggin juxta Stoke	Knightlow			
Biggin, alias Holme juxta Newton	Knightlow			
Bilsley	Barlichway	R. Warwick	5 4 7	12 8 0
Bilton	Knightlow	R. Marton	16 10 7ob.	
Binley	Knightlow	R. Coventry	14 12 4	
Binton	Barlichway			
Bishopston	Barlichway	Cap. Kington	7 15 2	
Bisseley	Knightlow	Cap. Coventry		
Bitford	Barlichway	V. Warwick	7 10 7	
Blackdon	Knightlow			
Blithe	Hemlingford			
Bokinden grange	Knightlow			
Bole-hall	Hemlingford			
Bordesley	Hemlingford			
Boteley	Barlichway			
Borton upon Dunsmore	Knightlow			
Bradmore	Kington			
Bradwell	Knightlow			
Bramcot juxta Bulkinton	Hemlingford			
Bramcot juxta Polesworth	Knightlow			
Brailes	Kington	V. Kington	25 0 0	
Braundon	Knightlow			
Bretford	Knightlow	Cap. Coventry		
Brets-hall	Hemlingford	R. Arden	11 6 8	
Bridgtown	Barlichway			
Brinklow	Knightlow	R. Coventry	17 10 0	
Brisseley	Coventry Lib.	R. Warwick	5 4 5	
Broughton	Kington			
Brockhurst	Knightlow			
Broke-hampton	Kington			
Brome Kings	Barlichway			
Brome Burnels	Barlichway			
Bromwich Castle	Hemlingford			
Bromwich little	Hemlingford			
Brownsover	Knightlow			
Bucknel, or Bokenhull	Knightlow	V. Arden	7 17 2	
Budbrooke	Barlichway	V. Warwick	8 0 0	49 9 0
Bulkinton	Knightlow	V. Coventry	6 10 6	46 10 0
Burmington	Kington			

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Burton Haſtang	Knightlow	R. Marton	19	17	2			
Buſhwood	Barlichway							
Bynton	Barlichway	R. Warwick	8	10	0			
Caldecot, or Calcote juxta Wedington	Hemlingford	R. Arden	6	15	0	35	0	0
Caldecot juxta Granborough	Knightlow							
Calendon	Coventry	Cap. Præſ.						
Canley	Knightlow							
Careſly	Knightlow							
Cauſton grange	Knightlow							
Chadshunt	Kington	S. Chads chap.						
Chadſwick, or Chadleſwick	Hemlingford							
Charlcot	Kington	V. Kington	6	0	0	20	14	0
Chelmeſcote	Kington	Chap. Kington						
Cherington	Kington	R. Kington	11	10	7 ob.			
Cheſtoyer	Knightlow							
Cheſterton	Kington	V. Stipend.	5	6	8			
Church-over	Knightlow	R. Coventry	15	0	0			
Claverdon, or Clardon	Barlichway	V. Warwick	5	12	1	36	18	10½
Cley-hall	Kington							
Cliff	Hemlingford							
Clifton ſuper Dunſmore	Knightlow	V. Marton	8	1	8	48	0	0
Clopton	Barlichway							
Cloude	Knightlow							
Cloudeſley-buſh	Knightlow							
Cobley	Barlichway							
Codbarrow	Kington							
Coleshill	Hemlingford	V. Arden	10	18	6 ob.			
Comb	Knightlow							
Combrooke	Kington							
Compton Fenny	Kington	R. Stoneley	15	8	4			
Compton parva	Kington	R. Kington	10	0	0			
Compton long	Kington	V. Kington	12	15	7	41	1	4
Compton	Murdack							
Copſton mag. & parva	Knightlow							
Corley	Hemlingford	R. Arden	4	0	0			
Cosford	Knightlow							
Coton	Knightlow							
Coton, or Chilvers coton	Hemlingford	V. Arden	7	4	2	26	0	0
COVENTRY								
St. Michael	Coventry	V. Coventry	26	15	5	50	0	0
Trinity	Coventry	V. Coventry	10	0	0	15	6	8

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Couton	Barlichway	R. Warwick	9	10	7ob.			
Coughton Kings	Barlichway							
Counden	Knightlow							
Crowley	Barlichway							
Crewenhale	Barlichway							
Crimscote	Kington							
Crudshale	Barlichway							
Cubbington	Knightlow	V. Stoneley	6	6	8	44	7	6
Cuckow-Church	Knightlow							
Cumbroke	Kington							
Curdworth	Barlichway							
Dasset upon Avon or parva	Kington	R. Stoneley.	13	8	9			
Dasset-Burton, or magna	Kington	V. Stoneley	14	0	0			
Dastel, or Doffhill	Hemlingford							
Deretend	Hemlingford	Cap. Arden	5	0	0			
Dichford frary	Barlichway	Cap. ad Wolf.						
Dodwell	Barlichway							
Dordon	Hemlingford							
Drakenedge	Hemlingford							
Draycote	Knightlow							
Dudston	Hemlingford							
Dunchurch	Knightlow	V. Marton	14	10	10			
Dunnington	Barlichway							
Dunton	Hemlingford							
Eatendon-nether	Knightlow	V.Knightlow	12	0	7ob.	48	0	8
Eatendon-over								
Edgebaston	Hemlingford	Cur. Arden						
Edmondscot	Knightlow							
Edston	Barlichway							
Elmdon	Hemlingford	R. Arden	3	8	1ob.	30	0	0
Emscot	Kington							
Erdbury	Hemlingford							
Erdington	Hemlingford							
Eathorp	Knightlow							
Exhall	Coventry	R. Warwick	8	17	3ob.			
Farnborough	Kington	V. Stoneley	5	12	1	37	0	0
Fillongley	Hemlingford	V. Arden	8	9	9ob.	30	0	0
Fillongley Old	Hemlingford							
Finburgh	Knightlow							
Finham	Knightlow							
Flanders	Hemlingford							
Fleckenho	Knightlow							
Fletchamsted over and nether	Knightlow	Cap. Templar.						
Folkeshill	Coventry L.	Cur. Stipend.	5	0	0			
Ford-hall	Barlichway							

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.	Real.
Forwood	Barlichway			
Foſhaw	Hemlingford			
Foſſe-way	Hemlingford			
Foxcote	Kington			
Franſton	Knightlow	R. Marton	5 12 1	
Freſeley	Hemlingford			
Fulbrooke	Barlichway			
Fulbridy	Kington			
Guidon	Kington			
Gilſdon	Hemlingford			
Glaſcote	Hemlingford			
Goodreſt	Knightlow			
Grafton Arden	Barlichway			
Grafton Temple	Barlichway	Cur. Warw.	0 0 0	5 5 0
Grandborough	Knightlow	V. Marton	5 0 0	30 0 0
Graves	Hemlingford	R. Arden	20 3 4	
Grendon	Hemlingford			
Griff	Hemlingford			
Grove	Barlichway			
Guys-cliffe	Kington	Chant. Warw.	18 2 6	
Halford, or Hawford	Kington	R. Kington	10 9 9ob.	
Hallaton	Hemlingford			
Hall-end	Hemlingford			
Hampton Biſhops, alias Lucy	Barlichway	R. Warwick	51 6 8	
Hampton Curlu	Barlichway			
Hampton in Arden cum capellis	Hemlingford	V. Arden	15 6 8	
Harborow mag.	Knightlow	R. Coventry	14 13 4	
Harborow par.	Knightlow			
Hardwick Priors	Knightlow	V. Stoneley	23 16 0ob.	
Hartshill	Hemlingford			
Haſeley	Barlichway	R. Warwick	4 9 4ob.	
Haſeler	Barlichway	V. Warwick	6 13 4	
Hatton	Barlichway			
Haſleholt	Barlichway			
Hawkesbury	Knightlow			
Hawkeſwell	Barlichway			
Heath	Knightlow			
Helenhull	Knightlow			
Henley juxta Folkshull	Coventry Lib.			
Henley in Arden	Barlichway	Cap. Warw.	0 0 0	9 16 0
Henwood	Hemlingford			
Herberbury	Knightlow	V. Stoneley	5 0 0	33 4 0

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.
Herdwick juxta Lemington	Knightlow					
Herdwick juxta Radway	Kington					
Herheote juxta Miton	Kington					
Herheote juxta Waſperton	Kington					
Hewell grange	Barlichway					
Heybarnes	Hemlingford					
Hilborough	Barlichway	R. Coventry	14	13	2	
Hill juxta Lemington	Knightlow					
Hill juxta Sutton	Hemlingford					
Hill juxta Wotton	Knightlow					
Hill juxta Stoneley alias King's Hill	Knightlow					
Hodnell, or Hodenhull	Knightlow	Cur. farmed at	11	13	10	
Holme	Knightlow					
Holt juxta Studley	Barlichway					
Holt juxta Kingsbury	Hemlingford					
Honingham	Knightlow	V. Marton	5	0	0	
Honington	Kington	V. Kington	9	6	8	
Hoo	Hemlingford	Cap. Arden	19	0	0	
Honiley	Barlichway	Cur. Warw.				
Hopsford	Knightlow					
Horeſton	Hemlingford					
Horeſton	Hemlingford					
Horwell	Knightlow					
Hulverley	Hemlingford					
Hunſcote	Kington					
Hurley	Hemlingford					
Hurſt	Knightlow					
Hyde	Knightlow					
Ikenild ſtreet	Barlichway					
Idlicote, or Utlicote	Kington	R. Kington	13	6	8	
Ilmington	Kington	R. Kington	30	0	0	
Ingen St. John	Barlichway	Hoſp. Warwick	19	3	9	
Ipſley	Barlichway	R. Warwick	11	10	7	
Itchington long, or Hutchington	Knightlow	V. Marton	7	1	8	
Itchington Biſhops	Knightlow	V. Stoneley	10	0	0	
Itchington Nether	Knightlow					
Kenelworth	Knightlow	V. Stoneley				
Kimberley-hall	Hemlingford	Cap.	5	6	8	

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Kineton	Kington	V. Kington	8	6	8			
Kineton parva	Kington							
Kingsbury, alias Limesbury	Hemlingford	V. Arden						
Kingsford	Hemlingford							
Kingshurſt	Hemlingford							
Kingſwood juxta Wilnecote	Hemlingford							
Kingſwood juxta Badeſley Clinton								
Kingſton juxta Clardon	Kington							
Kington juxta Solihull	Hemlingford							
Kinwarton	Barlichway							
Kinwaldſey	Hemlingford							
Kirby-monks	Knightlow	V. Coventry	22	9	7			
Knightcote	Knightlow							
Knoll	Hemlingford							
Knoll-wood-end	Hemlingford							
Kynnerton	Barlichway							
Kyte Hardwick	Kington							
Ladbrooke	Knightlow	R. Marton	13	10	0			
Lambcote	Kington							
Langdon	Hemlingford							
Langley jux. Clardon								
Langley juxta Sutton	Hemlingford							
Lapworth	Kington	R. Warwick	9	9	7			
Lawford-Church	Knightlow	R. Marton	11	15	5			
Lawford long	Knightlow							
Lawford parva	Knightlow							
Lea	Hemlingford	Cur. ad Lib.						
Leake Wotton	Knightlow	V. Stoneley	5	12	1			
Lemington Haſtang	Knightlow	V. Marton	20	0	0			
Lemington Priors	Knightlow	V. Stoneley	6	10	0			
Levenhull	Kington							
Lighthorn	Kington	R. Kington	14	17	3ob.			
Lillington	Knightlow	V. Stoneley	5	13	4			
Lindon	Hemlingford							
Longbridge	Kington							
Longford	Coventry Lib.							
Loxley	Barlichway	V. Kington	5	6	8	32	8	1½
Luddington	Barlichway	Cap. Stipen.	5	6	8			
Manceter	Hemlingford	R. Arden	10	13	4			
Maney Maner	Hemlingford							
Mapleborough	Barlichway							

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.	Real.
Marclive	Barlichway			
Marton	Knightlow	V. Marton	7 14 9ob.	32 0 0
Maxtock	Hemlingford	V. Arden	5 6 8	20 0 0
Maxtock-Caſtle and Priory	Hemlingford			
Mereden, olim Aſpath	Hemlingford	V. Arden	5 12 1	45 0 0
Merevale	Hemlingford			
Merſton Culy	Hemlingford			
Merſton Wavers	Knightlow			
Merſton Butlers	Kington	V. Kington		
Merſton Jabet	Knightlow			
Merſton juxta Lea	Hemlingford			
Merſton juxta Wolſton	Knightlow			
Metley	Hemlingford			
Middleton	Hemlingford	Prebend		
Milburn-grange	Knightlow			
Milcote	Barlichway			
Milverton	Knightlow	Cur.	6 0 0	
Minworth	Hemlingford			
Miton	Kington			
Mockley	Barlichway			
Mollington	Kington			
Monkſpath	Barlichway			
Monwode	Hemlingford			
Morecote-Hall	Hemlingford			
More-hall juxta Wickford	Barlichway	Prebend		
Morton Bagot	Barlichway	R. Warwick	6 0 0	
Morton Morrell	Kington	R. Kington	10 0 0	
Moxhull	Hemlingford			
Napton ſuper Mont.	Knightlow	V. Marton	9 14 2	
Naſpes	Kington			
Nechels	Barlichway			
Nethercote	Knightlow			
Newbold-Pacy	Kington	V. Kington	8 3 9	
Newbold ſuper Avon	Knightlow	V. Knightlow	14 12 1	
Newbold-Comin	Knightlow			
Newbold Revel	Knightlow			
New-Hall	Hemlingford			
Newland	Knightlow			
Newnham juxta Aſton	Barlichway			
Newnham Regis	Knightlow	R. Coventry	5 0 0	
Newnham-Padox	Knightlow			
Newton juxta Aſton Cantlow	Hemlingford			

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Newton juxta Clifton	Knightlow							
Newton juxta Austrey	Hemlingford							
North-end	Kington							
Norton-Curli	Barlichway							
Norton Limesi	Barlichway	Cur. Warwick						
Nun-Eaton	Hemlingford	V. Arden	24	14	7	17	4	0
Nuthurst	Kingston	Cap. ad Hampton						
Off-Church	Knightlow	V. Stoneley	7	7	6			
Offord	Barlichway							
Oldbury	Hemlingford							
Olney	Knightlow							
Olton	Hemlingford							
Orton, see Water-Orton								
Oversley	Barlichway	Cap. ad Arrow						
Ousthirne	Hemlingford							
Oxhill	Kington	R. Kington	14	10	0			
Packinton magna	Hemlingford	V. Arden	7	10	2ob.	30	0	0
Packington parva	Hemlingford	R. Arden	3	0	0	40	0	0
Packwood	Kington	Cur. Stip.	5	0	0			
Pathlow Lib.	Barlichway							
Pailington	Knightlow							
Parke-hall	Hemlingford							
Pedimore	Hemlingford	Cap. Antiq.						
Pillerton Nether	Kington	V. Kington	8	0	0			
Pillerton Over	Kington	Cap. Kington	5	0	0			
Penley juxta Coventry	Coventry							
Pipe	Hemlingford							
Pirie-Croft	Hemlingford							
Plumpton	Hemlingford							
Polesworth	Hemlingford	R. Arden	10	0	0	30	0	0
Pooley	Hemlingford							
Preston-Bagot	Barlichway	R. Warwick	4	0	0			
Prince-thorp	Knightlow							
Radford by Coventry	Coventry	V. Stoneley	5	16	0			
Radford Simelie	Knightlow	V. Stoneley	5	16	0ob.	28	0	0
Radway	Kington	V. Stoneley	5	12	0	41	0	0
Ragley	Barlichway							
Ratley	Kington	V. Stoneley	6	12	1	15	0	0
Riton by Dunsmore	Knightlow	R. Stoneley	11	6	8			
Riton by Bulkinton	Knightlow							
Rodburne	Knightlow	R. Marton	4	17	3ob.			
Rowinton, or Rowton	Barlichway	V. Warwick	7	11	8	45	13	4½
Rudsen	Knightlow							

Rugby,

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.	Real.
Rugby, or Rookby	Knightlow	R. Marton	17 19 2	
Ruin-Clifford	Barlichway			
Salford Abbots	Barlichway	Cap. Warwick		
Salford-Eccleſia	Barlichway	V. Warwick	9 0 0	
Saltley	Hemlingford			
Samburne	Barlichway			
Sawbridge	Knighton			
Sekindon	Hemlingford	V. Arden	5 16 0ob.	
Shelfhull	Barlichway			
Sheldon	Hemlingford	V. Arden	8 10 10	
Shilton	Knightlow	V. Marton	5 3 0	
Shirburne	Barlichway	R. Arden	5 0 0	
Shirford	Knightlow			
Sherrington	Kington	R. Kington	11 10 7	
Shipſton upon Stour	Kington	V. Kington	5 7 8ob.	
Shiſtock	Hemlingford	V. Arden	5 7 0	
Shortley	Knightlow			
Shotery	Barlichway			
Shoteſwell	Kington	V. Stoneley	5 13 4	26 10 0
Shrewley	Barlichway			
Shuckborough nether	Kington			
Shuckborough	Knightlow	R. Stoneley	8 6 8	
Shuſtock	Hemlingford	V. Arden	5 7 1	30 0 0
Shuttington	Hemlingford	Cur. Arden	6 0 0	
Sidenhale	Barlichway			
Silesburn	Barlichway			
Skilts	Barlichway			
Slateley	Hemlingford			
Slowly	Knightlow			
Smercote	Knightlow			
Smite	Knightlow			
Snitfield	Barlichway	V. Warwick	8 0 0	
Solihull	Hemlingford	R. Arden	24 18 4	
Sowe	Knightlow			
Southam	Knightlow	R. Marton	22 17 6	
Spernall	Barlichway	R. Warwick	3 18 1ob.	
Sponne	Knightlow	Cap. Lib.		
Stanidelf	Hemlingford			
Stareton	Knightlow			
Stichal	Knightlow	Cap. ad S. Mich. Cov.		
Stickford	Hemlingford			
Stiperſhill	Hemlingford			
Stockinford	Hemlingford			
Stockton	Knightlow	R. Marton	10 17 1	
Stoke	Coventry	Cur. Coventry	5 12 0	
Stonely	Knightlow	V. Stoneley	6 15 5	

Stonithorpe

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.	Real.
Stonithorpe	Knightlow			
Stourton	Kington	R. Kington	12 0 0	
Stratford Old	Barlichway			
Stratford upon Avon	Barlichway	R. Kington	20 0 0	20 0 0
Stratford juxta Tamworth	Hemlingford			
Stret-aston	Knightlow			
Stretton above the Foſſe	Kington	R. Kington	2 0 0	
Stretton Baskervile	Knightlow	R. Coventry	6 0 0	
Stretton under the Foſſe	Knightlow	Cap. War. cum Cant.	4 17 0	
Stretton upon Dunſmore	Knightlow			
Studeley	Barlichway	R. Warwick	8 0 0	8 0 0
Stude	Kington	Cap. Kington		
Sungar	Barlichway			
Sutton-Cofield	Hemlingford	R. Arden	33 9 2	
Sutton parva	Hemlingford			
Tachebrook Biſhops	Kington	V. Stoneley	5 13 4	
Tachebrook Malori	Knightlow			
Tackley	Knightlow			
Tame fluv.	Hemlingford			
Tamworth	Kington	V. Warwick	6 13 4	41 16 4
Thelesford	Kington			
Tamworth Borough and Caſtle	Hemlingford			
Thorndon	Kington			
Thorp	Knightlow			
Thurlaſton	Knightlow	Cap. Antiq.		
Tidington	Barlichway			
Tiſoe	Kington	V. Kington	10 0 0	29 9 6
Tofte	Knightlow			
Tredington				
Tutnell	Barlichway	Chan. Kington	15 16 3	
Ufton	Knightlow	Præb. & Cur.	9 6 8	
Ullenhale	Barlichway	Cap. ad Wotton		
Umberſlade	Knightlow			
Upton juxta Haſeler	Barlichway			
Upton juxta Ratley	Kington			
Walcote by Haſeler	Barlichway			
Walcote by Granborough	Knightlow			
Walton D'eivile & Mauduit	Kington	R. Kington	4 13 4	49 1 8

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.	Real.
Walton juxta Monks-kirby	Knightlow			
Wapenbury	Knightlow	V. Marton	8 0 0	
Warde-End	Hemlingford			
Warmington	Kington	R. Stoneley	16 3 11½	
Warwick	Kington			
St. Mary	Warwick	V. Warwick	20 0 0	22 0 0
St. Nicholas	Warwick	V. Warwick	13 6 8	
Watling-ſtreet	Knightlow			
Warmley	Hemlingford			
Waſperton	Kington	V. Kington	5 0 0	40 0 0
Watergall	Knightlow			
Waverton	Hemlingford			
Water-Orton	Hemlingford	Cap. Arden		
Wawen-wotton	Barlichway	V. Warwick	11 9 7	
Wedington	Hemlingford	R. Arden	8 10 7	
Wedgnock	Knightlow			
Wellesburn-Haſtang	Kington	V. Kington	8 0 0	
Wellesburn Montfort	Kington	V. Kington	7 11 8	45 14 8
Welcombe	Barlichway			
Weſtcote	Kington			
Weſton in Arden	Knightlow			
Weſton by Chiriton	Kington			
Weſton under Wetherley	Knightlow	V. Stoneley	5 9 2	19 16 8
Whaberley	Knightlow			
Whatcote	Kington	R. Kington	13 6 8	
Whatley	Hemlingford			
Whichford	Kington	R. Kington	19 8 6	
Whitchurch	Kington	R. Kington	20 17 3 *ob.*	
Whittington	Hemlingford			
Whitacre over	Hemlingford	V. Indot.		
Whitacre nether	Hemlingford	V. Indot.		
Whitley juxta Coventry	Knightlow			
Whitacre juxta Henley	Barlichway			
Whitmore	Knightlow			
Whitnaſh	Knightlow	R. Stoneley	5 9 9 *ob.*	
Wibtoft	Knightlow			
Wickford	Barlichway	R. Kington	19 8 6 *ob.*	
Widenay	Hemlingford			
Wigginſhill	Hemlingford			
Wike	Barlichway			
Wiken	Knightlow	Cur. Coventry	5 0 0	
Willey	Knightlow	R. Marton	8 6 0	
Wilnecote juxta Stratford	Barlichway	Cap. Warwick		

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Wilnecote juxta Tamworth	Hemlingford	Præb. Coll. Tamw.						
Willington	Kington	V. Marton	9	4	4ob.	40	0	0
Willoughby	Knightlow							
Wimpston	Barlichway							
Winderton	Kington	R. Coventry	8	6	0			
Winhall	Knightlow							
Wiſhaw	Hemlingford	R. Arden	5	5	0			
Withibrooke	Knightlow	V. Coventry	8	6	0	12	0	0
Witton	Hemlingford							
Wolford magna	Kington	V. Kington	8	0	0	41	3	2
Wolford parva	Kington							
Wolverdington, or Wolverton	Knightlow	R. Warwick	7	10	7ob.			
Wolphamcote	Knightlow	V. Marton	12	18	4	20	0	0
Wolſton	Knightlow	V. Marton	15	10	0			
Wolverſhill	Knightlow							
Wolvey	Knightlow	V. Coventry	6	6	5ob.	36	0	0
Woodcote	Knightlow							
Woodlow	Kington							
Wormleighton	Kington	V. Stoneley	6	13	4	43	0	0
Wotton-wawen	Barlichway	V. Warwick	11	9	7	33	8	3
Wotton-Leek	Knightlow							
Wroxall	Barlichway							
Wyche	Barlichway							
Yarnton	Hemlingford							

The End of the Fifth Volume.

WARWICK SHIRE with some Confining Towns

	Warwick	Couentree	Nun Eaton	Atherston	Tamworth	Sutto Cofeild	Bremicham	Solihull	Henly in Arden	Hill Morton	Aulceſter	Bitford	Weſton	Shipton	Stratford	Kyneton	Coleſhill	Sowtham	Killingworth	Wormeleighton	Hinkley	Lutterworth	Dantree	Banbery	Cambden	Eueſholme
Feckenham W	14	18	22	23	23	17	10	12	8	26	5	7	21	16	11	17	16	20	15	21	26	27	28	22	13	9
Eueſholme S	16	22	27	28	30	26	20	18	13	27	7	6	23	10	14	14	22	20	18	19	30	29	26	18	5	82
Cambden S	14	20	22	28	30	27	22	19	12	14	9	7	20	5	8	10	23	17	18	13	29	26	21	13	75	
Banbery Oxf S	14	20	24	28	32	30	48	23	18	16	19	17	17	9	14	8	36	11	19	6	26	20	11	58		
Dantree Nor E	13	15	19	22	27	28	27	22	20	6	23	22	11	17	17	12	23	7	16	7	16	11	63			
Lutterworth N	13	10	10	13	18	21	23	18	19	4	24	24	6	23	19	17	17	10	17	14	8	74				
Hinkley Leic N	15	8	4	6	11	15	19	15	19	12	24	25	9	27	21	21	12	15	12	19	84					
Wormeleighton N	10	14	19	22	26	25	24	18	14	11	17	18	11	10	11	9	20	5	17	81						
Killingworth N	4	4	9	11	14	12	12	7	7	13	12	13	7	16	10	11	7	9	80							
Sowtham E	7	10	14	17	22	22	20	15	13	7	15	16	6	13	11	7	17	69								
Coleſhill N	11	7	6	7	6	5	7	4	11	19	16	17	12	23	15	18	88									
Kyneton S	7	14	29	21	25	23	20	16	10	14	12	10	12	6	6	69										
Stratford SW	6	13	18	20	23	19	16	11	6	18	6	5	15	6	78											
Shipton S	12	19	25	27	30	27	23	19	12	20	11	9	18	79												
Wulſton E	7	5	6	11	16	17	18	12	13	6	18	18	70													
Bitford W	11	16	21	23	25	20	16	13	6	22	3	78														
Aulceſter W	11	16	20	22	23	18	14	11	5	23	71															
Hill Morton W	12	11	13	16	21	23	25	19	18	76																
Henly in Arden	6	11	16	17	19	16	11	7	83																	
Solihull W	0	8	11	11	12	8	6	74																		
Bremicha N	15	13	15	14	12	6	92																			
Suto Cofeild N	16	12	11	10	6	84																				
Tamworth N	18	12	9	6	95																					
Atherſton N	14	8	3	85																						
Nun Eaton N	12	6	84																							
Couentree N	7	81																								

MVSEVM BRITANNICVM

Warwick.

Banbery	Cambden	Euesholme
22	57	9
18	5	82
57	75	
58		